Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

12 Gold Street — The Market Authority Since 1871 — New York, N. Y.

Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs

Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

April 4, 1932

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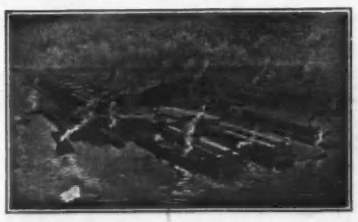

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Volume 121 MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1932 Number 15

Late Market News

Tallow More Active

A more active inquiry was noted for tallow at the week end, further sales being reported at steady prices. Coconut oil lacked further quotable change, but the market was easy owing to an absence of demand. Chinawood oil was quiet but offerings were light and the markets here and on the coast were fairly steady. The general list of animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases was quiet.

Fertilizer Crudes Stationary

Continued cold weather and delayed planting held fertilizer crudes in an idle position at the close of last week. Lack of trading in the organic ammoniates left prices in a purely nominal position.

Soda Stannate Lower

Quotation for soda stannate was ½c. per pound lower at 17½c. to 21c. per pound, according to quantity, reflecting an easier basic Straits tin market. This new price schedule will remain in effect throughout April.

Trade News Briefs

Arthur E. Standers, of the Zimmerman-Alderson-Carr Co., dealers in vegetable oils, this city, has applied for membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

Germany produces, on the average, about 750,000 pounds of amber a year. About 75 percent of the output is reported to be utilized in the production of oil of amber.

Lewis L. Strauss, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., this city, has been elected a director of the General American Tank Car Corporation, replacing John M. Sweeny of Chicago, resigned.

Sir William F. Coaker, refiner of cod oil, Port Union, Newfoundland, arrived here last week from Kingston, Jamaica, where he spent the winter. He left, March 30, for St. John's.

Exports of medicinal preparations from the United States in February had a total value of $941,210, which compares with a value of $1,274,754 for exports in February, 1930.

For the year ended December 31, 1931, the Owl Drug Company has reported a net loss of $916,721 after depreciation and other charges. This compared with a net loss of $241,481 in 1930.

Lee H. Bristol, vice-president of the Bristol-Myers Company, medicinal and toilet preparations, this city, has been nominated for membership on the board of directors of the Advertising Club of New York.

Stuart J. Fuller, assistant chief of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Department of State, sailed from this city, March 30, to attend the meetings in Geneva of the Narcotics Division of the League of Nations.

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- Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation, 10% Starch (White, Pink, Green)
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- Salicylic Acid, U. S. P.
- Minor Salicylates
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Current Market Quotations

Where not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

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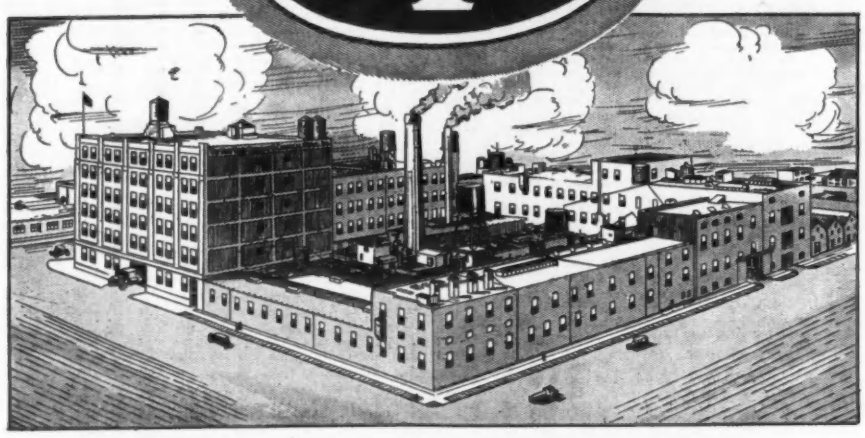
A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.20	Nom.
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.22 @	.24
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
less car lots	lb.	.10¾@	.11
tanks	lb.	.09¾@	—
Methyl (see M).			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.50
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	1.75 @	2.75
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Acid:—			
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.65 @	2.90
carboys	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.40
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
carboys	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.34 @	5.59
carboys	100 lbs.	5.84 @	6.09
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.23 @	6.48
carboys	100 lbs.	6.73 @	6.98
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.11 @	7.36
carboys	100 lbs.	7.61 @	7.86
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.47 @	7.83
carboys	100 lbs.	7.97 @	8.43
glacial, natural, U.S.P., barrels	100 lbs.	9.14 @	9.39
carboys	100 lbs.	9.64 @	9.89
synthetic, 99½ p.c., aluminum drums, cans, car lots	100 lbs.	9.14 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.39 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	9.64 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.89 @	—
pure, 30 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.74 @	3.99
carboys	100 lbs.	4.24 @	4.49
36 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.21 @	4.46
carboys	100 lbs.	4.71 @	4.96
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.06 @	7.31
carboys	100 lbs.	7.56 @	7.81
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.90 @	9.15
carboys	100 lbs.	9.40 @	9.65
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels,	100 lbs.	2.93 @	3.18
carboys	100 lbs.	3.43 @	3.68
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.55 @	5.80
carboys	100 lbs.	6.05 @	6.30
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.94 @	6.19
carboys	100 lbs.	6.44 @	6.69
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.90 @	7.43
carboys	100 lbs.	7.40 @	7.93
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.90 @	8.15
carboys	100 lbs.	8.40 @	8.65
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.21 @	.25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.80
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.04 @	.05
Anthranilic, refined, barrels.	lb.	.85 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White).			
U.S.P., powdered, drums, kegs	lb.	.18 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.38 @	.45
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.48 @	.52
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	3.00
Boric, technical, 99½c. p.c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	80.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	90.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	90.00	@95.00
barrels	ton.	100.00	@105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	95.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks,	ton.	90.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	100.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	95.00	@100.00
barrels	ton.	105.00	@110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.28 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums extra,	lb.	.13 @	.14½
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Citric, dom., crystals, bbls	lb.	.32 @	—
kegs	lb.	.32½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.32 @	—
kegs	lb.	.32½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.32½@	—
anhydrous, granular, drums,	lb.	.36 @	—
powder, drums	lb.	.36½@	—
Cleve's, barrels	oz.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.05½	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.03¾	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels	lb.	.04	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.42 @	.43
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.49 @	.53
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11½@	.12½
imported, carboys	lb.	.12½@	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.67 @	—
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.18 @	—
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl	lb.	.80 @	1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10½
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, 30 p.c., U.S.P., demijohns	lb.	.77 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
Acid, Lactic, U.S.P., X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.50 @	—
U.S.P., VIII, 75 p.c.	lb.	.48 @	—
Laurent's, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Mixed, tanks...nitric unit	lb.	.06½@	.07½
tanks, sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085@	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.20 @	.28
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.25 @	.30
Monosulphonic barrels	lb.	1.55 @	1.65
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
C.P., carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.08 @	.17
Naphthionic, barrels	lb.	No stocks	
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.13 @	.28
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12½
Para-aminobensoic, ft. all'd, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.60
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.65 @	5.00
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphate (see Superphosphate).			
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., U.S.P. (spec. grav., 1,347), carboys, demijohns	100 lbs.	.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.08½@	.09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.40 @	1.00
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.90 @	—
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
single pressed, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.10¾
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	.72 @	.90
technical, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.21
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
98 p.c., tanks	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks.	ton.	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.90 @	.98
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.24½@	—
kegs	lb.	.25 @	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.24½@	—
imported, crystals, kegs	lb.	.24½@	—
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.77½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	—
kegs	lb.	2.00 @	—
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Aconitine, alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	.70 @	.75
No. 2, bales	lb.	.68 @	.69
No. 3, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.22 @	.25
Albumen:—			
Blood, works, dark, bags	lb.	.11 @	.16
lights, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.45
Egg, edible, cases	lb.	.87 @	.89
technical, cases	lb.	.87 @	.89
Milk, ground, sacks	ton.	55.00 @	—
unground, sacks	ton.	45.00 @	—
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol:—			
Amyl (see Fusel oil, refined).			
from pentane, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.206 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.218 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.203 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.67 @	2.00
Butyl, normal, works, tanks	lb.	.143 @	.153
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.148 @	.158
less car lots, wks., drums	lb.	.153 @	.163
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.21¼@	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½@	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.25
Denatured, anhydrous, frt. all'd. E. of Miss., car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.58 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, barrels	gal.	.386 @	.466
drums	gal.	.356 @	.436
tanks	gal.	.314 @	—
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.376 @	.456
drums	gal.	.346 @	.426
tanks	gal.	.304 @	—
Diacetone, tanks contract	lb.	.15¾@	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17¾@	—
Alcohol, ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels,	gal.	2.44¼@	—
drums	gal.	2.41¼@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	2.56¼@	2.58½
drums	gal.	2.53¼@	2.55½
tanks	gal.	2.37½@	—
(from grain, 5c. higher) absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can,	gal.	4.00 @	4.50
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	.60 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	.85 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.15 @	4.40
Alcotate, Bayway, N. J., New Orleans, South Chicago, drums,	gal.	.73 @	.83
tanks	gal.	.67½@	—
works, drums	gal.	.62 @	.72
tanks	gal.	.60 @	—
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.19 @	.20
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Aloe, Barbados, true, cases	lb.	.90 @	.95
Cape, cases	lb.	.11 @	.12
Curacao, cases	lb.	.14 @	.15
gourds, barrels	lb.	.48 @	.50
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.30 @	.31
Aloin, barrels, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Alphanaphthol, refined, lots	lb.	.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.17 @	.19
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	lb.	2.25 @	3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Soda, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04¼
Alumina chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums			
extra, 140 to 875 lbs	lb.	.09 @	—
1,100 to 5,000 lbs	lb.	.08 @	—
5,500 to 11,000 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
12,100 to 33,000 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
40,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.05 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.08½
light, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Oleate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.20 @	.21
Palmitate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.17 @	.20
Resinate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.15 @	.16
Stearate, precipitated, bbls	lb.	.15½@	.18
car lots, bbls	lb.	.15 @	—
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels,	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin	lb.	.229 @	—
powdered (see Bronze powder).			
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	32.00	@35.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.05¾@	—
pure, cylinders	lb.	.15½@	.21½
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.26 @	.33
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.05½@	—
drums, car lots	lb.	.02¾@	—
less than car lots	lb.	.02¾@	—
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.05½@	—
tankwagon	lb.	.0240@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
contracts, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17½
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.35½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Carbonate, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
imported, casks	lb.	.08 @	.12½
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.12
casks, lb	lb.	.08 @	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.13
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.50 @	4.55
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.07 @	—
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.24 @	.32
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.25
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.45
technical, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.11½
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.11½
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, ex-vessel at ports, March shipment, bulk	ton.	20.00	@22.00
200-lb. bags	ton.	22.00	@24.00
100-lb. bags	ton.	23.00	@25.00
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags	ton.	No prices.	
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, prompt shipment, bulk	ton.	19.00	@19.50
bags	ton.	21.00	@22.00
Sulphate-nitrate, 26 p.c. nitrogen, 31.6 p.c. ammonia, imported, shipment, Northern ports, bulk	ton.	No prices	
Southern ports, bulk	ton.	No prices	
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.25 @	5.40
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.75 @	6.00
imported, casks	lb.	.05½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.90
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.50 @	5.25
Amyl acetate (from fusel oil), works, tanks	lb.	.15 @	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17½@	—
less car lots, freight allowed,	lb.	.18 @	—
Amyl acetate (from pentane), works, tanks	lb.	.173 @	—
carlots, works, drums	lb.	.177 @	—
less carlots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.191 @	—
Alcohol (see Fusel Oil, refined).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Amyl chloride, normal, works, drums	lb.	.61 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.66 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.133 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 @	—
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.75 @	1.50
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.14
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17
tanks	lb.	.14½@	.15
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.40
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
star, bags	lb.	.17 @	.17½
Anisic aldehyde, C.P., bottles	lb.	2.00 @	3.75
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.37
Seed, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublime, kegs	lb.	.50 @	.55
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.06¾@	—
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.08 @	—
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.10
Salt, 63% to 65%, tins	lb.	.22 @	.24
sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.30
vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.42
White pigment, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	22.60	@22.65
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
double, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
tripie, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls	lb.	.11 @	.13
Arecoline hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	4.75 @	5.00
Argols, crude, 50 p.c., casks	lb.	.07 @	.07½
80 to 85 p.c., casks	lb.	.13½@	.14½
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Root, bales	lb.	.38 @	.40
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
Arsenic, metal, lump, cases	lb.	.27 @	.29
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars,	lb.	6.00 @	6.05
Red, kegs	lb.	.09½@	.10
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.05
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles,	lb.	1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.18 @	.19
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.25 @	.30
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton.	32.50	@41.00
Cuban, bags	ton.	60.00	@150.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.12 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	30.50	@32.00
ex warehouse, bags	ton.	51.00	@53.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	48.00	@50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00	@23.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00	@25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels,	ton.	23.00	@35.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00	@120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	6.50 @	7.00
Sulphate, vials	oz.	1.80 @	2.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.25 @	.26
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Barbital, cases	lb.	3.70 @	3.85
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, 90 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton.	47.00 @	—
90 p.c., through 100 mesh, car lots, works, bags,	ton.	44.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton.	56.50	@58.50
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.13¾@	.14¾
Chloride, C.P. crystals, barrels,	lb.	.17 @	.18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	63.00	@65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	67.00	@69.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.11 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Fluosilicate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels,	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.00 @	5.05
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.10 @	.12
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels,	ton.	23.00 @	—
paper bags	ton.	22.20 @	—
cloth bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00	@16.00
imported, car lots, ex-dock, to arrive, barrels	ton.	27.00 @	—
ex-warehouse, barrels	ton.	32.00 @	—
Bauxite, mines, bulk	ton.	5.00 @	8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, imported, barrels.	gal.	.70 @	.75
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Belladonna leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.14
Root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.13
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums,	lb.	.60 @	.85
U.S.P., IX, drums	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums	gal.	.25 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.26 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.21 @	—
pure, works, drums	gal.	.25 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
Benzidin base, barrels	lb.	.69 @	.72
Benzol (see Benzene).			
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
Peroxide, works, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.95
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles.	lb.	.52 @	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins	lb.	.90 @	1.10

NYQ



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF PLANT AND RESEARCH LABORATORIES

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quinine Sulphate
Codeine Sulphate
Bismuth Subnitrate
Potassium Iodide
Silver Nitrate
Acetanilid
Thymol Iodide
Bismuth Subcarbonate
Cinchonine
Cinchona Alkaloids
Cinchophen
Codeine Phosphate
Cinchonidine
Morphine Sulphate
Ethyl Morphine
Iodoform
Glycerophosphates
Opium
Brucine
Quinidine
Thymol
Salicylates
Strychnine
Bromide of Soda
Bromide of Potash
Bromide of Ammonia
Silver Salts
Menthol-Y (trade-mark reg.)
Vanillin

THE NEW YORK QUININE & CHEMICAL WORKS INC.

GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh Street, New York, Borough of Brooklyn

NYQ ST. LOUIS DEPOT, 304 SOUTH 4TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. NYQ

Benzyl Chloride, 95@97 p.c. refined drums	lb.	.40 @	.41
technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.31
Formate, cans	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Benzylidin acetone, bottles	lb.	2.15 @	3.00
Berberis aquifolium root, bales, lb.		.08 @	.09
Betamethylanthraquinone, barrels, lb.		.70 @	.78
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels, lb.		.55 @	.60
technical, car lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.24 @	—
Benzoate, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.35 @	2.50
Betanaphthylamine, sublimed, kegs	lb.	1.25	Nom.
technical kegs	lb.	.58 @	.66
Beth root, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	2.45 @	2.50
Hydroxide, boxes	lb.	2.90 @	2.05
Metal, ton lots	lb.	.85 @	—
Nitrate crystals, jars	lb.	.95 @	—
Oxychloride, boxes	lb.	2.60 @	—
Subbenzoate, boxes	lb.	3.10 @	3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums	lb.	1.35 @	—
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	2.30 @	—
Subgallate, barrels	lb.	1.45 @	—
Subiodide, bottles	lb.	3.70 @	3.75
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	1.20 @	—
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c. barrels	lb.	2.25 @	—
Trioxide, powder, boxes	lb.	3.25 @	3.30
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.35 @	5.40
Black:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22 @	.30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags, cases	lb.	.07 @	.07½
works, Texas, bags	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Louisiana, bags	lb.	.0310@	.0360
varnish grade, highest, bags, lb.		.35 @	.55
medium, bags	lb.	.16 @	.26
Coach, in oil, cans	lb.	.29 @	.30
in japan, cans	lb.	.42 @	.44
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.17
in oil, cans	lb.	.32 @	.34
Iron oxide, com., barrels	lb.	.04½@	.07
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels lb.		.10 @	.18
litho, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.22
special high-grade, bbls	lb.	.24 @	.40
velvet, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
in oil, cans	lb.	.44 @	.45
Mineral, works, bags	ton.	28.00	@32.00
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Black Indian hemp root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Blanc fixe, dry, precip. car lots, works	ton.	70.00	@75.00
by-product, car lots, works, ton.		65.00	@67.50
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	1.75 @	2.00
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs.		1.90 @	2.35
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 15@17 p.c ammonia, bulk, unit.		1.50 @	—
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit.	1.00 @	—
imported, Apr. shipment, bags, unit.		1.90 @	—
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.34 @	.35
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
in oil, cans	lb.	.51 @	.52
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans, lb.		.45 @	.46
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
in oil, cans	lb.	.51 @	.52
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
Ultramarine, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.30
in oil, cans	lb.	.43 @	.44
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Bluefag, root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs, lb.		.84 @	.86
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.45
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	22.00	@24.00
Indian	ton.	19.75 @	—
South American, to arrive	ton.	22.50 @	—
steamed, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	15.00	@16.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate	ton.	21.50 @	—
South American, to arrive	ton.	22.50 @	—
Meal steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	20.00	@21.00
imported, bags	ton.	18.50 @	—
Boneset herb, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
eaves, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.15 @	.30
Borax, technical, 99½ p.c. granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	36.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	46.00 @	—
carlots, delivered, sacks	ton.	40.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	50.00 @	—
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	45.00	@50.00
barrels	ton.	55.00	@60.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	41.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	51.00 @	—
carlots, delivered, sacks	ton.	45.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	55.00 @	—
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	50.00	@55.00
barrels	ton.	60.00	@65.00
crystals, $6 per ton higher. U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls	lb.	.11½@	.14
powder, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.14
Borneol, bottles	lb.	1.35 @	1.75
Brazilwood sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases	lb.	.36 @	—
1,000-lb lots, cases	lb.	.38 @	—
smaller lots, cases	lb.	.43 @	—
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, bulk, lb.		.65 @	1.20
Gold, bulk	lb	.60 @	1.20
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.11
Brown, Sienna, Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels, lb.		.04½@	.11
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.30 @	.51
Spanish, high grades, bulk, lb.		.03 @	—
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02¼@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.25 @	.27
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.30 @	.31
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.10 @	.11
sulphate, cans	oz.	.05 @	.06
Byronia root, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Buchu leaves, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Berries, bags	lb.	.29 @	.30
Burdock, root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.05½@	.07
imported, stands	lb.	.10	Nom.
Butane, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04 @	—
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Butyl acetate, 5 drums	lb.	.159 @	—
1 to 4 drums	lb.	.164 @	—
tankwagons	lb.	.154 @	—
tankcars	lb.	.144 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.37 @	.44
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.20 @	.22
works, drums	lb.	.21½@	.23
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25 @	.30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55 @	.60
Butyric ether, drums	lb.	.80 @	—

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.30 @	4.35
Lithophone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cases	lb.	.55 @	.60
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs or more, cans, cases	lb.	2.40 @	—
less than 1,000 lbs, cans, cases	lb.	2.45 @	2.50
Citrated, cans	lb.	1.85 @	1.90
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.92 @	4.97
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Calamus root, bleached, cases	lb.	.30 @	.35
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs.		2.50 @	—
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.05½@	.06½
Bromide, jars	lb.	.60 @	.62
Carbide, drums	lb.	.05 @	.06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.83 @	1.98
drums	100 lbs.	1.83 @	1.98
car lots, works, drums, ton.		21.00 @	—
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	22.50	@24.00
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c. drums	100 lbs.	1.69 @	1.84
car lots, works, drums	ton.	18.00 @	—
imported, shipment, casks, ton.		18.00	@19.00
Glycerophosphate, bbls, kegs	lb.	1.05 @	1.27
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60 @	.85
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.55 @	.60
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.30 @	4.45
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.25 @	.37
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, ex vessel, ports, bags	ton.	34.00	@35.00
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.21
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08¾
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.16½@	.19
car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½@	.24
luminous, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	.28 @	.30
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.51 @	—
Camphor, slabs, cases	lb.	.43 @	.44
tablets, tins	lb.	.51 @	.53
powdered, barrels	lb.	.43½@	.44½
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbl	lb.	.18 @	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam),			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.0310@	.0350
Morocco, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04
Turkish, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets—set		.09 @	.09½
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets—set		.10 @	.10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases—set		.08½@	.08½
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets—set		.09 @	.09½
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases, set		.12 @	.20
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.23 @	.24
Cannabis, herb, bales	lb.	.17 @	.20
Cantharides, Russian, cases	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
powdered, boxes	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
Chinese, whole, cases	lb.	.80 @	.85
powdered, boxes	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.05¾
Carbazole, refined, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums, lb.		.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
secondary, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Diethyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Isobutyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	5.00 @	—
Methylpropyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05½@	.12
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06 @	.08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums	lb.	.08¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	.09½
commercial, car lots, drums, lb.		.06¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases, lb.		.75 @	1.20
decorticated, cases	lb.	.58 @	.59
green, bags	lb.	.47 @	.47½
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, one year, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
two years, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
new crop, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.10¾@	—
granular, drums	lb.	.11¾@	—
80 p.c., lump, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.06½@	—
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Argentine, 80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10½
20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.09
French, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.10	Nom.
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.13	Nom.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
No. 3, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
shortstick, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
China, selected, cases	lb.	.07 @	.07½
broken, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03
extra, bags	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
Saigon, cases	lb.	.17 @	.17½
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.19 @	.20
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.09 @	.15
Castile soap, white	case.	10.00 @	—
Castoreum, cans	lb.	18.00	@21.00
Castor oil (See oils).			
Castor pomace, 5¼ p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. works, bags	ton.	10.00	@10.50
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.18½@	.19
Celluloid, scrap, amber	lb.	.15 @	.16
black, mixed	lb.	.03½@	.04½
colored, single	lb.	.05 @	—
transparent	lb.	.17 @	.18
ivory, grained	lb.	.14 @	.15
ungrained	lb.	.14 @	.15
shavings, amber	lb.	.10 @	.12
colored, mixed	lb.	.05 @	.08
ivory	lb.	.12 @	.13
white	lb.	.12 @	.13
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots	lb.	.80 @	.90
less ton lots	lb.	1.00 @	—
scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Cerium hydrate, works	lb.	.65 @	—
Oxalate, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.33
Chalk, grinders', powdered, barrels	ton.	12.00 @	—
precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.04½
heavy, casks	lb.	.02 @	.03¾
light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.05¼
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.14 @	.15
Roman, bales	lb.	.30 @	.35
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.01⅞@	.02¼
tanks	lb.	.01¾@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags, lb.		.04¾@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	9.00
powdered, spot, bags	ton.	10.00	@15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00	@25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.03
Chloral hydrate, drums	lb.	.70 @	.75
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, del'd, cylinders	lb.	.05½@	—
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.05½@	—
less car lots, cylinders	lb.	.07½@	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.75 @	—
Pacific Coast, delivered	lb.	.02¾@	—
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, 3-ton lots, drums	lb.	3.92 @	—
2-ton lots, drums	lb.	4.22 @	—
1-ton lots, drums	lb.	4.52 @	—
less than 1 ton, drums	lb.	5.00 @	—
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.25 @	.26
resale, drums	lb.	.24 @	.25
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	1.00 @	1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.05 @	
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	12.50	@13.50
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)			
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	3.00 @	3.05
Cinchona bark, quills, short, bags	lb.	.45 @	.50
long, cases	lb.	.48 @	.55
broken, bags	lb.	.17 @	.18
chips, bags	lb.	.17 @	.18
Cinchonidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.65 @	.69
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.35 @	—
Cinchonine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.43 @	.47
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.25 @	—
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	2.75 @	—
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	2.85 @	3.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.15 @	2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales, lb.		.15 @	.16
No. 2, bales	lb.	.10½@	.11
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.65 @	4.25
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.62 @	—
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	1.50 @	2.25
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	2.25 @	3.25
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents).			
Clove, Madagascar, bales	lb.	.12½@	.12¾
Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.12 @	.12½
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	10.00	@10.50
Colors (see Dye).			
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.80
Carbonate, technical, barrels, lb.		1.34 @	1.40
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	1.66 @	1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.41
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels	lb.	.42	Nom.
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.26 @	—
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12½@	—
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.16½
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17¼
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41 @	.42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.50 @	8.75
Cochineal, gray, bags	lb.	.45 @	.49
Cenerriffe silver, bags	lb.	.46 @	.50
Cocillana bark, bags	lb.	.18 @	.20
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12½
Codeine alkaloid, cans	oz.	10.20	@10.25
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	9.20 @	9.25
Phosphate, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	8.25 @	8.30
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
blue, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	27.00	@28.00
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	.60 @	.65
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.13 @	.14
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Colocynth, pulp, sales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Columbo root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.17 @	.18
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.18 @	.19
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.16½
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.39 @	.44
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.72 @	5.77
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.24
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.16½@	.19
red, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
Resinate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	13.00	@14.00
barrels	ton.	15.00	@16.00
bulk	ton.	11.00	@12.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
Copra, coast, bags	lb.	.0210@	.0215
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags, lb.		.04 @	.04½
bleached, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Russian, bags	lb.	.02½@	.03
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls	100 lbs.	2.71	Net
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	2.81	Net
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	.93 @	1.08
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Cottonseed, hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk	unit-ton.	1.50 @	—
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.26 @	.28
so-called, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.10
Cream tartar, domestic, barrels, lb.		.19¼@	.19½
kegs	lb.	.19¾@	—
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.45 @	.47
Carbonate bottles, carboys	lb.	1.40 @	1.75
Creosote oil, grade I, works, tanks	gal.	.11¼@	.12¼
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.10¼@	.11¼
III, works, tanks	gal.	.10¼@	.11¼
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.10½@	.11
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.36 @	—
Cubeb, berries, XX bags	lb.	.31 @	.32
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.33 @	.34
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19 @	.28
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Cumin seed, Algerian, bags	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Morocco, bags	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Cutch, Borneo, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.03¾@	.05
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, bags, delivered	unit-ton.	.97½@	—
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
granular, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
single barrels	lb.	.04 @	—
English, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
German, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03½
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08½
English, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
German, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.07
Derris root, bales	lb.	.24 @	.25
Dextrin, British, gum, bags, 100 lbs.		3.74 @	3.84
corn, canary, bags	100 lbs.	3.39 @	3.50
white, bags	100 lbs.	3.34 @	3.54
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
taploca, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.09
Diamyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.60 @	—
small lots	lb.	.77 @	—
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.31 @	.33
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.35 @	2.45
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.23½@	.24½
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums	lb.	.31½@	—
refined, 99 p.c.	lb.	.50 @	—
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.23 @	—
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.60 @	.65
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.14 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16 @	.18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums, lb.		.27 @	.30
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Dill seed, recleaned, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.26 @	.28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.15½@	.16½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.38
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.30
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16 @	.16½
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.42 @	.44¼
Dip oil, 25 p.c., drums	gal.	.23 @	.25
Diphenyl, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Dipenylamine, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.40
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32½
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).			
Divi-divi, shipments, bags	ton.	28.00	@29.00
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, bbls	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Doggrass root, cut, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Dogwood bark, dom., bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.75 @	2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.65 @	1.25
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Duboisine sulphate, vials	oz.	34.50	@35.00
Dye, coaltar:—			
Color Index No.			
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
20 Chrysoldin Y	lb.	.50 @	.54
24 Sundan I	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
27 Orange G	lb.	.60 @	.75
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.50 @	.54
36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65 @	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50 @	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80 @	1.00
57 Amido naph. red 6B	lb.	.35 @	.40
73 Sudan II	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
79 Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50 @	.60
88 Bordeaux B	lb.	.90 @	.95
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.75 @	.80
151 Orange II	lb.	.28 @	.35
165 Lake red C	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
176 Fast red A	lb.	.35 @	.60
179 Azo rubin	lb.	1.00 @	1.05
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 @	1.65
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 @	.90
190 Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00 @	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.30 @	.40
204 Chrome black A	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 @	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
234 Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75 @	.80
235 Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75 @	.80
246 Acid black 10B	lb.	.50 @	.70
252 Brilliant concent	lb.	.90 @	1.00
258 Sudan IV	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 @	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R

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Dyes, natural see name of article).
Dyes, natural (see name of vents).

E

Echinacea root, bales.....lb. .16 @ .17
Egg yolk, granular, cases....lb. .49 @ .50
spray, cases.....lb. .51 @ .53
Elder flowers, bright, bales..lb. .22 @ .23
dark, bales.....lb. .19 @ .20
Elecampane root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Elm bark, grinding, bales....lb. .08½@ .09
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb. .16 @ .17
select, bundles, cases.....lb. .19 @ .22
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials..oz.14.00 @15.00
Ephedra, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags..100 lbs. 2.10 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 2.20 @ —
U.S.P., car lots, bags, 100 lbs. 2.15 @ —
car lots, barrels...100 lbs. 2.25 @ —
less car lots, bbls.100 lbs. 2.60 @ 3.00
dried, bags, l.c.l.....lb. .06 @ —
imported, U.S.P., barrels.... 100 lbs. 2.00 @ 2.25
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags..lb. .39 @ .42
Spanish, bags.....lb. .52 @ .53
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials, oz.20.00 @21.00
Sulphate, bottles, vials.....oz.21.00 @22.00
Ether, concentrated, drums...lb. .09 @ —
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums.lb. .21 @ .28
U.S.P., 1880, drums.....lb. .36 @ .37
washed, drums.....lb. .34 @ .35
synthetic, car lots, works, drums..lb. .08 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .09 @ —
acetic, drums.....gal. 1.15 @ —
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums, lb. .10 @ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .10½@ —
tankcars .....lb. .09 @ —
tank wagons.....lb. .11½@ —
anhydrous, car lots, drums, lb. .10 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .11 @ —
tanks .....lb. .10 @ —
90 p.c., drums.....lb. .114 @ —
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums..lb. .12½@ —
Bromide, technical, drums..lb. .50 @ .55
Chloride, drums.....lb. .22 @ .24
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.20 @ 4.50
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 5.85 @ 5.90
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums .....lb. .30 @ .33
Oxalate, drums.....lb. .37½@ .50
cans .....lb. .52 @ .55
Oxybutyrate, drums, works.lb. .30½@ .32½
Ethylbensylanilin, drums.....lb. .88 @ .90
Ethylene bromide, drums.....lb. .65 @ .70
Dichloride, drums.....lb. .05½@ .07½
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums.lb. .25 @ .28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .24 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .25 @ .27
tanks, works.....lb. .23 @ —
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .17 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .18 @ .20
tanks, works.....lb. .16 @ —
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums..lb. .19½@ .20
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .20½@ .21
tanks, works.....lb. .22 @ —
Ethylidin, anilin, drums.....lb. .45 @ .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums...lb. .30 @ —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels..lb. .55 @ —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels..lb. .60 @ —
Eucalyptol, cans.....lb. .55 @ .60
Eucalyptus leaves, bales.....lb. .04½@ .05
Eugenol, cans.....lb. 2.35 @ 3.00
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales...lb. .05 @ .05½

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk, ton.15.00 @21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags....lb. .07 @ .07½
German, large, bags.....lb. .09 @ .09½
small, bags.....lb. .06½@ .07
Fenugreek seed, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04¼
Fir balsam, Canada, cans..gal. 8.75 @ 9.00
Oregon, barrels.....gal. .85 @ .90
Fish berries, bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
Fish scrap, dried, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake, factories, bulk.....unit-ton, ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags.ton. wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, unit-ton. No prices
Flake, white, barrels, kegs...lb. .10¾@ .13¾
Fleaseed, French, black, bags.lb. .16 @ .19
Indian, blonde, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08½
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works..ton.41.00 @46.00
enameler's 96 to 98 p.c., bags..ton.36.00 @40.00
ground, car lots, bulk, works..ton.43.50 @ —
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk..ton.32.50 @ —
bags .....ton.36.50 @ —
No. 2, lump, works.....ton.20.00 @ —
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works..ton.18.00 @ —
ground, bags, works....ton.31.00 @31.50
imported, 85 and 5, ground, bulk..ton.20.40 @20.65
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels..lb. .06 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .06½@ .07
Formaldehydeanilin, drums...lb. .37½@ .40
Fringetree bark, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk..ton.15.00 @20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags..ton.24.00 @26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works..lb. .10 @ —
car lots, works, drums..lb. .12½@ —
refined, car lots, drums, works, lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, drums, works.lb. .17½@ .25
Fusel oil, crude, drums.....lb. .14½@ —
refined, drums.....lb. .245 @ .281
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels, lb. .18 @ .22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .08 @ .10
42 deg., barrels.....lb. .07 @ .09
solid, drums.....lb. .14 @ .16
Sticks, shipments.....ton.25.00 @26.00

G

G salt, barrels.....lb. .42 @ .43
Galangal root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Gall extract, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .20
Gambier, common, bags.....lb. .07¾@ .08
plantation, bags.....lb. .08 @ .08½
Singapore, cubs, bags.....lb. .10¼@ .10¾
Extract, 35 p.c., tannin, bbls.lb. .08 @ .10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .06 @ —
60 octane.....gal. .05¾@ —
58-60, 437 e.p., navy, export, bulk..gal. .05⅝@ —
cases .....gal. .2640@ —
61-63, export, bulk.....gal. .06¼@ —
64-66, export, bulk.....gal. .06⅜@ —
66-68, aviation, bulk...gal. .08⅛@ —
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.gal. .04½@ .05
Gasoline, at refinery, Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk, gal. .04¼@ —
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .04½@ —
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .04¾@ —
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .04⅝@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 58-60, 450 e.p..gal. .03¾@ .03⅞
U.S. Motor..gal. .04 @ .04¼
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal. .04½@ .04¾
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p., gal. .03¼@ .03½
50-52, 450 e.p.....gal. .03¼@ .03½
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal. .03¼@ .03½
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal. .03⅞@ .04
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal. .04 @ .04⅛
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal. .04⅛@ .04¼
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal. .04¼@ .04⅜
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal. .04⅜@ .04½
grade A, 68-70, 375 e.p.gal. .02¾@ .03
B, 76-82, 375 e.p....gal. .02 @ .02¼
C, 86-88, 350 e.p.....gal. .02 @ .02¼
Oklahoma, 50-52, 450 e.p.gal. .03¼@ .03½
56-58, 450 e.p.....gal. .03¼@ .03½
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal. .03¼@ .03½
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal. .03⅞@ .04
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal. .04 @ .04⅛
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal. .04⅛@ .04⅜
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal. .04¼@ .04½
68-70, 390 e.p.....gal. .04¾@ .04½
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal. .04⅜@ .04½
grade A, 72-78, under 375 e.p.....gal. .02¾@ .03
AA, 80-87, 99 p.c., recovery..gal. .02 @ .02¼
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....gal. .02 @ —
BB, 84-92, 85 p.c., recovery..gal. .02 @ —
C, 80-88, 350 e.p.....gal. .02 @ —
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha..gal. .04¼@ .04¼
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 i.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal. .04¼@ —
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal. .04½@ .04¾
64-66, 300 e.p.....gal. .04¾@ .05
Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State tax included):—

	T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta .....gal	.175	.19
Boston .....gal.	.14	.15
Chicago .....gal.	.15	.15
Cincinnati .....gal.	.165	.185
Denver .....gal.	.16	.17
Louisville .....gal.	.15	.16
Minneapolis .....gal.	.134	.144
New Orleans.....gal.	.145	.145
New York.....gal.	.14	.16
San Francisco.....gal.	.135	.165

Gelatin, silver, cases.....lb. .49 @ .55
Gelsenium root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Gentian root, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
ground, barrels, boxes....lb. .10 @ .11
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .11 @ .12
Geraniol, cans.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.25
Geranyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 4.00
Ginger root, African, bags....lb. .04¼@ .04½
Cochin, abc, bags.....lb. .07 @ .07½
lemon, bags.....lb. .05 @ .05¼
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags.lb. .15 @ .15½
medium, bold, bags....lb. .12 @ .12½
grinding, dark, bags..lb. .08½@ .09
bright, bags.....lb. .09¼@ .10¼
Japanese, bags.....lb. .08 @ .08½
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases, lb. 8.50 @10.00
wild, Southern, cases.....lb.11.00 @13.00
fibers, cases.....lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk..ton.15.00 @ —
bags .....100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
less car lots, bags.100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.60
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.70
imported, bags.....100 lbs. .70 @ .75
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).
Glue:—
Bone, common grades, car lots, bbls..lb. .08 @ .10
better grades, car lots, bbls., lb. .10 @ .15
imported, medal, bags.....lb. .15 @ .17
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bbls..lb. .20 @ .25
medium grade, car lots, bbls..lb. .16 @ .20
low grade, car lots, bbls. lb. .13 @ .16
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra..lb. .10¾@ .11
cans .....lb. .12¼@ .13¼
dynamite, car lots, drums included..lb. .08 @ —
less car lots, drums included. lb. .09 @ .09½
saponification, loose, drums.lb. .05¼@ .05⅝
soaplye, loose, drums.....lb. .04½@ .04¾
30 degrees, yellow, drums...lb. .10¼@ —
Glycol stearate, drums.....lb. .18 @ —
Golden seal root, bales.....lb. .70 @ .75
powdered, boxes.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
Grains of paradise, bags.....lb. .13 @ .14
Graphite, amorphous, barrels.lb. .04 @ .10
flake, barrels.....lb. .05 @ .15
lubricating grades, cans...lb. .25 @ .75
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)
Grease:—
House, tierces.....lb. .02¼@ .02½
White, tierces.....lb. .02½@ .04
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras.)
Yellow, tierces.....lb. .02¼@ .02½
Green:—
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels.lb. .28 @ .33
light, barrels.....lb. .23 @ .25½
medium, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .27½
in japan, cans.....lb. .55 @ .56
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls. lb. .23 @ .26
imported, kegs.....lb. .25 @ .27
Commercial, barrels .....lb. .06¼@ .14
in oil, 25 p.c., cans.....lb. .27 @ .29
Grinders', barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Jobbers', barrels.....lb. .06¼@ .07
Limeproof, kegs.....lb. .09¼@ .15
Paris (see P).
Verdigris (see V).
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)
Grindelia robusta, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Guaiac resin, cases.....lb. .23 @ .25
strained, cases.....lb. .70 @ .71
Wood .....lb. .04 @ .06
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns...lb. 1.65 @ 1.92
Carbonate, boxes, kegs.....lb. 1.80 @ 2.04
Guarana, powdered, cases....lb. .95 @ 1.00
Gum:—
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cases.....lb. .45 @ .46
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags..lb. .06½@ .07½
white sorts, No. 1 bags...lb. .13 @ .14
No. 2 bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb. .12 @ .15
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cases.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.55
Sumatra, cases.....lb. .21 @ .23
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, in bond, bags.....lb. .27 @ .28
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags..lb. .08 @ .10
dark, bags .....lb. .06 @ .08
Sorts, bold, bags.....lb. .05½@ .06½
kettle size, bags.....lb. .04½@ .05½
chips, bags.....lb. .03½@ .04½
dust, bags.....lb. .02¼@ .03¼
Ivory opaque, bold, bags.lb. .18 @ .20
kettle-size, bags ....lb. .16 @ .18
kettle-size No. 2, bags.lb. .12 @ .14
sorts, bags.....lb. .06 @ .08
Gum, Copal, Congo, pale, bags.lb. .20 @ .25
selected, hard .....lb. .15 @ .18
Picture, bags .....lb. .40 @ .45
East India, Batu, scraped, bags..lb. .04½@ .05½
unscraped, bags.....lb. .03½@ .04½
nubs and chips, bags..lb. .03 @ .04
Black, bold scraped, bags.lb. .05½@ .06
unscraped, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04¼
nubs and chips.....lb. .03½@ .04
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags, lb. .12½@ .14
Macassar, bags.....lb. .11 @ .13
nubs, Singapore, bags..lb. .06½@ .07½
Macassar, bags.....lb. .06 @ .07
Chips, bags.....lb. .04½@ .06
Manila, Loba A, baskets..lb. .09 @ .10
Loba B, baskets.....lb. .08 @ .09
Loba C, baskets.....lb. .07 @ .08
Loba D, baskets.....lb. .06 @ .07
Loba DU, baskets.....lb. .05½@ .06½
CBB, baskets .....lb. .06 @ .07
CNE, baskets.....lb. .05¼@ .06¼
DBB, baskets.....lb. .05 @ .06
DK, baskets.....lb. .05¼@ .06¼
Dust, baskets.....lb. .03½@ .04½
MA, baskets.....lb. .04¾@ .05½
MB, baskets.....lb. .04 @ .05
WS, baskets.....lb. .06½@ .07½
Pontianak, genuine, bold, bags..lb. .14 @ .15
Chips, bags.....lb. .05 @ .06
split, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
Nubs, bags.....lb. .07 @ .09
Mixed bold, bags.....lb. .10 @ .12
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases lb. .08¼@ .09¼
A/D, cases.....lb. .09¾@ .11½
E, cases.....lb. .05½@ .06
Dust .....lb. .04 @ .05
Singapore, No. 1, cases...lb. .10½@ .11½
No. 2, cases.....lb. .06 @ .07
No. 3, cases.....lb. .04½@ .05½
Chips, cases.....lb. .05½@ .06
Dust, cases.....lb. .04 @ .05
Elemi, No. 1, cans.....lb. .09½@ .10
No. 2, cans.....lb. .09 @ .10
Ester, dark, barrels.....lb. .04¾@ .05¼
light, barrels.....lb. .05 @ .05½
Euphorbium, cases.....lb. .14 @ .15
Galbanum, cases.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
Gamboge, mass, pipe, cases..lb. .65 @ .70
powdered, barrels.....lb. .75 @ .80
Ghatti, soluble, bags.....lb. .10 @ .11
superior, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
Guaiac (see G).
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, X..lb. .14 @ .16
No. 1.....lb. .10 @ .11
No. 2.....lb. .08½@ .09
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases, lb. .30 @ .40
No. 1, cases.....lb. .20 @ .25
No. 2, cases.....lb. .12½@ .16
No. 3, cases.....lb. .11½@ .13
Chips, cases.....lb. .06½@ .08¼
Dust, cases.....lb. .04 @ .06
White, No. 1, pale, cases..lb. .52 @ .56
No. 1 ordinary, cases....lb. .38 @ .42
No. 2 ordinary, cases....lb. .20 @ .25
No. 3 ordinary, cases....lb. .13 @ .15
Chips, cases.....lb. .11 @ .14
Dust, cases.....lb. .08 @ .12
Kino, tins.....lb. .55 @ .60
Mastic, cases.....lb. .36¼@ .37¼
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases.....lb. .22 @ .25
Olibanum, siftings, cases...lb. .07 @ .08
tears, cases.....lb. .12 @ .34
Opium (see O).
Paracoumarone (see P).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, casks.....lb. .23 @ .24
Scammony, cases.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Senegal, picked, bags.....lb. .14 @ .16
sorts, bags.....lb. .06½@ .07
Talha, bags.....lb. .04½@ .05
Thus, barrels.....280 lbs. 7.75 @ 8.00
strained, barrels.....280 lbs. 7.75 @ 8.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—
No. 1, cases.....lb. .95 @ 1.00
No. 2, cases.....lb. .75 @ .80
No. 3, cases.....lb. .55 @ .60
No. 4, cases.....lb. .40 @ .45
No. 5, bags.....lb. .20 @ .25
No. 6, bags.....lb. .12 @ .17
sorts, bags.....lb. .09 @ .14
Yacca, bags.....lb. .03 @ .04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans....lb. 2.00 @ 5.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels..lb. .17 @ .18
Hematine, crystals, barrels...lb. .14 @ .18
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .04½@ —
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags.lb. .03½@ .04
Henbane leaves, bales.....lb. .08½@ .09
Henna leaves, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .11 @ .14
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .10 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .12 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .13 @ —
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .12 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .14 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .15 @ —
Hexalin, drums.....lb. .30 @ —
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .11 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .13 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .14 @ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums..gal. .17 @ —
drums, l.c.l.....gal. .28 @ —
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums, lb. .46 @ .47
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials..oz.13.00 @13.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. 1.00 @ —
imported, to arrive....unit-ton. 1.45 Nom.
Hops, bales.....lb. .22 @ .23
Horehound, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Hydrangea root, bales.....lb. .07 @ .07½
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials...oz.11.00 @11.50
Hydrochloride, vials.....oz.11.00 @11.50
Sulphate, vials.....oz.13.00 @13.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .03¾@ .07
bottles .....gross. 7.75 @18.50
25 volume, barrels, carboys, lb. .05½@ —
100 volume, carboys.....lb. .21 @ —
Hydroquinone, kegs.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
Hyoscine hydrobromide, vials.oz.14.00 @18.00
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials..oz.15.00 @ —
Hydrobromide, vials.....oz.15.00 @ —
Sulphate, vials.....oz.15.00 @ —
Hypernic, solid, drums.....lb. .17 @ .20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .11 @ .15

I

Iceland moss, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
Ichthyol, bottles.....lb. 4.00 @ 4.25
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, Madras, barrels.....lb. 1.25 @ 1.26
synthetic, liquid, barrels....lb. .12@ —
Indol, C.P., bottles.....lb.32.00 @ —
Infusorial earth, white, bags, ton.35.00 @ —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kegs.....lb. 2.98 @ —
resublimed, kegs.....lb. 3.75 @ 3.80
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs..lb. 5.25 @ 5.40
Ionone, bottles.....lb. 4.00 @ 6.75
Ipecac root, whole, bags.....lb. .85 @ .90
powdered, boxes.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.05
Irish moss, ordinary, bales...lb. .07 @ .08
bleached, prime, bales.....lb. .10 @ .12
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels..lb. .05 @ .07
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .07½@ .08
solution, carboys.....lb. .06½@ .07
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, cans..lb. .94 @ .99
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 3.65 @ 3.50
syrup, demijohns.....lb. .45 @ .50
Nitrate, commercial, kegs..lb. .02¾@ .03
Oxalate, powdered, kegs....lb. .50 @ .52
scales, cans.....lb. .85 @ .90
pearls, cans.....lb. .90 @ .95
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.)
Phosphate, ferric, cans.....lb. .60 @ .70
ferrous, cans.....lb. .29 @ .35
Pyrophosphate, cans.....lb. .74 @ .75
pearls, cans.....lb. .69 @ .70
Reduced, 90 percent, cases..lb. .65 @ .70
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).
U.S.P., crystals, barrels..lb. .04½@ .05
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans..lb. .57 @ .58
pearls, can.....lb. .52 @ .53
granular, cans.....lb. .52 @ .54
green scales, cans.....lb. .57 @ .58
pearls, cans.....lb. .52 @ .53
granular, cans.....lb. .52 @ .53
Iron-ammonia acetate, crystals, barrels, kegs..lb. .27½@ .29½
Iron-potash oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs..lb. .32½@ .40
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs, lb. .27½@ .29½
Isoeugenol, bottles.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.75
Isopentane, works, drums.....lb. .48 @ —
small lots.....lb. .58 @ —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales.....lb. .09½@ .10
Jalap root, bales.....lb. .18 @ .28
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .22 @ .36
Juniper berries, bags.....lb. .04½@ .05

K

Kalama, tins.....lb. .35 @ .40
Kava kava root, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk.....gal. .05½@ —
cases .....gal. .1765@ —
W. W., bulk.....gal. .05½@ —
export, bulk.....gal. .05¾@ —
cases .....gal. .18 @ —
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk..gal. .04 @ —
water white, bulk...gal. .04¾@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-53 water white, bulk...gal. .03¼@ .03½
North Texas, 41-43 water white..gal. .02¾@ .02⅞
42-44, water white....gal. .02¾@ .03
Oklahoma, 41-43 water white. gal. .02¾@ .02⅞
42-44, water white....gal. .02¾@ .03
Pennsylvania, 45 water white. gal. .04 @ .04¼
46, water white.....gal. .04¼@ .04½
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—
Atlanta .....gal. .165 @ —
Boston .....gal. .10 @ —
Chicago .....gal. .09 @ —
Cincinnati .....gal. .11 @ —
Denver .....gal. .135 @ —
Louisville .....gal. .11 @ —
Minneapolis .....gal. .090 @ —
New Orleans.....gal. .12 @ —
New York.....gal. .09 @ —
San Francisco.....gal. .155 @ —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kola nuts, bags.....lb. .05 @ .06

L

Lady slipper root, bales.....lb. .40 @ .41
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, City, tierces.....100 lbs. 4.75 @ 5.00
compound, tierces.....100 lbs. 6.00 @ 6.25
middlewestern, tierces..100 lbs. 4.95 @ 5.10
neutral, tierces.....100 lbs. 6.00 Nom.
prime, Western, tierces.100 lbs. 5.10 @ 5.20
Larkspur seed, bags.....lb. .27 @ .28
Laurel berries, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
leaves, Greek, bales.....lb. .04 @ .04½
Italian, bales.....lb. .05 Nom.
Lavender flowers, ord., bales..lb. .16 @ .20
select, bales.....lb. .27 @ .32
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels..lb. .09 @ .10
white, broken, barrels.....lb. .10½@ .11½
crystals, barrels.....lb. .10 @ .11
granular, barrels.....lb. .10½@ .11½
powdered, barrels.....lb. .10¾@ .11¾
Arsenate, powdered, drums..lb. .09½@ .13½
Blue, sublimed (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.05
Linoleate, solid, barrels.....lb. .2b @ .28½
Nitrate, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .24
Oleate, barrels.....lb. .15 @ —
Red, dry, casks.....lb. .06¾@ —
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .12 @ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1080@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .10152@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .09428@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .09331@ —
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .13½@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1215@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .1142.@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .10607@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .10498@ —
Resinate, precip., barrels....lb. .18 @ .18½
fused, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .27 @ .28
Sulphate, barrels, works....lb. .06 @ —
(See also Lead, white.)
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks..lb. .06½@ —
basic, sulphate, casks...lb. .06 @ —
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .12 @ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1080@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .10152@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .09428@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .09331@ —
Lemon peel, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Licorice extract, mass, cases..lb. .19½@ .26
powdered, barrels.....lb. .29 @ .40
Root, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .08 @ .09
select, cases.....lb. .12 @ .15
Lime, lump, works, barrels..bbl. 1.70 @ 2.20
bulk .....ton 8.50 @ 9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder).
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur sol., barrels...gal. .15 @ .15½
Lime-urea, 34 p.c. nitrogen, 41 p.c., ammonia, ex vessel, shipment, 100 kilos, bags, Northern ports.....ton.83.00 @ —
Southern ports, bags.....ton.83.15 @ —
Linalool, cans.....lb. 1.50 @ 2.65
Linalyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 1.85 @ 3.70
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales..lb. .16 @ .18
without leaves, bales.....lb. .20 @ .22
Linseed cake, bags.....ton.29.50 @ —
Meal, bags.....ton.29.00 @ —
Litharge, assayer's casks.....lb. .07½@ .08
commercial, powd., casks...lb. .05¾@ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs. lb. .12 @ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1080@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.....lb. .10152@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.....lb. .09428@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .09331@ —

"Remember

WHEN YOU NEVER COULD GET THEM

fresh?"

You know the condition of your product when it leaves your plant. But how well do you know its condition when it reaches the final consumer? Freshness is something that can no longer be left to chance. You cannot afford to have your product lose any of its qualities—after it is made, but before it is sold.

The problem of keeping products factory-fresh through the long channels of distribution is a problem we have been facing and solving for a score of years. And we have solved it, not by one type of container but by a number of types—and for many customers, large and small. Today, hundreds of products are finding a ready market because American Can Company engineering and research have bridged the gap between the plant and the consumer's home.

A good product, suitably contained, is the basis of many a great business. The last word in container making is never said—but the *latest* word is heard through Canco by any customer, large or small, who welcomes it.

CANCO

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

Lithium bromide, jars	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Citrate, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.15 @	5.20
Lithopone, domestic, car lots, bags	lb.	.04½@	—
barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
less car lots, bags	lb.	.04¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
imported, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
Liverwort leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Lobelia, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Seed, bags	lb.	.38 @	.39
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels	lb.	.12½@	.16
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08¼
solid, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment	ton.	24.00	@25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales	lb.	.20 @	.25
imported, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Lupulin, N.F., tins	lb.	1.20 @	1.35
Lycopodium, cases	lb.	.26 @	.28

M

Mace, Banda, cases	lb.	.38 @	.40
Batavia, No. 2, cases	lb.	.23 @	.24
Penang, No. 2, cases	lb.	.30 @	.32
Madder, Dutch, bags	lb.	.22 @	.25
Magnesia arsenate, car lots, frt. all'd, drums	lb.	.18 @	—
bags (cased)	lb.	.20 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.07
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.08
Calcined, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.25 @	.30
Chloride flake, domestic, works, barrels	ton.	35.00	@36.00
imported barrels	ton.	31.75	@33.50
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.23
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.10¾
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.20
car lots, barrels	lb.	.16½@	—
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).			
Magnesite, calcined, barrels	ton.	50.00	@60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales	lb.	.25 @	.30
blue, bales	lb.	.75 @	.80
Leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Manaca, root, bales	lb.	.21 @	.22
Mandrake root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Manganese borate, technical barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Dioxide, technical, drums	lb.	.03½@	.06
86 p.c., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.52
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans,	lb.	2.90 @	3.10
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.90 @	5.96
Linoleate, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.21
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03
80@85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.03½@	—
85@88 p.c., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Resinate, fused, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.12½@	.13½
Sulphate, works, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
anhydrous, works, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Mangrove bark, ship., bags	ton.	25.00	@25.50
Extract, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Manna flakes, large, cases	lb.	.50 @	.58
small, cases	lb.	.38 @	.40
Marble flour, bags	ton.	14.00	@15.00
Marjoram, French, bales	lb.	.12 @	.12½
German, bales	lb.	.12 @	.12½
Matico, leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Menthol, imported, cases	lb.	3.00 @	3.15
synthetic, tins	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).			
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans	lb.	.69 @	—
33⅓ p.c., cans	lb.	.72 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.99 @	—
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	1.23 @	—
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Iodide, red, jars, kegs	lb.	4.13 @	4.18
yellow, jars, kegs	lb.	4.03 @	4.08
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide, black, drums, kegs	lb.	3.58 @	—
red (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech., dom., bbl	lb.	1.63 @	—
U.S.P., drums, kegs	lb.	1.94 @	—
Mercury and chalk, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.70
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—600 leaves);—			
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.30 @	1.40
Composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.40 @	1.50
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	10.50 @	12.50
imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	10.25 @	10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	11.50 @	13.00
4 x4 in.	pkg.	14.50 @	14.70
3⅜x5⅞ in.	pkg.	17.50 @	18.50
3⅜x5⅞ in.	pkg.	18.25 @	19.20
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	2.25 @	2.35
Metanitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Methanol, crude, dlvd. tanks	gal.	.20 @	—
denaturing grade, tanks	gal.	.45 @	—
95 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.47 @	—
drums	gal.	.57 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.48 @	—
drums	gal.	.59 @	—
tanks	gal.	.33 @	—
97 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.42 @	—
drums	gal.	.53 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.44 @	—
drums	gal.	.40 @	—
tanks	gal.	.34 @	—
purified, car lots, barrels	gal.	.43½@	—
drums	gal.	.39¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.45½@	—
drums	gal.	.41¾@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
synthetic, 99¼ p.c., drums, spot car lots	gal.	.39¼@	—
less car lots	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
imported, drums	lb.	.19 @	.19½
Acetone, car lots, drums	gal.	.53 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.55 @	.57
Anthranilate, bottles	lb.	2.15 @	2.25
Benzoate, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Chloride, cylinders	lb.	.45 @	—
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.35 @	4.00
Salicylate, drums	lb.	.40 @	.43
tins	lb.	.42 @	.45
Methylanthraquinone, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.95
Methylheptenone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles	oz.	1.25 @	2.50
Methylene blue, med., kegs	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.	ton.	65.00	@80.00
wet ground, works, bags	ton.	110.00	@115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs	lb.	3.00 @	3.50
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
pray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	—
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.17 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.18 @	—
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.21 @	—
Millet seed, bags	lb.	.03¼@	.04¼
hulled, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).			
Monochlorbenzene, drums	lb.	.06 @	.07½
Monoethylanilin, drums	lb.	1.05 @	1.08
Monoethylorthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.70 @	.75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles	oz.	7.80 @	7.85
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	9.65 @	9.70
Ethylhydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.25 @	9.30
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	7.75 @	7.80
Mullein flowers, cans	lb.	.75 @	.90
leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles	oz.	No stocks	
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles	oz.	20.00	@21.00
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans	lb.	5.65 @	6.00
ketone, cans	lb.	5.50 @	6.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.85
Musk root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Bombay, brown, bags	lb.	.07¼@	.08
California, brown, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Chinese, yellow, bags	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Dutch, yellow, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
English, yellow, bags	lb.	.07¾@	.08¼
Roumanian, yellow, bags	lb.	.04¾@	.05¼
Sicilian, brown, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Myrobalans, J1 ship't, bags	ton.	29.00	@ —
J2, shipment, bags	ton.	17.00	@18.00
R2, shipment, bags	ton.	16.50	@17.50
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).			
solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.65 @	2.25
imported, c.l.f., bags	100 lbs.	1.55 @	1.65
dyestuffs, bags	lb.	.04½@	.06
refined, balls, spot, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06½
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
flake, spot, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	—
Nerolin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.85
Nickel chloride, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.21¼
kegs	lb.	.21½@	.25
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.38
Salt, double, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
single, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
contracts, 1932, single or double salt, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
Nicotine, 95 p.c., tins	lb.	3.25 @	—
50 p.c., tins	8 lbs.	9.85 @	—
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums	lb.	.82½@	—
10-lb tins	lb.	.88½@	—
5-lb. tins	lb.	1.00 @	—
Niter cake, works, bulk	ton.	13.00	@15.00
barrels	ton.	22.00	@24.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	.08½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10 @	—
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.31½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.33
RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28½@	.29
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)			
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.l.f. Atlantic ports	unit-ton.	1.25 @	1.30
domestic, f.o.b. works,	unit-ton.	1.30 @	1.35
Nitronaphthalene, barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
Nitrotoluene, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	.18
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags	lb.	.18 @	—
Chinese, shipment, cases	lb.	.17 @	—
Extract (see Gall extract.)			
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases	lb.	.14 @	.15
110s, bags, cases	lb.	.11½@	.12
grinding, bags, cases	lb.	.07 @	.11
Nux vomica, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.08 @	.09

O

Oakbark extract, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	.04½
Ocher (see Yellow).			
Octanes, 100-140 deg C. mixed, group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—
Oil:—			
Acetone (see A).			
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
s.p.a., bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases	lb.	.37½@	.38
Amyris, tins	lb.	1.90 @	2.00
Angelica root, bottles	lb.	20.00	@21.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins,	lb.	.37 @	.39
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans	lb.	.22 @	.24
Bay, West Indian, tins	lb.	1.70 @	2.00
Bergamot, artificial, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
natural, Messina, coppers	lb.	1.85 @	2.00
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch tar, crude, tins	lb.	.13 @	.14
rectified, tins	lb.	.48 @	.50
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins	lb.	.55 @	.60
Cayenne, tins	lb.	1.10 @	1.25
Cade, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.26 @	.27
Cajeput, technical, drums	lb.	.50 @	.52
U.S.P., IX, tins	lb.	.52 @	.55
U.S.P., X, tins	lb.	.80 @	1.00
Calamus, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums,	lb.	.15 @	.17
cans	lb.	.17 @	.19
white, drums	lb.	.13 @	.14
cans	lb.	.15 @	.16
Cananga, native, tins	lb.	1.50 @	1.65
rectified, tins	lb.	1.95 @	2.10
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Caraway, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
Cardamom seed, bottles	lb.	16.00	@17.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans,	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Castor, blown, car lots, drums,	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.13 @	—
medicinal, car lots, bbls	lb.	10¾@	—
cases	lb.	.11¾@	—
drums	lb.	10½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
cases	lb.	.12 @	—
drums	lb.	10¾@	—
tanks	lb.	09½@	—
Oil, Castor, No. 3, car lots, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
cases	lb.	.11¼@	—
drums	lb.	.10 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
cases	lb.	.11½@	—
drums	lb.	.10¼@	—
tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
Cedarleaf, tins	lb.	.75 @	.85
Cedarwood, drums, tins	lb.	.30 @	.32
Celery seed, bottles	lb.	7.00 @	7.50
Chinawood, barrels, drums	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
tanks	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
Coast, spot, tanks	lb.	.05¼@	.05½
futures	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles	lb.	7.25 @	9.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cans	lb.	.36 @	.37
drums	lb.	.34 @	.35
Java, drums	lb.	.48 @	.50
Clove, U.S.P., cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04⅞
Coast, tanks	lb.	.03¼@	.03⅜
Cochin grade, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05⅜
Manila, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04⅞
bulk, shipment, c.i.f.	lb.	.03⅝	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.03¾@	.03⅞
Coast, tanks	lb.	.03¼@	.03⅜
Cod, British, E.C., barrels,	gal.	.24	Nom.
Japanese, drums	gal.	.23 @	.25
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels	gal.	.25 @	.26
untanked, barrels	gal.	.21 @	.23
Norwegian, barrels	gal.	.20 @	.23
Codliver, Norwegian, bbls.	bbl.	19.00	@20.00
Coriander seed, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
works, tanks	lb.	.03½@	.03⅝
refined, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).			
Creosote (see C)			
Croton, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.45 @	2.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.45 @	3.10
Cumin, bottles	lb.	7.00 @	7.50
Degras (see D).			
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk	bbl.	1.30 @	—
California, 27 plus	bbl.	.80 @	.95
Dip (see D).			
Dill, from seed, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
from weed, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	5.30
Erigeron, tins	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, cs.	lb.	.25 @	.26
drums	lb.	.23 @	.24
Fennel seed, sweet, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.05
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker	bbl.	.60 @	.70
Gulf Coast	bbl.	.50 @	—
Kansas, 24-26	bbl.	.40 @	.45
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20	bbl.	.30 @	.35
18-20	bbl.	.35 @	.40
New York and New Jersey, terminals:—			
Monday	bbl.	.65 @	—
Tuesday	bbl.	.65 @	—
Wednesday	bbl.	.65 @	—
Thursday	bbl.	.65 @	—
Friday	bbl.	.65 @	—
Saturday	bbl.	.65 @	—
North Texas, 24-26	bbl.	.30 @	.35
26-30	bbl.	.35 @	.40
Oklahoma, 14-16	bbl.	.22½@	.25
18-22	bbl.	.22½@	.25
22-26	bbl.	.25 @	.27½
24-26	bbl.	.27½@	.35
26-30	bbl.	.37½@	.40
28-30	bbl.	.42½@	.47½
Pennsylvania, 30-34	gal.	.02¾@	.03
36-40	gal.	.02¾@	.03
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne	gal.	.06 @	—
Kansas, 38-40	gal.	.02½@	.02¼
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw	gal.	.02¾@	.02¾
Oklahoma, 35-37	gal.	.01⅝@	.01¾
36-38	gal.	.01⅝@	.01¾
38-40	gal.	.01⅞@	.02
Fusel (see F).			
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk	gal.	.03½@	.04
Gulf Coast, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	—
Kansas, 32-36	gal.	.01¼@	.01⅝
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36	gal.	.01⅝@	.01¾
North Texas, 32-36	gal.	.01¼@	.01¼
Oklahoma, 32-36	gal.	.01¼@	.01¼
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins,	lb.	3.75 @	4.90
Bourbon, tins	lb.	3.75 @	4.50
Turkish, tins	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.25
Haarlem, domestic, bottles,	gross.	3.25 @	3.30
imported, bottles	gross.	3.35 @	3.40
Hemlock, tins	lb.	.80 @	.85
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	.20	Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.25 @	3.00
Wood, tech., not U.S.P., tins	lb.	.50 @	.60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	7.25 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	7.00 @	—
prime, barrels	100 lbs.	9.00 @	—
winter, strained, barrels, 100 lbs.		7.50 @	—
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.50 @	2.65
garden, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Spike, French, technical, tins	lb.	.57 @	.60
Spanish, technical, tins	lb.	.48 @	.50
Lemon, California, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Messina, coppers, tins	lb.	1.05 @	1.40
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins	lb.	.42 @	.44
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	6.25 @	8.50
expressed tins	lb.	10.75	@13.00
Linaloe wood, cases	lb.	1.75 @	1.85
Linseed, boiled, tanks	lb.	.0640@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0700@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0740@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0780@	—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0810@	.0830
raw, tanks	lb.	.0600@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0660@	—
less than car lots, barrels,	lb.	.0700@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.0740@	—
refined, barrels	lb.	.0730@	.0770
varnish grade, barrels	lb.	.0750@	.0790
Lubricating, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light	gal.	.29 @	.30
cylinder, light, filtered, D 600	gal.	.28 @	—
Warren, E 600	gal.	.21 @	—
unfiltered, 600 s.r.	gal.	.20 @	.21
650 s. r.	gal.	.23 @	.24
600 flash s. r.	gal.	.24 @	.25
630 flash, s. r.	gal.	.28 @	.29
California, pale or red, at refinery, tankcars:—			
Up to 100 vis., inclusive,	gal.	.10¼@	—
140-150 vis.	gal.	.10½@	—
210 vis.	gal.	.10¼@	—
300 vis.	gal.	.10¼@	—
350 vis.	gal.	.11 @	—
400 vis.	gal.	.11½@	—
450 vis.	gal.	.11½@	—
500 vis.	gal.	.12 @	—
600 vis.	gal.	.12½@	—
700 vis.	gal.	.13½@	—
900 vis.	gal.	.16½@	—
1,000 vis.	gal.	.16½@	—
1,200 vis.	gal.	.17½@	—
80 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.17½@	—
95 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.17½@	—
115 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.17½@	—
Oil, lubricating, Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color	gal.	.04½@	.04¾
100 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.04½@	.04¾
150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.06¼@	.06¾
150 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.06 @	.06¾
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.07¼@	.07¾
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.07¼@	.07¾
180 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.07 @	.07¾
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.06½@	.09
200 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.08 @	.08¼
200 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.07¾@	.08
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.09 @	.09¾
220 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.08 @	.09¾
220 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.07¾@	.08
240 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.10¼@	.10¾
240 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.09¼@	.10
240 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.09 @	.09¼
280 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.12 @	.12¾
280 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.11 @	.11¾
280 vis., No. 5½ color	gal.	.09¾@	.10
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.13 @	.13¾
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16½@	.17
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.18½@	.19
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.12½@	.13
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.14 @	.14¼
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.15 @	.16
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock,	gal.	.15½@	.16
600 D cyl. stock	gal.	.23	Nom.
600 cold test (light bright), 40 pour	gal.	.22 @	.23
25 to 35 pour	gal.	.21 @	.22
20 to 25 pour	gal.	.21 @	.22
Mace, distilled, tins	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks	gal.	.17	Nom.
refined, light pressed, barrels,	gal.	.33 @	.34
tanks	gal.	.27 @	.28
white, bleached, bbls	gal.	.38 @	.40
tanks	gal.	.32 @	.33
yellow, bleached, bbls	gal.	.35 @	.37
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	1.50 @	1.55
natural, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	8.50 @	9.00
expressed, barrels	gal.	.60 @	.65
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels,	100 lbs.	13.00 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	7.25 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	7.00 @	—
pure, barrels	100 lbs.	8.75 @	—
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.90 @	1.00
Olive, denatured, barrels	gal.	.68 @	.70
edible, barrels	gal.	1.40 @	1.60
foots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Oleo, No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	6.62½@	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	5.87½@	—
Orange, sweet, distilled, tins	lb.	.75 @	.90
expressed, California, tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.75
Mesinna, U.S.P., coppers	lb.	1.45 @	1.96
West India, tins	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Origanum, commercial, tins	lb.	.25 @	.30
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.03¾@	.04
shipment, casks	lb.	.03½@	.03¼
Niger, casks	lb.	.03¼@	.03⅝
shipment, casks	lb.	.03¼@	—
Palm kernel, denatured, bbls,	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Palmarosa, tins	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Patchouli, bottles	lb.	3.35 @	3.75
Peanut, crude, barrels	lb.	.07	Nom.
mill, tanks	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
refined, edible, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.12
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
imported, tins	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Peppermint, natural, cases	lb.	1.45 @	1.65
redistilled, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.85
Perilla, drums	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
tanks, coast	lb.	.04½@	.04¼
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Pimento, tins	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels	gal.	.61 @	—
water-white, barrels	gal.	.66 @	—
Pine needle, Siberian, cans	lb.	.58 @	.60
Poppyseed, barrels	gal.	1.60 @	—
Rapeseed, blown, barrels	gal.	.57 @	.60
refined, denatured, barrels,	gal.	.38 @	.39
Red, distilled or saponified barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
drums	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
tanks	lb.	.05¾@	—
white, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¾
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose, artificial, bottles	oz.	2.00 @	3.00
natural, coppers	oz.	5.50	@18.00
Rosemary, technical, tins	lb.	.32½@	.35
U.S.P., tins	lb.	.40 @	.45
Rosin, first rectified, drums	gal.	.43 @	.45
second rectified, drums	gal.	.47 @	.49
third rectified, drums	gal.	.53 @	.55
Rubberseed, drums	lb.	.07¾	Nom.
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.20	Nom.
Sandalwood, E.I., U.S.P., mal-ers, tins	lb.	6.25 @	7.25
Sardine, coast, tanks	gal.	.20	Nom.
poultry feeding coast, drums,	gal.	.45 @	.50
Sassafras, artificial, drums	lb.	.22 @	.24
cans	lb.	.24 @	.26
natural, tins	lb.	.75 @	1.00
Savin, tins	lb.	1.90 @	2.25
Sesame, refined, white, drums,	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
yellow, drums	lb.	.07½@	.08
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels	lb.	.0430@	.0460
tanks	lb.	.0370@	.0400
refined, barrels	lb.	.0500@	.0530
tanks	lb.	.0430@	.0460
imported, blown, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
crude, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Coast, tanks	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
refined, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.09
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., barrels	gal.	.68 @	.70
45 deg., barrels	gal.	.63 @	.65
natural, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.62
Spruce, tins	lb.	.80 @	.85
Sweet birch, Northern, tins	lb.	2.25 @	2.40
Southern, tins	lb.	1.60 @	1.70
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
tanks	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
Tansy, tins	lb.	2.10 @	2.25
Tar, commercial, barrels	gal.	.22 @	.23
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
Thyme, red, drums, tins	lb.	.60 @	.65
white, tins	lb.	.80 @	.85
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.07 @	.09½
75 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.09 @	.10
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	4.25 @	4.50
Walnut, crude, barrels	lb.	.09	Nom.
refined, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
No. 2, coast, tanks	lb.	.03½	Nom.

Oil, Wintergreen, Northern, tins,	lb.	7.00	@ 8.50
Southern, tins	lb.	3.50	@ 3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
Wormwood, tins	lb.	3.90	@ 4.10
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles,	lb.	5.00	@ 6.00
Manila, bottles	lb.	21.00	@22.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	11.90	@12.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.85	@13.85
powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.85	@13.85
Orange mineral, American, casks,	lb.	.09½@	.10½
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.16½@	—
kegs	lb.	.17½@	—
Orange peel, bitter, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
sweet, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Orange flower petals, cases	lb.	.25	@ .30
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.11	@ .15
fingers, cases	lb.	.90	@ .95
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.14	@ .17
Verona, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
powdered, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Orthochloranilin, drums	lb.	.65	@ .75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels	lb.	2.15	@ 2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	2.50	@ 2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.13	@ .15
Orthodichlorobenzene, tins	lb.	.08	@ .10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.28	@ .29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins,	lb.	.70	@ .75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.85	@ .90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16	@ .17
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs	lb.	2.00	@ 2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.22	@ —
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07½

P

Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	1.90	@ 1.95
Paprika, extra fancy, cases	lb.	.19	@ .19½
fair, bags	lb.	.16	@ .16½
fancy, bags	lb.	.18	@ .18½
medium, bags	lb.	.17½@	.18
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	1.05	@ 1.10
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls	lb.	.92	@ .94
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.40	@ 1.50
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums	lb.	.07	@ .11
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
kegs	lb.	.16	@ .25
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.02	@ —
124@126 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.02	@ —
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.02	@ —
fully refined, slabs, 181@120 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02¼@	—
cases	lb.	.03¾@	—
123@124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
cases	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
cases	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03¼@	—
cases	lb.	.03¾@	—
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03¾@	.03¾
cases	lb.	.03¾@	—
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04¼@	.04¼
cases	lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04¼@	.04½
cases	lb.	.04¾@	.05
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls.,	lb.	.03¼@	.03¼
111@115 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.02½@	.03¼
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124, A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02¾@	.02½
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02
124@126, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02¼
Paraformaldehyde, kegs	lb.	.38	@ .39
Paraldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.20½@	.28
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.48	@ .50
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.52	@ .54
Paranitroaniln, kegs	lb.	.55	@ —
contract, kegs	lb.	.51	@ —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.23½@	.24
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.46	@ —
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.26	@ .27
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide	bbls. lb.	.70	@ .75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.55	@ —
Paratoluidin, barrels	lb.	.42	@ —
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.22½@	.37½
Passion flower herb, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Pentane, normal, 28-38C deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07	@ —
drums, car lots	gal.	.09	@ —
drums, l.c.l	gal.	.13	@ —
laboratory grade, group 3, drums, car lots	gal.	.17	@ —
Pepper, black, Aleppey, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Lampong, bags	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.11	@ .11¼
red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, bags	lb.	.16	@ .16½
old crop, bags	lb.	.15½@	.16
Mombassa, bags	lb.	.15	@ .16
white, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.12½@	.12¾
Singapore, Muntok, bags	lb.	.12¼@	.13
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.22	@ .28
Persian berry extract, barrels	lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums	lb.	.95	@ 1.10
Petrolatum, Amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02½
light, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.02¾
medium, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02¾
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.04¾
dark green, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¼@	—
lily white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.05¾
red, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¼@	—
snow white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
veterinary, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
Petroleum, crude, at wells:— California:—			
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.65	@ .75
Athens	bbl.	.69	@ .76
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.55	@ .76
Coalinga	bbl.	.55	@ .57
Coyote Hills	bbl.	.65	@ .79
Dominguez	bbl.	.69	@ .89
Elk Hills	bbl.	.55	@ .76
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.	bbl.	.79	@ .87
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.65	@ .76
Inglewood	bbl.	.65	@ .76
Kern River	bbl.	.55	@ —
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	.69	@ .78
La Habra	bbl.	.65	@ —
Lost Hills	bbl.	.55	@ .72
McKittrick	bbl.	.55	@ —
Midway	bbl.	.55	@ .76
Montebello	bbl.	.65	@ —
Newhall	bbl.	.55	@ —
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.65	@ .80
Playa del Rey	bbl.	.65	@ .70
Richfield	bbl.	.65	@ .74
Rosecrans	bbl.	.69	@ .89
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.62	@ .87
Seal Beach	bbl.	.65	@ .75
Signal Hill	bbl.	.65	@ .81
Sunset	bbl.	.55	@ .76
Torrance	bbl.	.65	@ .70
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.55	@ —
Whittier	bbl.	.65	@ —
Canada:—			
Oil Springs	bbl.	1.97	@ —
Petrolia	bbl.	1.90	@ —
Petroleum, crude, at wells:— East Texas:—			
Gregg County	bbl.	.98	@ —
Rusk County	bbl.	.98	@ —
Smith County	bbl.	.98	@ —
Upshur County	bbl.	.98	@ —
Gulf Coast:—			
*Barber's Hill	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Batson	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Dayton	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Evangeline	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Goose Creek	bbl.	.71	@ .86
High Island	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Hull	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Humble	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Jennings	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Laredo	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Liberty	bbl.	.71	@ .86
Markham	bbl.	.67	@ —
Pettus	bbl.	.85	@ —
*Piedras Pintas	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Refugio, light	bbl.	.71	@ .86
heavy	bbl.	.75	@ —
*Saratoga	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Spindle Top	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Sour Lake	bbl.	.71	@ .86
*Terry	bbl.	.71	@ .86

* Grade B crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 70c. per barrel.

Indiana, Illinois:—			
Illinois	bbl.	.95	@ —
Indiana	bbl.	.60	@ —
Midland (Mich.)	bbl.	.73	@ —
Plymouth	bbl.	No prices	
Princeton	bbl.	.95	@ —
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Ragland	bbl.	.60	@ —
Somerset grade in Cumberland lines	bbl.	.80	@ .95
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bellevue	bbl.	.25	@ —
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.53	@ .85
Caddo	bbl.	.53	@ .85
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.53	@ .85
Crichton	bbl.	.53	@ .85
De Soto	bbl.	.53	@ .85
El Dorado	bbl.	.53	@ .85
Haynesville	bbl.	.53	@ .85
Homer	bbl.	.53	@ .85
Pine Island	bbl.	.53	@ .85
Smackover	bbl.	.52	@ .55
Stephens	bbl.	.51	@ .54
Urania	bbl.	.55	@ —
Urban2	bbl.	No prices	
Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)			
Panuco	bbl.	.45	@ —
Tax, per barrel, .10048c.			
Tuxpan	bbl.	.93	@ —
Tax, per barrel, .17003c.			
Midcontinent:—			
Carter County	bbl.	.46	@ .70
Corsicana, heavy	bbl.	.64	@ —
light	bbl.	.52	@ .85
East Luling	bbl.	.49	@ —
North Texas	bbl.	.67	@ 1.00
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.68	@ 1.00
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—			
Corning	bbl.	.85	@ —
Lima	bbl.	1.00	@ —
Pennsylvania, Bradford	bbl.	1.82	@ —
Other fields, in Buckeye lines	bbl.	1.30	@ 1.35
Eureka line	bbl.	1.50	@ —
National Transit lines	bbl.	1.72	@ 1.77
Southwest Penn lines	bbl.	1.55	@ —
Wooster	bbl.	1.15	@ —
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy	bbl.	.83	@ —
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.05	@ —
Elk Basin	bbl.	1.05	@ —
Grass Creek	bbl.	1.05	@ —
Greybull	bbl.	1.05	@ —
Lance Creek	bbl.	1.05	@ —
Mule Creek	bbl.	.80	@ —
Pordera	bbl.	.90	@ —
Rock Creek	bbl.	.85	@ —
Salt Creek	bbl.	.61	@ .95
Sunburst	bbl.	1.00	@ —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—			
Darst Creek	bbl.	.75	@ —
Luling	bbl.	.64	@ —
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.94	@ —
Mirando	bbl.	.90	@ —
Panola County	bbl.	.52	@ .85
Salt Flat	bbl.	.60	@ —
Thrall	bbl.	.40	@ —
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson County	bbl.	.66	@ .78
Gray County	bbl.	.76	@ .88
Hutchinson County	bbl.	.66	@ .78
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.50	@ —
Crane	bbl.	.65	@ —
Crocket	bbl.	.65	@ —
Ector	bbl.	.50	@ —
Glasscock	bbl.	.65	@ —
Hobbs, N. M.	bbl.	.50	@ —
Hogback, N. M.	bbl.	.80	@ —
Howard	bbl.	.65	@ —
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.50	@ —
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.50	@ —
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.45	@ —
Mitchell	bbl.	.65	@ —
Pecos	bbl.	.50	@ —
Winkler	bbl.	.65	@ —
Upton	bbl.	.65	@ —
Western Kentucky:— Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co.	bbl.	.75	@ —
Western Kentucky, all gravities	bbl.	.90	@ —
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10	@ —
drums, car lots	gal.	.12	@ —
drums, l.c.l	gal.	.13	@ —
35-60 deg., Group 3, drums	gal.	.35	@ —
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11	@ —
drums, car lots	gal.	.13	@ —
drums, l.c.l	gal.	.14	@ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums	gal.	.17	@ .23
10-gallon drums	gal.	.50	@ —
Petroleum solvents and diluents—Cleaners' naphthas, refinery, group 3, tankcars	gal.	.06	@ .08½
Bayonne	gal.	.09	@ —
Pennsylvania	gal.	.07½@	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.152	@ —
Des Moines	gal.	.147	@ —
Milwaukee	gal.	.198	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.201	@ —
New York	gal.	.11	@ —
Omaha	gal.	.16	@ —
St. Louis	gal.	.15	@ —
St. Paul	gal.	.201	@ —
Lacquer diluents, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.12	@ —
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07¼@	.08¼
Pennsylvania, tankcars	gal.	.05½@	—
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 108 i.b.p., 288 e.p., Group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.05¾@	—
light grade, 120 i.b.p., 250	gal.	.05¾@	.06½
Bayonne	gal.	.09@	—
Petroleum solvents and diluents (continued)— Stoddard solvents, 48-50 deg., 320 i.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.05¼@	.06½
East Coast, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.09	@ .10
Pennsylvania	gal.	.06	@ —
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.152	@ —
Des Moines	gal.	.146	@ —
Milwaukee	gal.	.171	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.143	@ —
Newark	gal.	.11	@ .12
New Orleans	gal.	.14½@	—
New York	gal.	.11	@ .13
Omaha	gal.	.134	@ —
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	@ —
St. Louis	gal.	.131	@ —
St. Paul	gal.	.143	@ —
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars	gal.	.09	@ .10
steel barrels	gal.	.16	@ —
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04½@	.05½
Pennsylvania	gal.	.04½@	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.117	@ —
Des Moines	gal.	.143	@ —
Milwaukee	gal.	.175	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.153	@ —
Newark	gal.	.11	@ .12
Newark	gal.	.11	@ .13
St. Louis	gal.	.127	@ —
St. Paul	gal.	.153	@ —
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb.	.14¼@	.15½
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.15	@ .16
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., barrels, drums	lb.	.70	@ .72
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	4.25	@ 8.00
Phenyl chloride, drums	lb.	.16	@ —
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	3.30	@ 5.10
commercial, works, kegs	lb.	3.30	@ 6.50
pure, works, bottles	lb.	2.95	@ 3.25
Phosgene, cylinders	lb.	.70	@ —
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	ton.	6.50	@ —
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mine	ton.	3.10	@ 3.25
70 p.c., mines	ton.	3.75	@ 3.90
72 p.c., mines	ton.	4.25	@ 4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum mines	ton.	5.25	@ 5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines,	ton.	5.75	@ —
77 p.c. basis, 76 p.c. minimum, mines	ton.	6.25	@ —
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines,	ton.	5.00	@ —
75 p.c., mines	ton.	5.50	@ —
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb.	.45	@ —
yellow, cases	lb.	.31	@ .37½
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	.18	@ .20
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb.	.38	@ .42
Trichloride, cylinders	lb.	.18	@ .20
Phthalic anhydride, refined, drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
Pichi leaves, bags	lb.	.10	@ .11
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	2.25	@ 2.50
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz.	2.25	@ 2.50
Pimento, bags	lb.	.04	@ .04¼
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb.	.30	@ .32
Pitch, burgundy (see B). hardwood, car lots, one-time container delivered, Akron,	ton.	25.80	@26.00
f.o.b. works	ton.	20.00	@ —
pine, barrels	bbl.	4.25	@ 4.75
stearin, drums	lb.	.03½@	.04½
Plaster of paris, bags	ton.	23.00	@29.00
barrels	100 lbs.	3.40	@ 3.50
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	3.75	@ —
Pleurisy root, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	3.50	@ 3.60
Poke root, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb.	.18	@ .19
Root bark, bags	lb.	.28	@ .30
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb.	.60	@ .68
Heads, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .38
Seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
Turkish, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	lb.	.27	@ .30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.09
granular, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.08	@ .08½
Binoxalate, drums	lb.	.18	@ .22
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	.16	@ .22
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.31	@ .32
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, drums	lb.	.06¾@	.07½
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, drums	lb.	.0563@	.0654
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb.	.05	@ .05½
hydrated, shipm't, drums	lb.	.0501@	.0546
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13	@ —
powdered, barrels	lb.	.16	@ —
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
imported, casks	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.	7.05	@	8.00
less car lots, drums	.07½@	.08	
imported, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.	7.05	@	8.00
liquid, tanks	lb.	.02½@	—
drums	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks	lb.	.08	@ .08½
imported, car lots, casks	lb.	.08	@ .08¾
contracts	lb.	.08	@ .08¾
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .16
powdered, kegs	lb.	.10	@ .11
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .04¾
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.23	@ .32
Citrate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.42½@	.46½
Cyanide, cases	lb.	.50	@ .57½
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., barrels, cans	lb.	1.20	@ 1.40
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans	lb.	1.65	@ 1.75
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.65	@ .70
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.90	@ 2.95
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	9.70	@ —
Manure salt*, 20 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	12.65	@ —
30 p.c., bulk shipment	ton.	19.15	@ —
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb.	.11	@ .13
Muriate*, 80-85 p.c., basis 80 p.c., bags, shipment	ton.	37.15	@ —
bulk, shipment	ton.	35.55	@ —
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb.	.28	@ .29
technical, barrels	lb.	.16	@ .26
Nitrate, crude, 95 percent, c.i.f. ports, bag	ton.	56.50	@ —
refined (see saltpeter).			
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb.	.09	@ .11
Permanganate, technical, drums	lb.	.16	@ .16½
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.16	@ .16½
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb.	.37½@	.39½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.18½@	.19
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.11	@ .16
technical,* 90-95 p.c., basis 90 p.c., bags, shipment,	ton.	48.25	@ —

* See fertilizer market report for discounts and spot delivery prices.

Potash, vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	20.66	@ —
Xanthate, car lots, drums,	lb.	.14	@ —
tanks	lb.	.12	@ —
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., basis 48 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	27.80	@ —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs	lb.	.21	@ .22
Prickly ash bark, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Berries, bales	lb.	.21	@ .22
Prince's pine herb, bales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Propane, group 3, tankcar	gal.	.07	@ —
100-lb. cylinders	gal.	.40	@ —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb.	.05	@ .07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04
Pumpkin seed, bags	lb.	.10	@ .12
Putty, commercial, tubs..100 lbs.	2.15	@	2.40
raw linseed oil, kegs	100 lbs.	3.75	@ 4.00
refined	100 lbs.	3.85	@ 4.00
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23	@ .24
half closed, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.21	@ .22
open, barrels, kegs	lb.	.20	@ .21
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .16
Pyridin, drums	gal.	.85	@ .95
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	unit-ton.	.12	@ .13

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.05	@ .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb.	.02½@	.02½
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.03¼@	—
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Root, bags	lb.	.08	@ .09
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.06½
solid, drums	lb.	.09¼@	.10½
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lb. net, per flask		75.00	@76.00
Quince seed, bags	lb.	1.25	@ 2.25
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans,	oz.	.75	@ .79
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.50	@ —
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.74	@ —
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.57	@ —
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.76	@ —
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.78	@ —
Benzoate, cans	oz.	.74	@ —
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.40	@ —
Citrate, cans	oz.	.50	@ —
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.54	@ —
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.54	@ —
Ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.58	@ —
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.74	@ —
Formate, cans	oz.	.72	@ —
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.92	@ —
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.50	@ —
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.52	@ —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.54	@ —
Hydroiodide, cans	oz.	.76	@ —
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.70	@ —
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.62	@ —
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.52	@ —
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.40	@ —
Sulphocarbolate, cans	oz.	.68	@ —
Tannate, cans	oz.	.40	@ —
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.74	@ —
Valerate, cans	oz.	.78	@ —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans,	oz.	.50	@ —

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.38	@ .40
Rapeseed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
German, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.43	@ .45
Red:— Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs,	lb.	.50	@ 1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50	@ 2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls	lb.	.70	@ —
barrels, kegs	lb.	.75	@ .80
Selenide, kegs		2.00	@ —
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	5.25	@ 5.35
100-lb. lots	lb.	4.75	@ 5.00
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .05
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65	@ .75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .08
pure, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.11
English ord., barrels	lb.	.04	@ .08
pure, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.10¼
in oil, cans	lb.	.31	@ .32
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks	lb.	.04	@ .14
lake C toner, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .14
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80	@ —
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.42	@ 1.52
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00	@45.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels,	lb.	.02	@ .04½
Persian Gulf, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
Spanish, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .03¼
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80	@ —
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10	@ .13
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.60	@ 2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.35	@ .90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35	@ —
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15	@ .40
in oil, cans	lb.	.41	@ .43
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.17	@ .20
Vermilion, American, bbls	lb.	.15	@ .25
English, quicksilver, ton lots, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.45	Nom.
less than ton lots, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.45	@ 1.50
(Red dyes are listed under Dye).			
Red precipitate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	dm.	1.64	@ —
Red saunders, wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.18	@ —
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65	@ —
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.30	@ 1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	5.75	@18.00
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs	lb.	.19½@	.20
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23	@ .27
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs	lb.	.16	@ —
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.16	@ —
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.45	@ .50
Water, triple	demijohn.	5.50	@ 6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.30	@ .31
Leaves, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
Rosin, gum:— B, barrels	280 lbs.	3.25	@ —
D, barrels	280 lbs.	3.50	@ —
E, barrels	280 lbs.	3.75	@ —
F, barrels	280 lbs.	3.95	@ —
G, barrels	280 lbs.	4.00	@ —
H, barrels	280 lbs.	4.05	@ —
I, barrels	280 lbs.	4.10	@ —
K, barrels	280 lbs.	4.50	@ —
M, barrels	280 lbs.	4.90	@ —
N, barrels	280 lbs.	5.85	@ —
W. G., barrels	280 lbs.	5.95	@ —
W. W., barrels	280 lbs.	6.00	@ —
X, barrels	280 lbs.	6.20	@ —
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	3.83	@ 4.03
works, barrels, car lots	280 lbs.	3.00	@ —
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	23.50	@28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04½
selected, lump barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Rue, bales	lb.	.15	@ .18

S

Sabadilla seed, pwd., barrels	lb.	.19	@ .20
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70	@ —
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75	@ 1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales,	lb.	.21	@ .22
Spanish, spot	lb.	9.25	@ 9.50
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.27	@ .29
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04¾	@ .05½
Sage flour, bags	lb.	.03½	@ .04½
Salicin, cans	lb.	8.00	@ 8.25
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90	@ .95
Salt (rock soda chloride), car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.40	@ —
less car lots, bags, del'd	ton.	14.00	@ —
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels	ton.	22.00	@27.00
bulk, works	ton.	15.00	@18.00
chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¼	@ .08½
granular, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .06¾
powder, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	105.00	@110.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.25	@ 1.50
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., barels.	lb.	.13	@ .14
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
select, bales	lb.	.16	@ .18
Savory, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .06¾
Saw palmetto berries, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Schaeffer's salt, bags	lb.	.53	@ .57
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.13	@ —
Senega root, bales	lb.	.31	@ .32
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales,	lb.	.10	@ .11
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
No. 2, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
No. 3, bales	lb.	.06	@ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.10	@ .11
Pods, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Siftings, bales	lb.	.08	@ .10
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.32	@ .33
Shellac, bone dry, bales	lb.	.22	@ .23
refined, barrels	lb.	.28	@ .30
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases	lb.	.26	@ .28
Superfine, 20 bags or more	lb.	.13½	@ —
1 to 19 bags	lb.	.14½	@ —
T.N., 20 bags or more	lb.	.12	@ —
1 to 19 bags	lb.	.13	@ —
Shellac varnish, orange, 5 lb. cut	gal.	.90	@ .95
4½-lb. cut	gal.	.85	@ .90
4-lb. cut	gal.	.80	@ .85
white, 5-lb. cut	gal.	1.15	@ 1.20
4½-lb. cut	gal.	1.10	@ 1.15
4-lb. cut	gal.	1.05	@ 1.10
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh) works, bulk	ton.	30.00	@35.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00	@11.00
water-floated, works, bulk	ton.	18.00	@22.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.29½	@ —
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.23½	@ .25½
Nucleinate, vials	oz.	.36	@ .38
Proteinate, vials	oz.	.35	@ .37
Simaruba bark, bales	lb.	.23	@ .24
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.28	@ .38
Western, bales	lb.	.17	@ .22
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.16	@ .18
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.09	@ .09½
crushes, bales, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .10
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .13
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00	@22.00
Soda, acetate, anhydrous, drums, lb.		.06¾	@ .09
crystal, com'l, barrels	lb.	.05	@ .05½
flake, 60 p.c., drums	lb.	.04¼	@ .07
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .16
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.25	@ .35
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.50	@ .75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.70	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38	@ —
bulk	100 lbs.	1.07½	@ —
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.96½	@ 2.11½
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17	@ 2.32
contract, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.35½	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.05	@ —
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.17½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.53	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.29	@ 2.44
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.19	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.50½	@ —
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.17½	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.40½	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.02½	@ —
paper sacks	100 lbs.	1.15	@ —
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.94	@ 2.09
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	1.84	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17	@ 2.32
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.07	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38	@ —
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.00	@ —
paper bags	100 lbs.	1.12½	@ —
Benzoate, U.S.P., contracts, 2,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.41	@ —
drums	lb.	.43	@ .45
1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.42	@ —
drums	lb.	.44	@ .46
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.44	@ —
drums	lb.	.46	@ .48
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ 2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.10	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@ —
kegs	100 lbs.	2.50	@ —
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.05	@ .06
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.12	@ .13
Biphosphate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.80	@ .84
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.50	@ 3.75
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95	@ 2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.31	@ .32
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.50	@ 5.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.95	@ —
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84	@ 3.99
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90	@ —
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.84	@ 3.99
ground, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		2.95	@ —
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84	@ 3.99
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74	@ —
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90	@ —
liquid, seller's tanks	100 lbs.	2.15	@ —
buyer's tanks	100 lbs.	2.12½	@ —
Soda, caustic, solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.55	@ —
less car lots, works, drums, 100 lbs.		3.44	@ 3.59
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.34	@ —
contracts car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50	@ —
electrolytic, carlots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50	@ —
less car lots, works, drums 100 lbs.		3.44	@ 3.59
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.80	@ 3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.05¾	@ .07
imported, ex dock, kegs	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.27½	@ .31½
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.34½	@ 38½
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums	lb.	.15½	@ .16½
imported, cases	lb.	.16½	@ .17
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08½
Glycerophosphate, crystals, barrels, can	lb.	1.06	@ 1.27
solution, 75 p.c., cans	lb.	.80	@ 1.05
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.50	@ .70
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.22	@ .25
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.22	@ .26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, cans, lb.		.21	@ .23
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60	@ .65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ 3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.50	@ 3.55
Metanilate, kegs	lb.	.44	@ .45
Metasilicate, cryst., car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	4.00	@ —
less car lots, deliv'd., barrels	100 lbs.	5.50	@ 6.25
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60	@ —
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ —
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.52	@ .54
Nitrate, ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags	100 lbs.	1.77	@ 1.80
200-lb. bags	100 lbs.	1.73½	@ —
bulk	100 lbs.	1.67	@ —
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ .04½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.05¾	@ .06
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼	@ .07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼	@ .08½
imported, l.c.l. casks	lb.	.08¾	@ .09
Oxalate, neutral, barrels, kegs, lb.		.08	@ .24
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.55	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	2.75	@ —
less car lots, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.80	@ 3.05
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .07½
tribasic, car lots, works, bags, 100 lbs.		3.00	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	3.20	@ —
less car lots	100 lbs.	3.25	@ 3.50
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.69	@ .72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, barrels	lb.	.11½	@ —
prompt shipment	lb.	.12	@ .13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼	@ —
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12	@ —
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.19	@ .24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.05	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.15	@ —
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90	@ —
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00	@ —
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47	@ —
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.75	@ .80
tanks	100 lbs.	.60	@ —
60 deg. works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65	@ —
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .06¾
foreign, drums	lb.	.06½	@ .06¾
Stannate, drums	lb.	.17½	@ .21
Stearate, lump, works, barrels, lb.		.20	@ —
powder, works, barrels	lb.	.22	@ —
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .02½
imported, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ .02
crystal (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.35	@ 2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½	@ 2.40
60% broken, dom., cks.	100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.25
imported, casks	100 lbs.	3.12½	@ 3.37½
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¾	@ .09
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.23	@ .25
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.32½	@ .42½
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.70	@ .80
chemically pure	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.31	@ —
tanks	gal.	.26	@ —
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.40	@ .45
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.22	@ .25
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.01	@ —
barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ —
powdered, bags	lb.	.02½	@ .03
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01½	@ —
barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ —
powdered, bags	lb.	.02¼	@ —
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Squill, bales	lb.	.04	@ .05
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12	@ .13
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.75	@ .80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.64	@ 2.84
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	2.44	@ 2.84
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.05½	@ .06
imported, bags	lb.	.05¾	@ .06¼
rice, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .10
wheat, bags	lb.	.06½	@ .10½
Starch, iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77	@ —
Stavesacre seed, bags	lb.	.13	@ .14
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .05
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.06¼	@ .07
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Storax, cases	lb.	.32½	@ .33
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.09¾	@ .10
Seed, bags	lb.	.07	@ .09
Strontium, bromide, barrels	lb.	.46	@ .47
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.26	@ .36
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.50	@ 3.55
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags, lb.		1.75	@ 1.85
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.55	@ —
powdered, cans	oz.	.45	@ —
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Hydrophosphite, cans	oz.	.75	@ —
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60	@ —
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65	@ —
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.47	@ —
powdered, cans	oz.	.37	@ —
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.62	@ .67
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.16	@ .22
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	3.05	@ 3.10
Sulphomethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.25	@ 4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk—long ton		18.00	@21.00
spot, nearby, car lots, long ton		21.00	@ —
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk, long ton		22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk, long ton		22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags, 100 lbs.		1.55	@ 2.10
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 2.45
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40	@ 3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.10
rubbermakers', bags, 100 lbs.		2.20	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55	@ 3.10
Sulphur, flour, refined, extra fine, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15	@ 3.70
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 3.05
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85	@ 3.40
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60	@ 3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.90	@ 3.50
rubbermakers, bags, 100 lbs.		2.60	@ 3.15
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10	@ 3.65
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45	@ 4.00
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@ 2.50
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30	@ 2.65
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35	@ 2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50	@ 2.95
Chloride, works, drums	lb.	.03½	@ .04
tanks	lb.	.03½	@ .04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders	lb.	.07	@ .07½
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05	@ .05¾
tanks	lb.	.04	@ .05
refrigeration, works, cylinders	lb.	.10	@ .12
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½	@ .07½
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55	@ 4.60
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00	@ —
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	43.00	@48.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.07	@ .08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.05	@ .05½
51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08½
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾	@ .06¼
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.0530	@ .0560
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk, ton.		8.00	@ —
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	7.50	@ —

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western mines, bags	ton.	18.00	@25.00
imported, Canadian, car lots, bags	ton.	22.00	@ —
less car lots, bags	ton.	27.50	@ —
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	18.00	@ —
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	22.00	@23.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	35.00	@40.00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	48.50	@ —
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	53.50	@55.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@ —
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00	@ —
works, car lots, bags	ton.	13.00	@15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls.	lb.	.03½	@ .03¾
extra, works, loose	lb.	.02¾	@ .03
special, works, loose	lb.	.02½	@ .02¾
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.04	Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.05	@ .06
kegs	per keg.	4.00	@ —
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground, 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.50	& .10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	1.20	& .10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.00	& .10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.00	& .10
South Amer. t/a	unit-ton.	2.00	& .10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk,	unit-ton.	2.00 & .10	& .70
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03	@ .06½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, barrels,	gal.	.18	@ .21
retort, barrels	gal.	.19	@ .22
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.21	@ .22
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.23	@ .25
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.24	@ .24¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.24	@ .24¼
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.29	@ —
Terebene, cans	lb.	.75	@ .80
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.75	@ .90
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.34	@ .35
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.31	@ .32
drums	lb.	.27	@ .29
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots	lb.	.14¾	@ —
contracts	lb.	.13¾	@ —
tanks	lb.	.14	@ —
contracts	lb.	.13	@ —
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15	@ 1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.50	@ 2.00
imported, bags	lb.	.01¾	@ .01½
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums, lb.		.08	@ .09
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums, lb.		.25	@ .33
technical, drums	lb.	.18	@ .21
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.12	@ —
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	2.10	@ 2.15
Sodiosalicylate, cans	lb.	1.95	@ 2.00
Thorium nitrate, works	lb.	2.00	@ 2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.25	@ .27
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.05½	@ —
Spanish, bags	lb.	.05½	Nom.
Thymol, bottles	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.00	@ 5.25
Tin, Straits	lb.	.20¾	@ —
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.23	@ .23½
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls.	lb.	.25¾	@ .27
Tetrachloride, anhy., bbls	lb.	.1555	@ —
Titanium dioxide, barrels	lb.	.20	@ .20½
car lots	lb.	.18	@ —
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.06¼	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¾	@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls.	lb.	.06¾	@ .07
calcium base, car lots, bags, lb.		.06¼	@ —
barrels	lb.	.06¾	@ —
less car lots, bags, bbls.	lb.	.06¾	@ .07
Toludin base, kegs	lb.	.90	@ .95
distilled, kegs	lb.	.95	@ 1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans	lb.	.70	@ .75
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.35	@ —
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30	@ —
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.27	@ .28
Tonga vine, N. F., bales	lb.	.26	@ .27
Tonka beans, Angostura, casks, lb.		1.50	@ 1.55
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32	@ .36
Triethanolamine, works, drums, lb.		.40	@ .42
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.25½	@ .35½
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.50	@ .65
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58	@ .60
Tripoli, air-floated, car lots, works	ton.	22.50	@25.00
double ground, works	ton.	17.00	@18.00
single ground, works	ton.	16.00	@ —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic)			
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags, lb.		.05½	@ .06
Bombay, bags	lb.	.05¾	@ .06½
Madras, bags	lb.	.05¾	@ .06
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.47½	@ .48
10-barrel lots	gal.	.49½	@ .50
5-barrel lots	gal.	.51½	@ .52
wood, destructive - distilled, drums	gal.	.37	@ .38
steam - distilled, car lots, drums	gal.	.44	@ —
less than car lots, drums, gal.		.46	@ .48

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.30	@ .32
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.19	@ .20
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50	@ —
Urea, 46 p.c., N. car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags	ton.	82.60	@ —
Gulf ports, bags	ton.	82.60	@ —
pure, cases	lb.	.15	@ .17
Uvaursi leaves, bales	lb.	.04¾	@ .06

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	33.00	@34.00
cups, shipment, bags	ton.	22.00	@23.00
mixtures, shipment, bags	ton.	25.00	@26.00
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	.85	@ 1.35
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.75	@ 4.25
cuts, tins	lb.	2.35	@ 2.50
South American, tins	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
Vanillin, domestic, ex-clove oil, tins	lb.	5.00	@ 5.75
ex-guaiacol, tins	lb.	4.50	@ 5.25
Venice turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.24	@ .25
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.21	@ .23
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.09	@ .09½
steel barrels	gal.	.16	@ —
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.05	@ .08½
Pennsylvania, tankcars	gal.	.05	@ —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.17	@ —
Chicago	gal.	.137	@ —
Des Moines	gal.	.178	@ —
Milwaukee	gal.	.19	@ —
Minneapolis	gal.	.193	@ —
Newark	gal.	.11	@ .12
New York	gal.	.10	@ —
St. Louis	gal.	.142	@ —
St. Paul	gal.	.193	@ —

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.16	@ .19
Root bark, bales	lb.	.32	@ .33
Wattle bark, shipment, bags	ton.	30.00	@31.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05¾	@ —
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.16	@ .18
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.34	@ .38
yellow, common, African, bags	lb.	.14½	@ .15
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.18	@ .19
Chilean, bags	lb.	.18	@ .19
refined, cases	lb.	.25	@ .30
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.14	@ .15
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	.25	@ .26
No. 1, Yellow, bags	lb.	.21½	@ .21
No. 2, Yellow, bags	lb.	.20½	@ .22
No. 3 North Country, bags, lb.		.14½	@ .15
No. 3, Chalky, bags	lb.	.11	@ .11¼
No. 3 North Country, bags, lb.		.11	@ .11¼
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.21	@ .23
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.23	@ .25
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25	@ .27
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.30	@ .32
yellow, 130-133 m.p., bags, lb.		.12½	@ —
135-138 m.p., bags	lb.	.13	@ —
157-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.13¾	@ —
167-170 m.p., bags	lb.	.14	@ —
Japan, cases	lb.	.08¼	@ .09¼
Montan, crude, bags	lb.	.05	@ .06
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags	lb.	.28	@ —
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags	lb.	.28	@ —
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags	lb.	.30	@ —
Paraffin (see P.)			
Spermaceti, blocks, cases	lb.	.20	@ .21
cakes, cases	lb.	.21	@ .29
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
White precipitate, boxes, fiber drums, barrels	lb.	1.59	@ —
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.00	@ —
limestone, ground, car lots, bags	ton.	6.50	@10.00
Paris white, bags	100 lbs.	1.25	@ 1.50
imported, commercial, bags, 100 lbs.		.85	@ 1.50
ton lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@24.00
to arrive, c.l., bags	ton.	17.00	@26.50
English cliffstone, bags, 100 lbs.		1.50	@ —
gilders, bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.25	@ 1.50
extra bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.40	@ 1.60
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.04	@ .05
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches.	Bracket sizes.	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	11x14 to 12x13 to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 to 16x24 18x22	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	20x20 to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36 to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 24x36 26x34	30.00	20.00	23.25
70	28x32 to 30x40 30x30 32x38	32.00	28.75	25.25
80	34x36 to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.75

United inches.	Bracket sizes.	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8 to 10x15	32.00	28.00	26.50
34	11x14 to 12x13 to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 to 16x24 18x22	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	20x20 to 20x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36 to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 24x36 26x34	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	28x32 to 30x40 30x30 32x38	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x36 to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52 to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x58 to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60 to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00
90	30x56 to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass, except the Pacific Coast district, is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 92 & 4 percent; all brackets above that size, 91 & 6 percent. Single strength, "A" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 4 per cent; all brackets above that size, 89 & 6 percent; Double strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 per cent. Double strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent.

The schedule of discounts for the Pacific Coast district is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 brackets, 90 & 89 percent; all brackets above that size, 88 & 30 percent. Single strength, "A," first 3 brackets, 88 & 30 percent; all brackets above that size, 88 & 20 percent. Double strength "B," all brackets, 89 & 30 percent. Double strength "A," all brackets, 88 & 20 percent.

The following boxing charges apply on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

(Continued on page 61)

CITRIC ACID

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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Tax Proposals Get Worse

The members of the lower house of Congress did not take kindly to the proposal to raise very necessary (in the face of continued large expenditures) revenue by means of a so-called "general" sales tax. So, they went about the extension of the exemption list until there was scarcely any revenue left in the proposal. Then they rejected the proposal *in toto*.

The representatives cannot be blamed for not liking the sales tax proposal that was before them; it was practically farcical. But, that was not the reason why they turned down the proposal. Their objection was that such a tax would be burdensome to the populace. Consequently, when they had been fervently plead with to balance the budget at any cost, they took at his word, it seems, the leader who declared that the worst tax they could enact would be better than no tax—and they proceeded to do their worst.

After rejecting a "general" sales tax of 2.25 percent, the representatives, led by the most vigorous advocates of protection for the populace against that "burdensome" taxation, proceeded to approve sales taxes on a selected list of articles, the levies running as high as 10 percent and averaging about 7.5 percent. These levies are euphemistically styled "excise taxes"; but they are sales taxes, discriminatory sales taxes. These taxes are defended on the ground that they apply to luxuries. But, matches, which are taxed, are not luxuries, and there is something of a reflection on the lawmakers' personal habits in the placing of toilet soaps and dentifrices in the category of luxuries to be taxed at the rate of 10 percent of the manufacturer's selling price.

The "excise taxes" are not expected to carry much of the burden of allegedly necessary revenue. The tax program which the representatives have been constructing since they were convinced that it was their imperative duty to balance the budget, is a broad one. And, in its weird, expansive scope, it is a sorry commentary on the politico-economic qualification of its authors. If this program should be enacted into law —an eventuality which is, at best, dubious —the task of administering it would be disproportionately difficult, and the making out of returns would make that required for the present income tax, by comparison, a kindergarten task. The representatives may have, as some comment has it, extricated themselves from the tax tangle by their use of "plain sense" methods of balancing the budget; but they will most intricately entangle the taxpayer if their present program is approved.

Because there is far more politics than economies in their ideas, it is not to be expected that lawmakers will adopt the simple methods of business when faced with the task of balancing a budget that is more than a billion dollars "in the red." In view of the unemployment aggravation that might result, it probably would not be wise to make a cut of a billion dollars in government expenditures. But, half the deficiency could be wiped out without disastrous results by a top-to-bottom cut. (The expenditures in the 1932 fiscal year were $634,000,000 greater than those in 1929.) The other half could be well taken care of by making it less easy to evade payment of the proper income tax and by the imposition, for the period of the emergency, of a tax, scaled downward as the emergency lessened, from a maximum of one-half of one percent, on all commodity sales for consumption, stock sales, realty sales, and similar transactions. It does not require a higher mathematician to figure out that such a tax would cost the consumer (who pays all taxes) far less than he would have to pay under the tax program now proposed for enactment.

Teamwork in Distribution

Teamwork—the efficiency experts call it co-ordination plus co-operation—is recognized in all divisions of industry as most essential to successful functioning, first, in the production department, secondly, in the sales department, and thirdly, among all the members of the staffs of all departments. No manufacturing business can be successfully operated without full internal teamwork. Lack of this essential is responsible in most instances when a business falls short of its determinable possibilities or even of the expectations of its directing heads. Business managers, therefore, strive vigorously and unceasingly to co-ordinate the plans and operations of the several departments of their organizations and to get the utmost co-operation of all employees behind this co-ordination. Thus to strive is, one might say, an elementary procedure. The necessity of its purpose is so obvious that none who is managerially capable needs to be told that the undertaking is desirable.

Unfortunately, in a number of ways, the recognition of the need for teamwork (which is more, much more, than that which is so commonly and often carelessly referred to as co-operation) does not usually comprise a manufacturing business organization's important department of distribution. Distribution is one of the most essential, if not the most essential, departments of any manufacturing business. In most industries it has been given far less consideration than has been devoted to production. This does not mean that efficient sales organizations, with co-ordinated plans and a goodly measure of co-operative effort, are exactly a rarity, but that the co-ordination, at least, and sometimes the co-operation—certainly the right sort of co-operation—have not been properly developed throughout the entire department of distribution.

The sales department of a manufacturing business is only a part—and it is not always the larger or the more important part—of a department of distribution. Distribution extends from the manufacturer to the consumer. The complementary agencies, which must function between the selling by the manufacturer and the buying by the consumer, are essential parts of the manufacturer's department of distribution. Teamwork among these agencies and between them and the manufacturer's sales department is highly important; it is, in fact, absolutely necessary to success.

Many manufacturers do much to get the co-operation of their distributors. Some unusually perspicacious manufacturers endeavor to co-ordinate the ideas, the possibilities, the plans, and the operations of themselves and of their distributors. These have a proper conception of teamwork and a good appreciation of its value. Co-operation throughout the internal and external branches of a department of distribution cannot possibly be developed adequately without underlying co-ordination. Dealers, both wholesale and retail, have so many things to occupy their attention and their time that they cannot be expected to co-operate on a mere plea of "the more you sell, the more you make"—sometimes the results don't work out that way.

Probably in no other line of industry is the problem of distribution more extensively and more intricately interwoven with a manufacturer's sales problems than it is in the drug business. It is, in fact, by far the greatest part of the drug manufacturer's sales problem, and, distribution being more difficult than simple selling to control, it presents him with his greatest difficulties. For the manufacturer of drug products largely distributed through being prescribed by physicians, the problem of distribution is further complicated and more troublesome. So it is that the proposed discussion of co-operation in the distribution of prescription drug products, which will be the outstanding feature of this year's meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, will tackle one of the biggest problems of business today.

Discussions of means of getting co-operation (as it is usually expressed) in distribution offer two lines of approach to the subject. The one commonly followed presents the question thus: How can a manufacturer get the co-operation of wholesale and retail distributors? For the discussion proposed for the A. D. M. A. meeting, the question is presented along the other line: How can manufacturers co-operate with wholesale and retail dealers? It has, also, the matter of co-operation with the medical arbiters of pharmacal practice, which, in itself, presents a problem of considerable magnitude.

The manufacturer, it is almost trite to say, cannot expect to get the co-operation of dealers unless he is ready to co-operate and does co-operate with the dealers. The most difficult part of the procedure is to get co-operation in the constructing of a plan of so-called "co-operation." In that part, in truth, co-operation is of the greatest importance. The plan must have a far wider scope. It must embrace, first, co-ordination. It must be directed to co-ordination plus co-operation; that is, to teamwork. Co-ordination is not easy to attain; and, be it remembered, co-operation without co-ordination is little more than a nice-sounding word: it is impossible in practice.

The drug manufacturers, in seeking to learn how they can co-operate in the distribution of their products, will hear able representatives of the wholesale and retail drug trade. They will also hear a representative of organized medicine—which is quite another matter. It is to be hoped that the purpose of those who discuss the manufacturer's problem will be to co-operate in the development of teamwork; for teamwork is not merely a pretty word; it is an economic necessity. Distribution is costly—so the experts say. It is inefficient —this they also say, and they adduce impressive data to support their charges. Teamwork in the internal operations of a manufacturing business has been proved efficient, and it reduces costs. Teamwork would do a great deal to improve distribution—but the prerequisite co-ordination of ideas, possibilities, plans, and practices will require a great deal of study and at least as much work.

Flax Institute Urges Vegetable Oils Duty

Imports Called Competitive With Flaxseed—Conservative Planting Advocated

MINNEAPOLIS, March 29, 1932.

Because the outlook in respect to the consumption of flaxseed products was not considered particularly encouraging, the Flax Institute of the United States, in its second annual meeting here, yesterday, urged a conservative policy in adjusting acreage and production to the probable demand.

The position of the institute was set forth in a resolution as follows:—

While flaxseed supplies in the original or processed form are unusually low at this time, it should be remembered that imported flaxseed is now selling at seaboard points for approximately $1.40 per bushel. Deducting transportation cost and the benefits of the drawback privilege, the seaboard price would be comparable to a price of approximately $1.08 per bushel, if Northwestern flax was sold in competition at the seaboard.

The present price of $1.40 in the Northwest is made possible by the short crop of 1931, which was all consumed in the West and Central West. Unless there is a marked improvement in demand for flaxseed products, a surplus crop from the Northwest, sold in competition with the imported crop, would probably mean a decline in the present Northwestern prices.

In view of the conditions as outlined, your committee would recommend that Northwestern flax growers consider all of these various factors in determining flax acreage this year. It is particularly recommended that the flax crop should be largely confined to fertile, weed-free land that has been properly prepared for seeding. The importance of early planting cannot be over-emphasized. Only the best of seed should be used.

Duty on Other Oils Favored

One of the major discussions in the meeting had to do with the competition of various imported vegetable oils with linseed oil. This discussion was led by Dr. A. H. Benton, economist at North Dakota Agricultural College.

As a result of its consideration of this topic, the institute adopted the following resolution advocating a duty on imported oils:—

Whereas, increasing amounts of perilla oil, sesame seed, linseed fatty acids, hempseed oil, and sunflower seed oil, and other oils are either being imported, or are being offered for importation, and

Whereas, these oils and seeds are being used as substitutes for domestic flaxseed and its products; be it

Resolved:—That the Flax Institute of the United States go on record as urging an import duty on these products that will give the flaxseed growers and flaxseed crushers adequate protection.

Prospects of a normal acreage of flax in Minnesota were reported by Dean W. C. Coffey and Prof. A. C. Arny, of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture. Last year's plantings in the State amounted to 861,000 acres. North Dakota will plant this year less than the 1,600,000 acres planted in 1931, said Prof. B. F. Trowbridge and Dean H. L. Walster, of the State agricultural college. Montana will have this year more than the 216,000 acres planted in 1931, according to Prof. M. L. Wilson. He estimated that 300,000 acres would be planted. Only 144,000 acres were harvested in 1931. Dean C. Larsen said that this year's plantings in South Dakota would be around 200,000 acres, compared with recent plantings of 500,000 to 600,000 acres.

All of the reports, except that for South Dakota, were that sufficient seed was on hand for the intended acreage.

(Continued on page 36)

O.P. & D.R. Open Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous contributions will not be recognized, but publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Zinsser & Co. Not Sold

To the Editor,
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.
Sir:—

While Zinsser & Co. has recently sold that part of its plant which was used for making alkali blue printing ink to the Calco Chemical Company, this sale has not affected its manufacture of textile specialties, photographic chemicals, dyestuffs, and lake colors. An impression seems to have spread in the trade that the Calco Chemical Company has acquired Zinsser & Co. in its entirety, which is absolutely incorrect.

Zinsser & Co. is controlled by F. G. Zinsser, the founder of the company. Practically all its stock is held by its officers and employees—no other corporation has any interest in it whatsoever.

ZINSSER & CO., INC.,
J. S. Zinsser, President.
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
March 29, 1932.

A. D. M. A. Completes Convention Program

Variety of Important General And Trade Matters to Be Discussed

Arrangements have been virtually completed for the twenty-first annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association to be held April 18 to 21, inclusive, at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. The detailed program which has been prepared includes reports and discussions on a wide variety of matters of importance to the association particularly and the industry in general. There will also be a number of exceptionally informative and interesting papers which have been specially prepared for the presentation before the association. An excellent entertainment program has been provided with special provision for the ladies.

The complete program for the general and section sessions and for entertainment follows:—

(Continued on page 44)

Davis Succeeds Carveth As President of R. & H.

Charles K. Davis, president of the Du Pont Viscoloid Company, has been elected president and a director of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company to succeed Dr. Hector R. Carveth, resigned, and Arnold E. Pitcher, vice-president of the Du Pont Viscoloid Company, has been designated to succeed Mr. Davis as president of that company. Both companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Selection of Mr. Davis to succeed Dr. Carveth as head of "R. & H." as the Roessler & Hasslacher company is familiarly known through the chemical industry, was made by the board of directors March 28, when Dr. Carveth presented his resignation after an association of more than twenty-five years with the company. At the same time Dr. Carveth informed the Roessler & Hasslacher directors that he had also resigned as a director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. As it had been known to the directors for some time that Dr. Carveth desired to withdraw for personal reasons from all active business connections for the immediate future, the board met his wishes and accepted the resignation, effective immediately.

Mr. Davis is a trained chemical engineer of wide experience both with the Du Pont company and before he joined that organization. He served with the Aluminum Company of America, American Steel Foundries, American Smelting and Refining Company and the Braden Copper Company in Chile. He served during the war period with the Du Pont company at great Hopewell plant of the smokeless powder department, first as a supervisor, then as assistant superintendent, and, during the last two years of that plant's existence, as superintendent.

From this position he went to the Arlington plant as assistant manager, and later was connected with the pyralin department as director of manufacture. When the Du Pont Viscoloid Company was organized and took in the pyralin activities Mr. Davis became plant manager at Leominster, Mass., later becoming assistant general manager. Since February 1, 1929, he has been president and general manager of the Viscoloid company.

Mr. Pitcher, the new president of the du Pont Viscoloid Company, succeeding Mr. Davis, has been associated with the du Pont company since 1910, when he entered its employ as a salesman in the pyralin department, at Arlington. In 1914 he went to Chicago as manager of the department's branch office in that city, and came to Wilmington in 1920 as assistant director of sales. A short time later he was made director of sales and continued in that position after the pyralin department became part of the Viscoloid company. For the last three years he has been executive vice-president of that corporation.

J. A. Burckel and B. W. Doyle remain as vice-presidents of the Viscoloid company, which has plants in Arlington, N. J., and Leominster, Mass.

South African Import Tax

The Government of the Union of South Africa has imposed, effective March 24, a customs surtax of 7½ percent on the gold value of all imports, except goods used predominantly for agricultural purposes, according to cablegrams received in the Department of Commerce from the consul-general at Cape Town and the commercial attache at Johannesburg. A number of duty increases have also been made, dried milk being one of the articles affected. Additional details are expected shortly.

Obituaries

Thomas H. Appleton

Thomas H. Appleton, who was Southern representative for the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and widely known in the drug and chemical industry, died of pneumonia March 26 at his home near Goodlettsville, Tenn. He was fifty-six years old and had been ill for seven weeks.

Surviving him are his wife, Mrs. Pearl Hancock Appleton; a son, Thomas H. Appleton, jr., a daughter, Mrs. William R. Atkinson; and a brother and sister. Funeral services were held March 28 and honorary pallbearers were Edward Mallinckrodt, jr., O. L. Biebinger, Leon Broyer, A. C. Boylston, Harold Simpkins, Fred W. Russe, all of St. Louis; E. M. Ellis, William Arthur Webster, Jesse Wynne, Abe Plough, all of Memphis; C. J. DeWoody, W. E. Greiner, James Penland, all of Dallas; John W. Durr, Montgomery, Ala.; William Ochse, San Antonio; Martin Clark, John Joyner, Charles S. Martin, C. E. Rose, W. J. Warner, James A. Cayce, H. H. Lassiter, W. E. Drake, Dr. Thomas G. Pollard, Charles Kalomeris, George Carpenter, E. A. Gilliland, Smith Tennison, W. A. Tennison, and Hinton Wilhoit of Goodlettsville, Tenn.

Active pallbearers were Allen D. Berry, Henry W. Cooper, Charles Koehlein, Frank M. Bass, Allen Meadors, Percy Sharpe, Vernon Sharpe, Alex Godwin, Joe Carver, Fisher Coles, Henry Jordan, Ed Petway, and Fritz Biebinger.

Burial was in Mt. Olivet cemetery.

F. W. Bohner

Frederick W. Bohner, who had been president of the Joseph Bohner & Sons Varnish Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1870 until he retired several years ago, died March 28 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Wackerman, Garden City, N. Y. Mr. Bohner was seventy-six years old and a native of this city, where he was born October 22, 1855. His survivors include three daughters—Mrs. Wackerman, Mrs. Joseph D. Gengler, and Mrs. Frederick A. Wildnauer—and one son, William J. Bohner. The funeral was conducted from the home of the son at Douglaston, L. I., March 30, with a requiem mass at St. Anastasia's R. C. Church.

Dr. George C. Ebner

Dr. George C. Ebner, chemist specializing in the development of printing inks, died March 26 of pneumonia at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Marie Le Grand, this city. His home was at North Castle, Westchester county, N. Y. He was a native of Tilsit, Germany, and was seventy-four years old, coming to this country at the age of twenty-three years and engaging in the drug business at first.

Later Dr. Ebner devoted his time to chemical research and evolved various chemical formulae for drawing and fountain pen inks. One of the latter was that for a two-tone ink which was purchased by the Sigmund Ullman Company, ink manufacturer, and thereafter much of his work was carried on at the Ullman company's laboratories, as well as at his own laboratory at Byram Lake, near North Castle, N. Y.

His survivors include his daughter, Mrs. Le Grand, and four other daughters, Miss Ernestine C. Ebner, Mrs. Martha Carpenter, Mrs. Olga Lackowitz, and Mrs. Ella Welsh.

W. T. Graham

William Thompson Graham, founder and former president of the American Can Company, died March 29 after six months' illness of pneumonia at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George B. Carhart, this city. He was eighty-one years old. Mr. Graham was chairman of the board of the Metal and Thermit Corporation, and a director of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Chromium Corporation, Individual Drinking Cup Company, Bankers' Commercial Corporation, and Bankers' Commercial Security Company. In the American Can Company he was associated with the late Daniel G. Reid, the "tinplate king," and was also a former president of the American Tin Plate Company and a former director of the Rock Island Railroad. Until he became ill six months ago he had been active in his business interests and maintained offices at 501 Fifth avenue, this city.

Funeral services were held March 31 at Mr. Graham's home, Otter Rock, in Greenwich, Conn. His survivors include his second wife, Mrs. Mary A. Staats Graham; a son, Samuel Graham, and four daughters, Mrs. Carhart, Mrs. Eugene Moore, Mrs. Grant McCargo, and Mrs. C. Sincla Willis.

William C. Harrison

William C. Harrison, vice-president of the Oxweld Acetylene Company and Eastern manager for the Linde Air Products Company, died in a hospital in this city, March 30. He was forty-one years old, a native of San Francisco, and a graduate of West Point.

Mr. Harrison served two years in the United States Army in France during the World War, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He left the army in 1922 and became associated with the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Before the war, he was professor of military science and tactics at the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

He left a widow, a daughter, and two sons.

Ellis Jackson

Ellis Jackson, who had been associated with the chemical industry for fifty years principally as a manufacturers' agent and broker in Philadelphia, died unexpectedly of a heart attack, March 26, in his home at Ardmore, Pa. He was born at Fort Washington, Pa., on September 2, 1862.

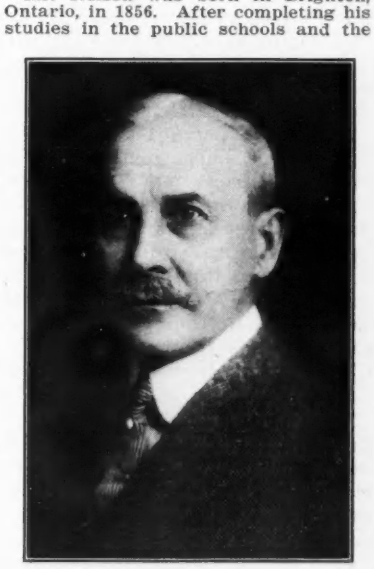
Mr. Jackson started in the chemical business in the employ of Fergusson Brothers, at Front and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, a half-century ago and after ten years in the employ of that company he branched out for himself as a selling agent, establishing the Ellis Jackson Company. This corporation was dissolved about a year ago and Mr. Jackson continued in business as an individual.

He was a member of the Union League Club, Racquet Club and the Philadelphia Country Club. His wife, Mrs. Carrie Ayres Jackson; and a daughter, Mrs. Lois Loring Jackson Van Slyck, this city, survive him. Funeral services were held at his late residence, March 29, and interment was in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

Edwin H. Nelson

Edwin H. Nelson, founder and president of Nelson, Baker & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, died in a hospital in that city, March 26. Although not in the best of health for some time, he had been active in his various duties until three weeks before his death. He was seventy-six years old.

Mr. Nelson was born in Brighton, Ontario, in 1856. After completing his studies in the public schools and the



Edwin H. Nelson

Belleville Commercial College, he entered the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, by which he was graduated in 1878. He went to Detroit in 1879 and found work in the retail drug store of Frederick Stearns. Shortly afterward, he transferred his activities to the manufacturing side of the drug business with Frederick Stearns & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer. He was closely associated with the development of that business and became secretary of the company in 1886.

In 1888, Mr. Nelson organized Nelson, Baker & Co. to engage in pharmaceutical manufacturing. He became president of the new company at the time of its organization and held that position until the time of his death. He had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the drug trade in the United States and Canada, and had always interested himself in the development of special lines for the retail trade, his "Penslar" line being widely known. His policy has well been described as one of quiet, conservative progressiveness.

Mr. Nelson devoted much attention also to banking. He was active in the founding of the National Bank of Commerce, and he was named to the board of directors. In the successive reorganizations which made that bank a part of the Union Commerce Corporation and later of the Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., he retained his directorship. He was also a member of the executive board of the Guardian Detroit Union Group. When the Bank of Commerce of Dearborn

(Continued on page 61)

Tax Program Includes Variety of Excises

House, Rejecting Manufacturers' Sales Basis, Turns to 'Luxury' List

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31, 1932.

A series of special excise taxes in place of the "general" manufacturers' sales tax which it eliminated last week, has been adopted by the House of Representatives for incorporation in the pending revenue revision bill.

These involve taxes, running as high as 10 percent, on the manufacturers' sales prices of cosmetics, beverages, matches, candy, and many other commodities. By such taxes the committee on ways and means believes it possible to raise the more than half a billion dollars which the general sales tax of 2¼ percent was calculated to produce.

Many attempts were made on the floor of the house to attach tariff amendments, but the only duties incorporated apply to petroleum and coal, these duties being described as "excise taxes on imported products." By a vote of 190 to 97, the house approved the recommendation of the committee on ways and means for a tax of 1 cent per gallon on imported petroleum and its products, but rejected a motion to raise the tax to 2 cents per gallon. A tax of 10 cents per 100 pounds on imported coal and coke was also approved.

Tariff amendments rejected included proposals to tax imported matches, fluorspar, jute bags, manganese, and all Russian products. The oil and coal amendments probably will be subjected to a record vote at a later stage of the consideration of the bill.

(Continued on page 36)

Sal Ammoniac Natural Deposit Report Doubted

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1932.

The report that large quantities of natural ammonium chloride, or sal ammoniac, have been flowing from an oil well in Borden county, Texas, was viewed with skepticism by experts of the United States Geological Survey.

A small sample of the material, said to have been obtained from this well, was recently received by the Survey for analysis, and chemical tests showed it to be more than 99 percent pure ammonium chloride, with no sand nor traces of foreign material such as geologists expected to find in natural salt formations. Hesitant to make unwarranted charges, the officials declared that, until there has been scientific proof to the contrary, they would be inclined to think that the sal ammoniac was placed near the well before it was afterwards picked up. They have made no geological studies of underlying salt formations in Borden county, which lies in a remote corner of Texas.

Salt deposits such as those often found in connection with oil fields in Texas may contain various substances, they explained, particularly sodium chloride and potassium chloride, but ammonium chloride is not likely to occur in the same way. Nitrogen compounds have been rare in nature, they declared, and while ammonium chloride has been found to occur naturally in small deposits it is always under unusual circumstances, such as in connection with volcanic action, and a large deposit of pure ammonium chloride would be something entirely new to geologists.

'Ginger Jake' Seller Is Sentenced in Kansas

Judge Richard J. Hopkins in the United States District Court, Wichita, Kansas, on March 25 sentenced Abraham Michaels, stated to be president of the Interstate Drug Company, this city, to serve five years' imprisonment and pay a fine of $20,000 for the sale and transportation of a sub-standard extract of Jamaica ginger for beverage purposes in violation of the prohibition laws. A jury had convicted Michaels on the previous day.

Michaels was allowed ninety days in which to appeal. His attorneys had argued that he was not a manufacturer of the fluid, but had bought and sold the product in good faith. He was the first of several wholesalers to face trial in Kansas as an outgrowth of an epidemic of paralysis in the feet and limbs, wholly or partly, among users of the fluid about two years ago.

West's Toothpaste Claims Defended by Manufacturer

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30, 1932.

A defense of its advertising policies is the answer of the Western Bottle Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of Dr. West's toothpaste, Chicago, to the Federal Trade Commission's complaint.

The company, which trades under the name of the "Western Company" in marketing the product declares that the formula for the toothpaste is the result of its own investigations in cooperation with Dr. George N. West, a Chicago dentist, who has been associated with the company in a consulting capacity for some time. It denies that its claim of merit to "double polishing" is without substantial basis, as the commission has contended. The concern also supports its claim that tests of the toothpaste, mentioned in its advertising, were conducted by a "great university."

Dye Mixture Duty Case to Be Retried

Appellate Court Says Evidence Components Are Available In U.S. Influential

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28, 1932.

A new trial in the case involving the duty base of an imported dye mixture was ordered today by the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. This case involves basic construction of the dyestuffs paragraphs of the tariff law.

In remanding the case to the lower customs court, however, the appellate court indicated that if the government is successful in proving that market demands for a similar dye can be met by mixing two dyes in stock, the court will approve the government's contention that the duty should be based on the American selling price of the two constituent dyes.

An importation was made by the General Dyestuffs Corporation of discharge blue B G extra, admittedly a mixture. The importer claimed this article was dutiable on the United States value, that is the invoice price, because there was no similar competitive dye on the market in this country at the time of its exportation. The government claimed duty on the basis of the selling price of two American dyes which, it was admitted, would achieve substantially similar results, namely: fast acid green B and fast wool violet 2 R, mixed 8 and 92 percent, respectively.

The trial judge refused to hear evidence which the government claimed would show that the mixture could be made in twelve hours, which was considered reasonable delivery by the trade, and that it is the custom of dyemakers not to stock mixtures when they have the constituent parts on hand.

The appellate court declared that such evidence should not have been excluded, saying:—

The matters herein involved are of such importance that the fullest opportunity ought to be given to both parties thereto to present any evidence which will go to the issue presented, whether there was a similar competitive article to the imported goods at the time of exportation of the imported goods. The court below and this court, if the matter should again come here, will be in much better position to determine all the involved issues of law and fact with such a complete record.

The decision, written by Presiding Judge Graham, further states:—

It is not essential, in order to bring a coaltar product within the purview of this paragraph and to call for an American selling price, that goods identical with the imported goods should be offered for sale in the principal market of the United States at the time of exportation. The existence of a similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States might be established by showing that, although the identical product was not so manufactured or produced, one which would accomplish results substantially equal to the imported product, when used in substantially the same manner, was so manufactured or produced.

It is also equally apparent that if proof could be made that, at the time of exportation, manufacturers or producers in the United States were fully acquainted with the methods of making a product which would accomplish results substantially equal to the imported product when used in substantially the same manner, and had on hand ample supplies of the materials for producing the same, and were ready and able to supply all demands for the same in the principal market of the United States in the ordinary course of trade and in the usual wholesale quantities in such market, and were at that time freely offering the same for sale, then such proof should have been admitted to enable the court to determine whether such facts constituted a basis for fixing an American selling price under this paragraph.

Paragraph 28 should not be so narrowly and technically construed as to take from it the effect which the Congress, in enacting it, evidently intended it to have. . . .

Frank W. Potts, who was elected a vice-president of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company at the recent annual meeting of the board of directors, joined the company a year ago and during the year has been assistant to the president, Arthur E. Bendelari. Mr. Potts was treasurer and a director of the Prosperity Company, Syracuse, N. Y., prior to going to the lead company and previous to that was for fourteen years associated with a consulting engineering firm in this city, making numerous business surveys in foreign countries.

American Chemical Society Discusses Contributions of Science to Industry

Achievements and Possibilities in South Specially Stressed in Meeting in New Orleans —Parsons Given Medal

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, 1932.

The service to industry of science in general and of chemistry in particular was stressed in addresses and papers throughout the eighty-third meeting of the American Chemical Society which opened here Monday. Science in action for industries was the keynote of the meeting. The work that science is doing and can do to improve, not only industrial processes and products, but economic conditions as a whole, was pointed out specially by Dr. E. B. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute, in a public address, Wednesday evening. Scientists (there are 30,000 of them), if given the opportunity will provide the physical basis for an immeasurable improvement in the standard of living, he said.

Research, it was evident from a number of reports, is steadily being applied more directly and more widely to the problems of industry. Theodore Swann, president of the Swann Corporation, was one of the speakers dwelling particularly on this subject. He enumerated a substantial list of research achievements in the industrial application of chemistry in the South. New uses are being found for cotton, he said; yellow pine wood

Dr. Charles L. Parsons
The 1932 Priestley Medalist

is being utilized in the making of white paper; camphor is being made from turpentine; and naval stores, agricultural waste, and metallic and nonmetallic minerals are being investigated as raw materials from entirely new points of view and for the production of entirely new articles of commerce.

Awards for Parsons and Rice

The Priestley Medal, founded by the society in honor of the discoverer of oxygen, was presented to Dr. Charles L. Parsons, long the secretary of the society. This award recognized Dr. Parsons' distinguished services to chemistry.

Dr. Parsons is the fourth to receive the Priestley Medal. Previous recipients were Dr. Ira G. Remsen, Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, and Francis P. Garvan.

The Langmuir prize of $1,000 was awarded to Dr. Oscar K. Rice, of Harvard University. This prize, founded by Dr. A. C. Langmuir, is awarded by the society to the most promising young chemist, man or woman under thirty years, in North America for the accomplishment in a university of outstanding research in pure chemistry.

The practical side of the service of chemistry to industry and to the community was specially emphasized in a symposium of the society's paint and varnish division, which had to do with painting problems in the South. A different, but relevant, subject was handled by Dr. H. A. Gardner, director of scientific work for the national paint and varnish associations, who told of the progress in the development of the tung tree in the South. In the course of his presentation of this interesting subject, Dr. Gardner said:—

Experiments with the growing of tung trees have shown that there is a very definite region in which they will develop properly here. This zone extends from the southern border of Georgia to the south central part of Florida and westward along the Gulf coast of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. These experiments seem to promise the South a solution for what to do with its cut-over lands.

Still another Southern possibility was that presented by Dr. Gustav Egloff, who told how cottonseed oil, by means of a cracking process, can be converted into fuel and lubricant for automobiles. Numerous industrial uses for sugar, related by Dr. G. J. Cox and Dr. John Ketschl, of Mellon Institute, pointed the way for further utilization of the resources of the South. A part of the South is the scene of some of the activities in the development of domestic potash resources, which were reported in a series of papers.

Two New Medicaments

Another side of the service of chemistry was presented in the accounts given by Dr. T. H. Rider and E. W. Scott, of the William S. Merrell Company, of the discovery and application of diothane (piperidinopropanedioldiphenylurethane), described as an improved anesthetic, and of soricin (sodium ricinoleate), a derivative of castor oil, which was said to possess remarkable power in immunizing against virulent bacteria, venoms, and other poisons.

Dr. F. W. Heyl, of the Upjohn Company, reported a colorimetric method of determining the potency of vitamin A. This, he said, does in a few minutes what may require several months by the older method of animal feeding.

The isolation and identification of phosphagen, the chemical agent supposed to influence muscular action, were discussed by Dr. Adam Dutcher, of Pennsylvania State College. Phosphagen apparently exists in the transition of glycogen to lactic acid.

Chemists, members of the society, have not felt heavily the effects of the economic disruption, according to Dr. L. V. Redman, president of the society. In his official address, Dr. Redman said that a careful canvass of the more than 19,000 members had revealed that only 275 of them were unemployed. Commenting on this showing he said: "Industries in general have retained their research forces preparing for a continuation of American prosperity which none of them seems to doubt will occur."

The society has added 1,172 new members this year, Dr. Redman said.

Division Papers

Among the several hundred papers presented in the sessions of the various divisions of the society, the subjects briefly covered below are of particular interest here.

Agriculture and Food

Insect Pests of Foodstuffs

R. C. Roark

The author presented a broad survey of the whole field of insect control by means of insecticides, with special reference to the health hazards of arsenical, lead, HCN, and other residues left in or on treated foodstuffs, and the recent development of new fumigants and contact and stomach insecticides that are relatively non-poisonous to man.

Food-Preservation Chemistry

C. R. Fellers

The chemist is indispensable in preparing the world's food supply, the author said, however, so is the scientific agriculturist, the bacteriologist, the engineer, and the distributing agencies. The industry needs men trained for it, men and women with training in chemical engineering, bacteriology, accounting, economics of marketing, and possibly agriculture. Surely the food industries as a whole are more important than the dairy products industry alone, yet there are sixty or more universities or colleges training young men and women for the dairy products industries and only three or four offering training in the larger field of endeavor. Thus the canning industry must, in general, recruit its personnel from other fields; the same is true of the dehydrated and frozen food, refrigeration, fermentation, and other industrial lines. Practically the only training now given in foods in this country is in Departments of Home Economics. The writer believed that more adequate educational and training opportunities should be available for men entering the food industries; such opportunities are now sadly wanting. In fact, future progress will depend on research and development by trained food technologists, he declared.

Preservatives Affected by pH

W. V. Cruess

In the commercial preservation of various foods it had been observed that acid foods, such as cider and strawberry preserves, were easily held with the customary 0.1 percent of sodium benzoate; but that nonacid products, such as ripe

(Continued on page 22)

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
PIONEER WASHING SODA

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HEAVY CHEMICALS
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LIQUID CHLORINE BLEACHING POWDER
CAUSTIC SODA, Solid and Flaked

There is not a commercial center of any importance in any part of the World where the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter does not circulate.

AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE
a new oxidizing and bleaching agent with the following special advantages—
Being in crystal form, it can be stored indefinitely without loss.
Is much easier to handle and control.
Will in many instances be found cheaper and more effective than other chemicals now in use for these purposes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
solicits orders through its regular representatives.

STAUFFER CHEMICALS

NITRATE of POTASH
Double Refined

ACID, SULPHURIC
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CARBON BISULPHIDE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CAUSTIC SODA
SULPHUR
SULPHUR CHLORIDE
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE
AND OTHER QUALITY PRODUCTS

Stauffer is the Nation's headquarters for NITRATE OF POTASH, *double refined*. And this broad responsibility is fully and effectively met with a product of highest commercial purity and uniform quality. Reaching every industrial center through a chain of warehouses stocks in principle cities, quick deliveries are assured on your spot purchases. The Chauncey New York plant constitutes a dependable source of supply on future deliveries. Let us quote on your requirements for NITRATE OF POTASH, *double refined*.

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● NITRATE OF POTASH, *double refined* is packed in paper lined barrels for shipment in carload or less than carload lots.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.
2601 Graybar Bldg. New York, N. Y.
624 California St. San Francisco, Cal.
713 Petroleum Bldg. Houston, Texas
Rives-Strong Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.
Carbide and Carbon Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

COLUMBIA BRAND

99%-100%
SODA ASH
58% Na_2O
Light - Dense - Feather

98%-100%
CAUSTIC SODA
76% Na_2O
Solid - Ground - Flake - Liquid

◆
MODIFIED SODAS
◆
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
Flake - Solid - Liquid
◆
WHITING
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THE COLUMBIA ALKALI CORPORATION
Executive Sales Office---EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK
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Plant at BARBERTON, OHIO

Heavy Chemicals

General Demand Slow--Citric Acid Down--Copperas Strong -- Soda Silicoflouride Scarce -- Tin Oxide Is Unchanged--Anhydrous Tetrachloride Slightly Lower

The market for heavy chemicals moved through an exceptionally dull trading week. The slow demand reflected the policy of the industrial consumers to stringently restrict purchases nearing the termination of a month in addition to the practice, which has been in vogue since the inception of the unprecedented business depression, of confining withdrawals to actual requirements for curtailed production schedules. Another factor contributing to the low level of business here last week was the slow call experienced for insecticides and fungicides at this period of the year. However, general market sentiment was apparently not impaired, with the sellers in some quarters of the market not only looking for a slight betterment in demand at the start of the new month, but anticipating a marginal improvement in production schedules in certain industries in April. Changes included a sharp decline in citric acid and a fractional reduction in tin crystals and tetrachloride.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Citric acid, 1½c. per lb.
Tin crystals, ½c. per lb.
tetrachloride, anhydrous, 45 points.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
151.0	151.0	151.0	151.4

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.6	99.7	99.9	101.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

It was pointed out that an improved buying movement in chromic acid, nickel salt and other chemicals directly or indirectly entering consumption in the automobile industry should be experienced at the start of the new month, if that trade was contemplating the stepping up of production schedules in the latter part of April. Movement of chemicals in that direction during the past few weeks has been for immediate needs only, with the February automobile production showing a tapering off as compared with January output.

Comparatively slow demand for copperas has acted as an easement in a situation that had all the indications of developing into a severe shortage. Sellers last week were allocating material to routine customers in a restricted manner, inasmuch as the steel mill operations showed a further decline. Continued dullness in the fertilizer industry has caused acute shortage in spot material of soda silicofluoride. Continued cold weather in the agricultural areas has retarded the movement of those chemicals, but a steadier tone was apparent in calcium and lead arsenate. Slowness in this section of the market was also due to the damage done to the peach crop in the South, with reports indicating that certain Florida truck crops had to be replanted.

In connection with the metallic salts it was reported that some sellers were quoting the market on tin oxide at 25½c. per pound, while others were naming 27½c. per pound. Tin crystals and anhydrous tetrachloride new ten-day schedule showed a fractional decline. The International Tin Committee will meet in London April 22 to decide whether the cut in production of 8,420 tons becomes effective May 1 or June 1. Blue vitriol, copper carbonate and other copper salts were without change, with a firm tone in evidence, while the zinc salts, including sulphide and sulphate articles moved through a routine trading week, with a steady tone apparent.

Alums.—Paper mills were ordering out fair sized shipments of the sulphate article again last week. A firm tone ruled the market and prices were unchanged. No change was uncovered in the prices for the other articles in this group.

Ammonia Anhydrous.—Business in the spot market continued slow last week, with producers reporting that major consumers were releasing good sized shipments against contracts. Prices were unchanged.

Ammonia Aqua.—No improvement was shown in buying in this market, with the nearby textile districts ordering out small-lot supplies for immediate needs. Quotations were without change.

Ammonia Phosphate.—Sellers here were quoting the dibasic and monobasic technical material in powdered form at 8½c. per pound for car lot shipments, with the less than car lot shipments ranging up to 11¾c. per pound.

Antimony.—The market for the metal here continued in the doldrums, with the local sellers quoting the market 6½c. per pound. Primary market cables indicated a steady tone in the dealings there.

Barium Salts.—This market was relatively unchanged in all directions from the preceding week, with the call for the peroxide material narrow, while the demand for the chloride article came from routine channels. All prices were identical to those in force previously.

Blue Vitriol.—A better buying movement was manifested in this market during the week, with the slightly improved demand coming principally from the agricultural areas. Industrial consumers were purchasing on a hand-to-mouth basis. Prices were without change.

Chlorine.—Quiet ruled in this market throughout the week, with the shipments to the major consumers indicating that the textile trade and other users were curtailing operations in an effort to hold down month-end inventories, but prices were well maintained.

Cobalt Hydrate.—This market was quoted at $1.66 to $1.76 per pound, according to quantity, while the carbonate article was listed at $1.34 per pound and the acetate material was quoted at 75c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity. No change was uncovered in the market for the oxide material.

Copper.—Domestic copper market showed no particular change from the dull state of the past week or so. Price situation, however, continued unchanged at 6c. per pound, delivered Connecticut Valley base. With the resumption of business abroad upon the termination of the holidays Tuesday, there was a relatively good increase in buying Thursday in the export division. Price continued unchanged at 6¼c. per pound, c.i.f. European ports.

Copper Cyanide.—No change occurred in this market last week, with sellers quoting the market 39c. to 41c. per pound, according to quantity. Buying of the oxide material was routine, while the chloride market displayed a firm tone.

Copperas.—A strong tone ruled the market here last week, with the steel mills reporting a further letdown in operations, being off 3 percent to 22 percent of capacity. However, consuming demand continued at a slow pace, and prices were without change.

Glauber's Salt.—Buying here continued highly irregular last week, but the comparatively slow character of the demand failed to have any material effect on the market and prices were firmly maintained at the levels in force previously.

Lead Acetate.—Aside from the withdrawals of routine shipments by the textile trade and other users, this market moved through a rather dull trading week, but no change in the quotations was disclosed.

Nickel Salt.—Buyers of the various salt and chloride material were taking an amount sufficient to cover immediate operating needs. Plating trade seemed to be marking time until some definite improvement was shown in the production schedules of the automobile industry. Prices were unchanged.

Niter Cake.—New developments were lacking in this market during the week just closed, with a fair demand one day offset by an apathetic buying condition the next day, but prices were well maintained.

Potash Caustic.—Firmness of undertone was an outstanding feature in this market during the week just ended,

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER OF
BARIUM PEROXIDE
THE J. H. R. PRODUCTS CO.
POROUS
BARIUM OXIDE
WILLOUGHBY, O.

BARIUM CHLORIDE
Of Exceptional Quality and Color
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION, CHARLESTON, W.VA.

Quality
Uniformity
Nickel Sulphate
(*Single Salts*)
COPPER OXIDE - COPPER POWDER
PRODUCTS OF NICHOLS COPPER COMPANY
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Sales Agents:
C. TENNANT SONS & CO. OF N. Y.
19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

BLUE VITRIOL

IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST.

ESTABLISHED 1865
FERGUSSON BROTHERS
Philadelphia, Pa.
BLUE VITRIOL

TIN CRYSTALS
and Muriate of Tin (Stannous Chloride) Solutions
all strengths
Manufactured by
Seldner & Enequist, Inc.
86 Hausman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

with the major consumers adhering strictly to the program of releasing shipments for nearby wants. Quotations were in line with the prices in effect for sometime past.

Potash Permanganate.—Water filtering companies and other steady consumers of this commodity were placing fair sized shipments, with the result that a firm tone ruled the dealings and prices were identical to those noted previously.

Saltcake.—A low level of operations continued to predominate in the glass industry during the week, with the result that no broadening was apparent in the buying from that quarter of consumption. The market for the material moving to that industry as well as the other grades continued unchanged from a price standpoint.

Saltpeter.—Sellers here were quoting the market for the crystal material at 7¼c. to 8½c. per pound, according to quantity; granular was listed at 6c. to 6¾c. per pound, while the powder was named at 7c. to 8c. per pound, according to quantity.

Soda Ash.—Buying here came from routine quarters of consumption, but the turnover conveyed the impression that these consumers were adhering to a hand-to-mouth policy. A firm tone was a prominent factor in the dealings and prices were without change.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Sellers reported a good movement was in evidence in this market at intervals during the week. A firm tone ruled the market for the less than car lot shipments as well as the car lot purchases.

Soda Caustic.—There was little variance in this market as compared with the preceding week, with quiet prevailing throughout the period under survey. Demand consisted of the filling of routine contract orders for nearby requirements. Prices were unaltered.

Soda Chlorate.—Business here was termed fair last week, with some additional orders reaching the market from the agricultural areas. Quotations were firmly held.

Soda Nitrite.—A good movement was in evidence in this market throughout the week, with the majority of business moving against contracts. Prices were well sustained at the levels in vogue previously.

Soda Phosphate.—Although further slackening was apparent in the demand coming from the nearby textile mills, sellers reported the market as demonstrating a firm tone and quotations were in line with the prices in effect previously.

Soda Silicofluoride.—Shortage of spot material continued unrelieved during the period under survey, with producers allocating material to regular customers in a stringent manner. Quotations were showing a decidedly strong tone, with prices about the same as noted in the previous week.

Soda Sulphocyanide.—Quiet prevailed in this market, with sellers quoting the market 32½c. to 42½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Tin Salts.—Some sellers of tin oxide were quoting the market 25½c. per pound, while others were naming the quotation of 27½c. per pound. Tin crystals were off ½c. per pound at 23c. per pound; tetrachloride was quoted 15.55c. per pound. The International Tin Committee will meet in London April 22 to decide whether the cut in production of 8,420 tons a year will become effective May 1 or June 1. The pool's holdings of tin did not increase in February, standing at 21,000 tons of metallic tin. February exports of tin were 6,111 tons. Adjusted export figures for the first complete year of restriction show that the authorized quota of 113,593 tons, including the Siamese quota, was exceeded by only thirty-six tons.

Zinc Salts.—Business here continued along the routine lines noted in the recent week, with quotations for the various salts, including the sulphate and sulphide commodities unchanged.

Acids

This section of the chemical market lacked an outstanding feature during the week just closed. Price position of the market as a whole remained unchanged, with a steady to firm tone in evidence. Sales of citric acid were gradually reaching seasonal proportions, while no betterment was shown in the buying of chromic acid. Sellers indicated, however, that some betterment may be expected upon the revival of the production schedules in the automobile industry, which is looked for during the course of the current month. Further tapering off in some of the heavier industrial units tended to cause a slackening in the movement of sulphuric acid, but prices were well maintained. Textile industry as well as the tanning trade were reported curtailing operations, with the result that a dropping off in the movement of certain other acids in this division was also noted.

Acetic.—Comparatively dull state of business in the nearby textile sections tended to cause this market to move through a rather slow trading week, but a conspicious factor in the dealings was the firm undercurrent. Prices were unaltered.

Boric.—A fair amount of business was in evidence in this market as a result of the lowering of the price schedule in the previous week. The market was firm at the recently established price levels.

Battery.—Nothing of importance occured in this market last week, with the usual buyers supplying the call and prices were firmly held at $1.60 to $3.00 per 100 pounds.

Chromic.—No apparent betterment was reported in the buying of this article during the week just ended, but no change was uncovered in the quotations. Sellers indicated that some improvement was looked for in the demand during the next month, judging from the outlook in the automotive industry.

Citric.—Sellers here reported that a fairly active call was noted last week. Prices were reduced 1½c. per pound, with crystals in barrels quoted at 3.c. per pound; granular, 32c. per pound, and powder at 32½c. per pound.

Formic.—Although business here was confined to the ordering out of material for actual needs, sellers reported that a fair amount of business has been transacted, with the market displaying a firm tone and quotations unchanged.

Latic.—Tapering off of production schedules in certain consuming industries tended to bring about a slowing down in the demand, but no change in quotations was disclosed.

Muriatic.—Buying here continued along routine lines last week, with a steady tone a prominent factor in the dealings and quotations were without change.

Oxalic.—Termination of the month caused a slight slackening in demand, but leading sellers reported the market as decidedly firm at the price levels in vogue for some time past.

Phosphoric.—A fair buying movement characterized the various grades of this material, with a firm undertone apparent throughout the week and quotations were well maintained.

Sulphuric.—Heavier industrial units failed to show any improvement in operations during the week just closed, but the comparatively slow demand noted in this market for recent past week failed to have an influence on the undertone, with prices well sustained.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 30.—Owing to general industrial conditions the demand for sulphuric acid has not so far shown any expansion, with business on the whole confined to deliveries under contract. The quotations remain just where they have stood, with the figures on 60-degree pyrites acid at $9 per ton, and at $14.50 for 66-degree pyrites supplies, while brimstone stocks are held at $10.50 for 60-degree and at $16 for 66-degree supplies. The quotations on oleum stand at $17.50 per ton for 20 percent pyrites, and at $19.50 for 20 percent brimstone stocks.

Tartaric.—There was little to report in this market, with the order of business strictly routine. Both domestic sellers and importers were adhering to the prices in force previously.

Insecticides

Buying here failed to reach seasonal proportions during the week just ended. The comparatively dull character of the buying for this period of the year was attributed to the continuance of the cold weather and the inclination of the farmer to forestall the purchasing of the articles listed in this section of the market until such time as it becomes imperative to order out supplies. Reports last week indicated that the peach crops had suffered considerable damage in the South, while certain other truck crops in that section of the country had to be replanted. The market in all directions appeared slightly firmer, however. Buying for export account of nicotine sulphate continued to lag, with small-lot orders constituting the call in the domestic market.

Bordeaux Mixture.—There was no material change noted in this market last week, with consumers showing a tendency to hold down shipments to actual requirements, but prices were in line with the quotations in effect for some time past.

Calcium Arsenate.—Opinions about the trade conveyed the information that cold weather has hindered the ordering out of this commodity in seasonal shipments, but a firm tone ruled the dealings and prices were identical to those in force in the preceding week.

Lead Arsenate.—Business here continued at a comparatively slow pace throughout the week, with consumers in the agricultural areas showing no inclination to enter the market beyond actual requirements, but prices were about the same as noted in the previous week.

Lime Sulphur Solutions.—A fair amount of business was transacted in this market last week, and sellers reported the market firm, with no change in quotations disclosed.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Buying for domestic as well as export account continued at a comparatively dull pace last week, but no change was disclosed in quotations. Nicotine exports into the United States during 1931 originated exclusively in Soviet Russia. The chief type was nicotine sulphate of which 83,224 pounds were entered followed by free nicotine, 50 percent, 4,235 pounds, and 95-99 percent, 1,159 pounds.

R. & H. Issues New Literature on Products

Several new folders on "Artic," the trademark name for a methyl chloride refrigerant manufactured by the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, have just been issued by the company with a view to calling attention to the ideal features of the product as a refrigerant for certain of the food industries, including modern frozen food preparation and preservation depending on the use of an efficient quick-freezing refrigerant, modern baking practices, quick-cooling of milk, and commercial ice-cream manufacture.

The company also has issued a new booklet entitled "Control of the Cranberry Root Grub with Cyanegg." This booklet, which is illustrated, contains some valuable information as to identification and habits of this insect pest as well as instructions on the use of "Cyanegg," a Roessler & Hasslacher cyanide preparation, for control and removal of the pest.

The many industrial uses for sodium perborate are described in a special folder which the company has just issued, and the particularly fine qualities of the sodium perborate manufactured by Roessler & Hasslacher are stressed.

Copies of the folders and booklet may be had by addressing The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company at the Empire State Building, 350 Fifth avenue, this city.

Operations of the Patino Mines & Enterprises Consolidated, Ltd., tin miner, London, for the year 1931 ended in a net loss to surplus of £87,305 after depreciation, depletion and other charges, according to advices from London. This compared with a net loss of £158,004 for the year 1930. Production during the year was 14,382 tons against 17,015 tons in 1930, according to the president, Simon L. Patino, who stated that reduced production and low prices had prevented the company from making a profit.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% Pure
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY,
(INCORPORATED)
Office:
75 East 45th Street, New York City
Deposits and Plants:
Gulf, Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

METHANOL • ACETIC ACID • CHARCOAL
UNLIMITED RESOURCES
Vast hardwood forests covering many square miles in parts of two states . . . . a distillation plant laid out to consume 200 cords of wood per day . . . . constant supplies of natural gas and artesian water on our own properties . . . . prestige achieved through 50 years' operation as one of the South's largest lumber producers . . . . financial scope and stability built up through capable, conservative management. . . . . *These* are the basic factors in Crossett's unique advantages in achieving mass production in the distillation of Methanol and Acetic Acid, and the making of charcoal. *Correspondence invited.*
Sales Agents: WILLIAM S. GRAY & COMPANY
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
CROSSETT CHEMICAL COMPANY
CROSSETT, ARKANSAS
ALSO: RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
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SWANN
ELECTROTHERMAL DISTILLATION
PHOSPHORIC ACID AND PHOSPHATES
Phosphoric Acid 75%
Phosphoric Acid 50%
Mono Sodium Phosphate
Di Sodium Phosphate
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Mono Ammonium Phosphate
Di Ammonium Phosphate
Mono Calcium Phosphate
Tri Calcium Phosphate
TO FIND A BETTER WAY
SWANN CHEMICAL CO.
BIRMINGHAM NEW YORK
CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS
Division of THE SWANN CORPORATION

VICTOR
OXALIC ACID
99.5% to 99.8% Pure —a product of careful chemical control in the process of manufacturing. Free from corrosive sulphuric acid. Comes in brilliant white, large or small crystals of uniform size that are readily and completely soluble.
Write for sample and quotations from nearest stock
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MAKERS OF PHOSPHATES

Dr. Herty Urges South Develop a Paper Industry

AUBURN, ALA., Mar. 30, 1932.

Until the South takes advantage of opportunities for the production of white paper from pine trees, losses totaling millions of dollars, annually, will be incurred to the detriment of every kind of business Dr. Charles H. Herty, nationally-known chemist of New York and consulting chemist of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, told the faculty and students in chemistry here during his monthly visit and lecture.

He said the United States annually imports paper and paper products to the value of $250,000,000. All this paper could be produced in the South from young pines removed from growing forests and thereby provide for greater growth of the trees left standing. To produce the imported paper, 47,000 people are employed in the cutting and handling of timber and in the manufacture of wood into finished paper.

The speaker was enthusiastic about the pulp experimental laboratory and plant at Savannah, Ga. It is being installed by the Georgia Forestry Department and will be in operation in two or three weeks. He predicted that it will be a big factor in developing the white paper industry in the South, using young pines as the raw material.

Sulphur Plant Damaged

OAKLAND, Calif., March 26, 1932.

Although the damage was said to be not more than $20,000, an explosion and fire in the plant of the Western Sulphur Industries, Inc., this city, today menace the city's industrial and shipping district. The explosion was said to have been caused by the presence of a small piece of loose metal in a centrifugal bolting reel in the screening department of the plant. Thirty tons of sulphur burst into flames and employees equipped with gas masks and oxygen tanks battled to prevent spread of the flames to 4,000 tons of sulphur housed in an adjoining building.

Adjacent to the fire and seriously endangered for a time were oil storage plants of the General Petroleum Company, Richfield Oil Company and The Texas Company. Firemen fought stubbornly to prevent sparks leaping the roadway separating the sulphur plant from the oil tanks. The Richfield tanks were only fifty feet from the nearest flames, and it was feared for awhile that a major catastrophe might occur.

African Chrome Mines Buys Transvaal Interests

Control of the chief chrome interests in Transvaal Province, Union of South Africa, has been acquired by African Chrome Mines, Ltd., from the Chrome Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. The consideration, according to information sent to the Department of Commerce by the assistant trade commissioner at Johannesburg, was £12,000.

The African Chrome Mines, Ltd., with its subsidiaries is generally referred to as the "Chrome Trust" and is said to control roughly 85 percent of the world's output. Principal centers of operation are in Southern Rhodesia, India, and New Caledonia. The Transvaal firm was deemed one of the most promising of the South African base metal concerns. Its production in 1929, according to official statistics, was between 60,000 and 70,000 tons of chrome ore.

China Prohibits Disposal Of Resources to Aliens

In a recent mandate, the National Government of China outlawed the secret sale or lease of either privately or publicly owned natural resources or other enterprises of China to foreign interests unless approved by competent ministries of the central government, the commercial attache at Shanghai reports to the Department of Commerce.

The mandate, signed by President Chiang Chung-Cheng, says, in part:

The forests, mines, undeveloped land, fisheries, railways, and other enterprises in the country, whether publicly or privately owned, affect national sovereignty and also the people's livelihood. According to the various national laws and ordinances, absolutely no contracts or agreements for the lease or sale, or similar to the lease or sale, of such enterprises may be concluded secretly with foreigners unless they have been approved by the competent ministries of the central government.

British Chemical Exports

Statistics of Britain's overseas trade in chemicals during February show that, although exports of ammonium sulphate and chloride are still very unsatisfactory, there has been an improvement in the value of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors generally. There was actually an increase as compared with the total for February, 1931. The value of chemical products imported was substantially higher than in February of last year.

Trade News Briefs

Germany exported 14,700 metric tons of caustic soda in 1931, compared with 13,200 tons in 1930, and 61,100 tons of carbonates of soda, compared with 74,900 tons.

The Humble Oil & Refining Company has taken over the holdings of the Strake Oil Corporation in the Conroe field, Montgomery county, Texas. The consideration is said to be around the four million dollar mark.

In the Mine & Smelter Bowling League, Denver, Colo., March 23, Marcy Mill rolled 1,846, against Falk Corporation, 1,826; Bus Fuses rolled 2,545, against Gould Pumps, 2,670; Westinghouse rolled 2,204 against Baker Chemical, 2,084.

During 1931, the United States imported from Soviet Russia in Europe 83,224 pounds of nicotine sulphate, 4,233 pounds of 50-percent nicotine, and 1,159 pounds of 95-99 percent nicotine. No nicotine was imported from any other country.

The Morenci branch of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation was awarded the James Douglas Memorial Trophy for safety of operation, a minimum of accidents during the year of 1931. This is the fourth consecutive year it has won that prize.

Exports of naval stores from Spain in 1931 comprised 82,141 metric quintals of turpentine and 200,510 quintals of rosin, tar, and other products. Imports of turpentine were 457 quintals; imports of rosin, tar, and other products, 4,636 quintals.

Callahan Zinc Lead Company has reported a net loss of $61,130 for the year ended December 31, 1931, after expenses but before depreciation and depletion. This compares with a net loss of $65,910 for the year ended December 31, 1930.

Production of ocher in the Vaucluse area of France decreased from about 35,000 tons annually prior to 1930 to between 15,000 and 20,000 tons in 1931. Exports in 1931 totaled 16,757 tons, of which, 4,138 tons were shipped to the United States.

A fire in the plant of the Brooks Oil Company, Cleveland, damaged all the paint in the filling room and seriously damaged varnish tanks and the grinding room March 30. Total damage was estimated to be about $25,000. Repairs will necessitate shutting down the paint factory for a week or ten days.

The Conoco Men's Club, which includes employees of the Continental Oil Company, Denver, Colo., elected R. O. MacDonald, assistant division manager, president; L. H. McAllister, vice-president; Wallace Reed, secretary; Fred Mager, treasurer, and Reece Ragland, sergeant-at-arms. C. E. Snell and M. J. O'Gara, directors.

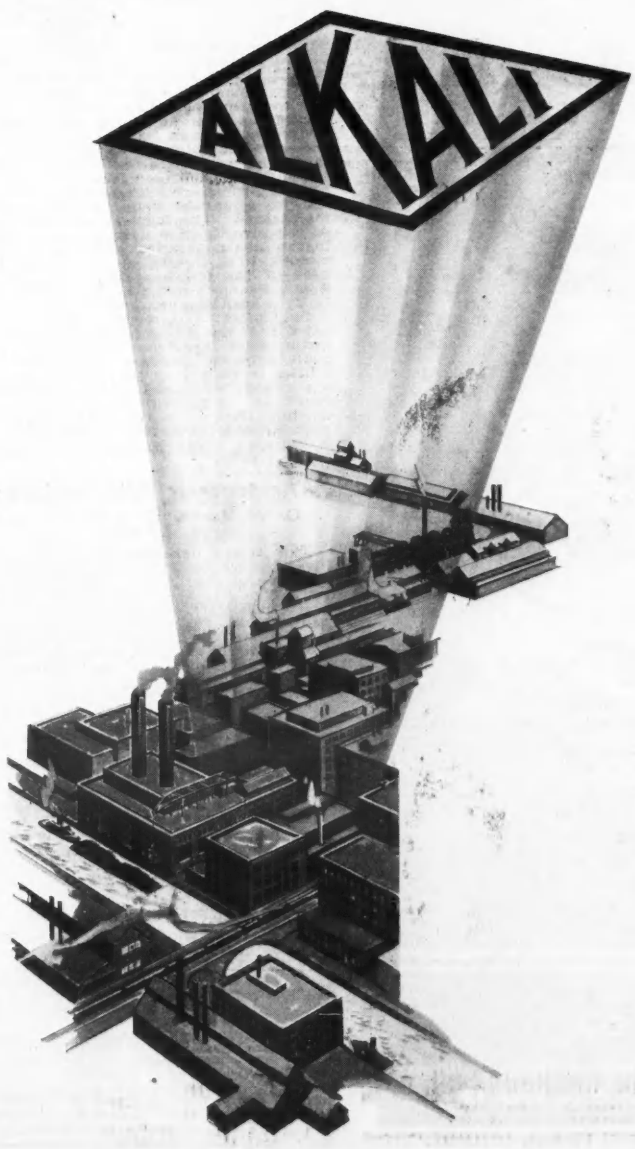
Fred H. Palmer, jr., who has been identified with Brooklyn Color Works, Inc., in Ohio and western territory for a number of years is now acting as sales representative for several manufacturers of paint, rubber and printing ink raw materials. His location remains unchanged in the Citizens building, 850 Euclid avenue, Cleveland.

A special commission has been appointed by the Russian Foreign Trade Commissariat to investigate the purchase of equipment for the development of newly discovered potash deposits in Central Asia. The commission plans to visit Germany for the purpose of negotiating with several manufacturers of equipment there.

The only important Japanese producer of soybean casein, the Nishin Seyu Company, has discontinued manufacture because of the high cost of production and the low quality of the casein. Imports of casein into Japan during the past three years have averaged 3,380,600 kin a year, 80 percent of the material coming from Australia.

The Federal Court at New Orleans has named Sam A. Colvin, general manager of the McKesson, Parker-Blake Corporation and C. A. Iorns, general manager of Meyer Brothers Drug Company, as co-receivers for the local chain of retail drug stores operating under the name of Walsdorf, Inc., on application of Peter McHale, a creditor.

The Wampun Oil Corporation of New York has filed a petition in the Chancery Court, Wilmington, Del., asking for specific performance of contract and other relief against the Lago Petroleum Corporation and the Venezuelan Syndicate, Inc., both of New York. The action relates to an oil concession in the Bolivar district, Venezuela.



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American Chemical Society Discusses Contributions to Industry

(Continued from page 17)

olives, melon preserves, and avocado pulp, spoiled in the presence of this concentration. It was suspected that pH value was a controlling factor. Accordingly, experiments had been conducted, in which the tolerance of pure cultures of certain bacteria, yeasts, and molds to several preservatives at various pH values was determined. It was found that sodium benzoate, sodium salicylate sulphurous acid, and acetic acid were far more effective in pH range 2.0 to 4.2 or 4.3 than at pH 5 to 8; whereas, the preservative action of sodium chloride and formaldehyde was but little affected by pH value. At pH 7, more than 200 times as much sodium benzoate was required as at pH 3. The undissociated acids and not the ions appear to be the preservative agents. The data with pure cultures were confirmed with mixed cultures and natural foodstuffs.

Sulphur Dioxide in Dried Fruit

P. F. Nichols and W. V. Cruess

Present tolerances of sulphurous acid content of dried fruits, enforced by various governments, appear to have been established in an arbitrary manner. The harmful effects of sulphites and sulphurous acid appear to have been shown only when these are in "free" form, i. e., present as an absorbed gas or in combination with a metallic base. In dried fruits the sulphurous acid is largely in combined form which has been shown to be nearly or quite harmless. No harmful effects have been shown to result from the sulphurous acid in dried fruits even when eaten in excessive amounts. No satisfactory substitute for sulphurous acid has been found for use in fruit drying. The use of sulphurous acid greatly improves the appearance of the product and prolongs its usefulness. Moreover, it has recently been shown that sulphurous acid is essential to the preservation of the vitamins A and C, of which several of the fruits commonly dried are good sources. From this point of view a minimum requirement rather than a maximum tolerance of sulphurous acid seems preferable.

Orange Juice Preservation

M. A. Joslyn

This paper was a general discussion of the problems involved in the preservation of orange juice, especially by freezing. It was pointed out that a complete solution of the problem is not fully known as yet, and that a more detailed study of the constituents of the orange is necessary for this purpose. The gross chemical analysis, although it is of some value, is not sufficient to account for the changes. The role of variety, maturity, and growing characteristics of the fruit, of treatment prior to freezing, and of freezing method was discussed. Oxidation appears to be the principal cause of deterioration in frozen orange juice and it can be almost completely eliminated by deaeration of the juice and handling under an atmosphere of inert gas. The commercial application of this method is feasible and yields a satisfactory product.

Chemistry of Quick Freezing

D. A. Tressler

In the establishment of any new industry numerous unforeseen chemical problems are encountered. The quick-freezing industry has been no exception, for extensive chemical researches have had to be carried out in order to solve the problems of dessication, oxidation, leakage on thawing, development of off flavors and odors and enzyme action. Dessication and oxidation have been controlled largely by compact packaging with materials that exclude moisture and vapors. The leakage of moisture from thawed fish has been controlled by proper brining of the fillets in a pure salt solution. Objectionable enzyme actions in vegetables are prevented by blanching preparatory to freezing. Chemical changes in frosted fruits are prevented by packaging with sweetened juices or sugar sirups.

Dairy Preservation Problems

J. H. Nair

The dairy industry constitutes the largest single industry in the country, supplying nearly one-half of the annual consumption of foodstuffs. The perishable nature of milk and most of its manufactured products affords numerous problems in preservation. A discussion of those encountered in storage and distribution of each group of dairy products was given, and some of the questions awaiting further research were pointed out.

Rosin Coloration

J. A. Hall

The oleoresins of slash and longleaf pines contain water-soluble materials in small quantity. These materials are carbohydrate in nature and very susceptible to oxidation at high temperature. Their removal from the oleoresins by washing during distillation permits the production of rosin of lighter color grades than usual.

Cellulose

Pinetree Extractives

E. F. Kurth and E. C. Sherrard

The authors, who had previously shown that the distribution of the ether extractives and its constituents in longleaf and shortleaf pines is analogous to that in slash pine, showed that both the ether extract and the alcohol-benzene extract show the same relative distribution throughout the trunk, although the values for the ether extract are of smaller magnitude.

Hemicellulose

L. F. Hawley and A. G. Norman

It was shown that hemicelluloses consist of two distinct groups, (1) combined with uronic acids but not closely associated with the cellulose, and (2) closely associated with the cellulose but not combined with uronic acids. These two groups are separated by the isolation of Cross & Bevan cellulose. Various methods for the analysis of plant materials were discussed in the light of this classification. For the first group the name, "polyuronides," was suggested, and for the second, "cellulosans."

Gas and Fuel

Coal Hydrogenation

C. C. Wright and W. L. Beuschlein

During recent years, a considerable number of papers have been published upon the subject of coal hydrogenation, both from the aspect of commercial application and as a means of studying the constitution and properties of coal. In the former, hydrogenation is carried out in a saturated mineral oil medium and the products separated in such a manner as to obtain commercially valuable oils; while in the latter, phenol or some similar dispersion medium is employed, and the products separated by methods of extraction so that their properties are not changed or modified by cracking.

It was the purpose of this research to correlate hydrogenation by the two methods by investigating a series of American coals hydrogenated in phenol and in a saturated mineral oil. Another object was the formulation of a classification of coals, that will predict their susceptibility to hydrogenation. The present paper dealt with the hydrogenation in a phenol medium and a study of the solubilities of the raw coals in phenol.

A previous paper by the authors, dealing with the preliminary study of temperature and pressure conditions for coal hydrogenation in a phenol medium, showed that optimum conditions are obtained at a temperature of 350°C and a pressure of 3,000 pounds per square inch hydrogen pressure. Throughout the present investigation these conditions were maintained. The fourteen samples selected for investigation included eight Washington coals, ranging from a semibituminous to a lignite, and one coal from each of the following States:—Utah, Illinois, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Alabama.

In general the results obtained indicated that the higher ranking bituminous coals show greatest conversions; that coals showing comparatively large solubilities in phenol on the original samples are much less susceptible to hydrogenation than are those of similar rank which do not show this marked solubility in phenol, and that the lignite and subbituminous coals hydrogenate comparatively poorly.

Acetone-Air Inflammability

G. W. Jones, E. S. Harris and W. E. Miller

This report described one phase of an investigation conducted at the Pittsburgh Experiment Station of the United States Bureau of Mines in co-operation with the Western Electric Company, Kearny, N. J., to determine the limits of inflammability of acetone air mixtures at laboratory and elevated temperatures, the effect of water vapor on the lower inflammable limit, the determination of the pressures developed when inflammable mixtures of acetone in air are ignited at laboratory and elevated temperatures, and a study of the speed of flame propagation of acetone-air mixtures.

The results obtained with various apparatus were as follows:—

Inflammable Limits
(Special Apparatus)

	Acetone percent (by volume) Lower.	Upper.
Laboratory temperature..	2.55	12.80
95°C.	2.32	12.85
150°C.	2.20	12.95
175°C.	2.17	13.05

(In Standard Machine for Coating Wire with Cellulose Acetate)

	Mixture ignited at— Top (downward propagation of flame).	Middle (horizontal and upward propagation of flame).	Back (flame propagated counter current to motion of gases).
	Acetone, percent by volume—		
65°C.	3.00-3.05	2.90-3.05	3.50-3.60
95°C.	2.80-3.00	2.65-2.90	3.40-3.45
120°C.	2.80-3.00	2.60-2.75	3.25-3.45
150°C.	2.80-2.85	2.55-2.60	3.05-3.10

Tests made at 120°C. in the wire-coating machine to determine the effect of

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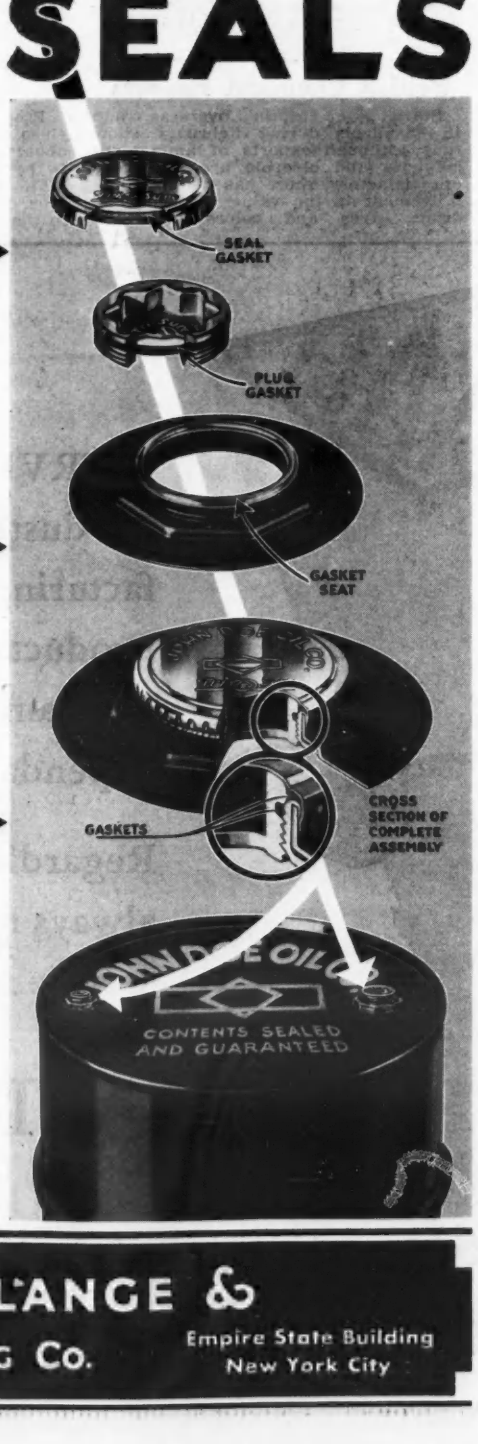

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different igniting sources on the lower inflammable limit showed that when ignition was caused by sparks from an induction coil, hot platinum wire, friction sparks and the metling of fuse wire there was no appreciable change in the lower limit of inflammability of acetone-air mixtures.

The speed of flame propagation (average rate) for acetone-air, methane-air, and manufactured gas-air mixtures calculated from the time-pressure records show the flame speeds (at the percentage concentration which gave maximum speed) to be highest for manufactured gas, lowest for methane, while acetone occupies an intermediate position. Applying maximum pressures developed and speed of flames as a basis for the hazardous nature of explosive mixtures of gases and vapors, acetone-air mixtures are less hazardous than manufactured gas-air mixtures and more hazardous than methane-air mixtures.

Gas-Drying Agents

M. Blumer, C. J. Engelder, and A. Silverman

When limited quantities of drying agents must be applied, their capacity or life is an important factor. When they are employed for protecting catalysts, the moisture content of the gas delivered is important. A dynamic method for developing the capacity of granular drying agents had been developed for a carbon monoxide catalyst whose activity is rapidly decreased by small amounts of water vapor. The relative value of drying agents had been determined on this basis, including aluminum oxide, magnesium perchlorate, calcium chloride, barium oxide, etc. Relative values were given for twelve drying agents. The agents listed were given in the order of their life.

Phenols from Caustic Solutions

E. B. Kester

It had been found possible to extract many of the simple phenols from an equivalent of 15 percent caustic by use of ether to the extent of 95 to 99 percent. Individuals exhibit different speeds of extraction. A continuous extractor was diagramed, by means of which the extractability of a number of isomeric and homologous phenols had been determined. The essential part consists of a flow-regulating device to deliver ether at a constant rate to the extractor. Time-percentage extraction curves were shown. The strength of caustic used is comparable with that employed in commercial practice. An extraction of this sort, if carried out on plant scale should expedite the recovery of tar acids from tar distillates and would obviate the necessity of the springing and recausticizing operatons, both of which are time-consuming and involve an added expense in materials.

Coaltar Variations

E. B. Kester and W. D. Pohle

Coal from the Taggart seam, Wise county, Virginia, had been carbonized at both low and high temperatures to obtain a quantity of tar for purposes of comparison. The extremes of temperature were 500° and 1100° C. Both tars had been worked up and analyzed according to the same procedure. Distillation analyses were given, as well as the composition of the four fractions of both distillates in acids, bases, neutral oil, paraffins, olefins, and aromatic hydrocarbons. These data were also presented graphically. The results were discussed and interpreted. A point was made of the existence of considerable amounts of aromatic hydrocarbons in the low-temperature tar, which had been found by methods checked against synthetic mixtures. In fact, more were found present than in the high-temperature specimen. This finding is in direct contradiction to reports of many previous investigators on the composition of low-temperature tar, some of whom have stated that few, if any, aromatics exist in such tars. The origin of the benzenoid hydrocarbons in the secondary tar was laid to the corresponding class of compounds in the primary tar.

Industrial and Engineering

Synthetic Resins from Petroleum

C. A. Thomas and W. H. Carmody

A new synthetic resin having various industrial applications had been produced from highly unsaturated petroleum distillate. This resin was produced by polymerization and condensation of suitable distillates in the presence of $AlCl_3$. The characteristics and yield of the resin are controlled by regulation of various factors in the resin formation. The reactions involved are many and very complex, probably including the reaction of olefines to form oily polymers, reaction of olefines with aromatics to form substituted aromatics, polymerization of diolefines and olefines to form resins, and reaction of diolefines with substituted aromatics to form resins.

Ketones Reduction

Sherlock Swann, Jr.

The electrolytic reduction of benzophenone in sulphuric glacial acetic acid solution had been carried out at cathodes of cadmium, tin, lead, bismuth, mercury, aluminum, zinc, carbon, nickel, copper, and iron. Reduction took place at every cathode in glacial acetic acid, yielding benzpinacolin as the main identifiable product. The purest product was obtained at the iron cathode. The material yield was 50 percent of theoretical. The fact that reduction took place at every cathode in glacial acetic acid, while it occurred at only a few of the cathodes of high hydrogen overvoltage in aqueous solution, may be explained as being due to the increased overvoltage in glacial acetic acid.

Dichlorodifluoromethane Decomposition

Thomas Midgley, Jr., and A. L. Henne

The authors described a method which makes it possible to calculate at any given time the acid concentration generated in any given room by the decomposition of a given quantity of $C Cl_2F_2$ by a flame. It was demonstrated that, even under the worst possible circumstances, life is not endangered.

Potash from Domestic Sources

J. W. Turrentine

American capacity to produce potash salts has undergone a marked increase during the past year. Concurrently with a 50-percent increase in plant capacity of the American Potash & Chemical Company, manufacturer of potash and borax from Searles Lake brines, with a rise in capacity from 100,000 tons to 150,000 tons of high-grade (60-percent) muriate per annum, there has been put into production near Carlsbad, N. M., the nation's first potash mine operated by the United States Potash Company, with a capacity to produce yet to be determined. The history of the American industry was outlined, and the economic importance of the results was discussed.

D. L. Reed, E. J. Fox, and J. W. Turrentine

Treatment of wyomingite rock with nitric acid and oxides of nitrogen extracts 70 percent of its metallic constituents as nitrate salts. Upon evaporation and heating to 850°C., these nitrates decompose, yielding nitric acid and oxides of nitrogen together with metallic oxides and potassium aluminate. The nitrogen content of these salts is thus regenerated through the gas phase while potassium aluminate, being the only water-soluble constituent in the residue, is leached out by cold water. A recovery of the potash and alumina of wyomingite is thus effected, from which a concentrated fertilizer potassium nitrate and high-grade alumina can be obtained.

E. P. Partridge and F. Fraas

The reduction by hydrogen of the double salt, potassium-magneseum sulphate, to a mixture of K_2S and MgO was reported by Schumann in 1877. Since it was believed that a similar reduction might be obtained with polyhalite

$(K_2SO_4.MgSO_4.2CaSO_4.2H_2O)$,

one of the potash minerals present in large quantities in the Texas-New Mexico potash deposits, a study was undertaken by the Bureau of Mines. During the preliminary experiments which were reported in this paper, it was found that polyhalite could be reduced at a rapid rate by hydrogen at temperatures above approximately 800°C. Subsequent hot extraction of the residue with water yielded solutions high in potash and total sulphur, and extremely low in Ca++, Mg++, and SO_4—. Concentration of these extract solutions caused the separation of small amounts of K_2SO_4. Evaporation to dryness yielded an extremely hygroscopic product containing more than 50 percent K. The possible further development of the reduction process was described.

E. P. Partridge

One of the potash minerals discovered in quantity during core tests by the Bureau of Mines in the Texas-New Mexico potash region was polyhalite—

$(K_2SO_4.MgSO_4.2CaSO_4.2H_2O)$.

Since the technology of potash recovery from this complex sulphate had never been studied, an investigation was started in 1928 and has since been carried on at the Nonmetallic Minerals Experiment Station. Commercial exploitation of rich sylvinite deposits near Carlsbad, N. M., in 1931 has raised the question whether polyhalite is important economically as a source of potash. The present paper presented a study of the available information indicating that polyhalite has definite significance as a source of sulphate of potash, sulphate of potash-magnesia, and syngenite for the manufacture of fertilizers. The possibility of producing potash chemicals such as caustic potash and potassium carbonate from polyhalite is also discussed.

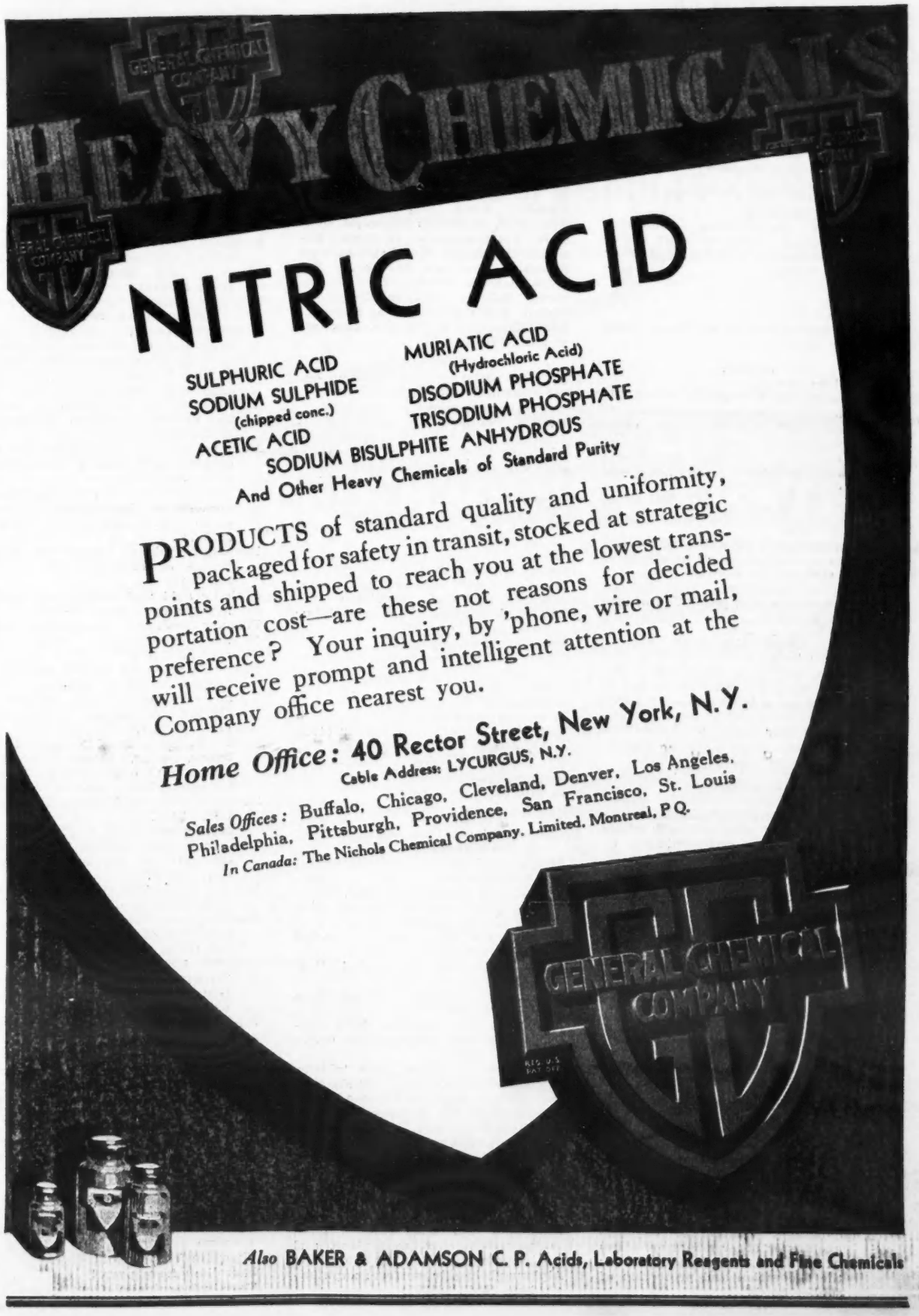
Paint and Varnish

Yellowing of Drying Oils

A. C. Elm and G. W. Standen

The two outstanding hypotheses of the yellowing of drying oil films agree that the compounds responsible for the yellow color are oxidation products of the more highly unsaturated glycerides, but disagree on the probable constitution of these oxyns. According to one hypothesis, the yellowing is caused by the formation of polyketones having the carbonyl groups in adjacent positions in the fatty acid chain. The other hypothesis claims that the yellow color is due to the keto-enol tautomerism of ketohydroxy compounds formed from the oil peroxides by a simple intramolecular rearrangement. According to the accepted theories on the

(Continued on page 42)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Diamyl Phthalate

(Diamylphtalat, Ftalato Diamilica, Phthalate de Diamyle, Phthalate Diamylique, Phtalsaurediamylester, Phtalsauresdiamyl)

Ceramics

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose and resins, used for the decoration and protection of ceramic ware

Chemical

Starting point in making various derivatives

Glass

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose and resins, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware

Glues and Adhesives

Plasticizer in making—
Adhesive preparations containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and other ingredients

Ink

Plasticizer in making—
Ink compositions containing esters or ethers of cellulose

Leather

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and resins and other ingredients, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the decoration and protection of leather goods

Metallurgical

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as resins and other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of metallic ware

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and resins as well as other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of various compositions of matter

Paint and Varnish

Plasticizer in making—
Paints, varnishes, enamels, dopes, and lacquers containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and artificial or natural resins

Paper

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and for the decoration and protection of pulp and paper products

Photographic

Plasticizer in making—
Films from cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Plastics

Plasticizer in making—
Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose and artificial or natural resins

Rubber

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and resins, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods

Stone

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and resins, used for the decoration and protections of natural and artificial stone

Textile

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Woodworking

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork

---

Lead Acetate, Neutral

(Acetas Plumbicus, Acetate de Plomb Cristallise, Acetate de Plomb Neutre, Acetato di Piombo Cristallizzato, Acetato di Piombo Neutro, Acetato de Plomo, Bleizucker, Cristalli di Piombo, Lead Sugar, Neutrales Bleiacetat, Neutrales Bleiazetat, Neutrales Essigsauresblei, Neutrales Essigsauresbleioxyd, Plumbous Acetate, Plumbum Aceticum, Saccharum Saturni, Sale di Piombo, Sale di Saturno, Sel de Saturne, Sucre de Plomb, Sucre de Saturne, Sugar of Lead, Zucchero di Piombo, Zucchero di Saturno)

Analysis

Clarifying agent in carrying out optical determinations
Reagent in preparing—
Lead test paper for sulphuretted hydrogen
Reagent in determining or testing—
Albumin and protein matters
Chromium trioxide and chromium salts
Cottonseed oil
Dextrin and other degraded starch products
Glucose
Gallic acid and gallates
Malic acid and malates
Molybdic acid and molybdates
Liquid petrolatum (test for sulphur compounds)
Oxalic acid and oxalates
Picric acid and picrates
Picrolexin
Tannic acid
Saccharose
Wool and silk fibers
Sensitive reagent for sulphuretted hydrogen

Cement

Ingredient of—
Ferrite cements

Chemical

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—
Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270)
Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307)
Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471)
Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrobromotoluenes (Brit. 295270)
Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307)
Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307)
Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270)
Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307)
Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307)
Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471)
Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471)
Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270)
Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307)
Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270)
Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471)
Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit 306471)
Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471)
Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270)
Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307)
Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270)
Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270)
Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471)
Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471)
Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen
Salicylic acid and salicylaldehyde (Brit. 306471)
from cresol (Brit. 295270)
Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethylketone (Brit. 306471)
Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471)
Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270)
Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—
Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene
Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.
Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles
Amylamine from pyridin
Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction
Aminophenols from nitrophenols
3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin
Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene
Piperidin from pyridin
Pyrrolidin from pyrrol
Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin
Reagent in making—
Acetone
Alum mordants
Aluminum sulphacetate
Aluminum-potassium sulphocyanate
Catechin
Diastase
Ethyl isothiocyanate
Lead acetate paper
Malic acid and malates
Oleic acid and oleates
Peristalin
Starting point in making—
Aluminum acetate
Basic lead acetate
Copper acetate
Ferrous acetate
Lead salts of acids and halogens
Lead soaps
Tin acetate
Various other metallic acetates

Dye

Ingredient of —
Lakes

Ink

Ingredient of—
Printing inks

Insecticide

Ingredient of—
Compositions containing arsenicals
Starting point in making—
Lead arsenate insecticides

Leather

Reagent in—
Dyeing Tawing
Tanning

Metallurgical

Ingredient of—
Compositions used to produce a light steel-blue coloration on copper, a grayish-blue coloration on iron, an iridescent coloration on nickel, and a violet-bluish coloration on silver

Miscellaneous

Clarifying and decolorizing agent for various purposes
Ingredient of—
Compositions used to produce various colors on stone and similar substances

Paint and Varnish

As a drier
Ingredient of—
Paints and varnishes used on keels and bottoms of ships
Starting point in making—
Chrome orange Lead driers
Chrome yellow White lead
Chrome red

Paper

Reagent in making—
Pulp and paper

Perfumery

Ingredient of—
Cosmetics Hair dyes

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Sugar

Clarifying agent in—
Refining molasses and sugar

Textile

Dyeing

Mordant on—
Cotton fabrics and other yarns and fabrics
Resist in—
Indigo dyeing
Mordant on—
Calicoes and other fabrics

Finishing

Ingredient of—
Waterproofing compositions

Manufacturing

In weighting silks and rayons

Printing

Ingredient of—
Pastes used for the production of colored designs on indigo-dyes fabrics
Paste containing anilin black

Wine

As a clarifying agent

Coaltar Chemicals

Spot Stocks of Toluene Unavailable---Benzene and Solvent Naphtha Demand Slackens---February By-Product Output Down--Steel Mill Operations Off

Although further slackening was apparent in demand for industrial benzene, solvent naphtha and commercial xylene, the market for the various hydrocarbon products revealed a firm tone during the week just ended. Especially was this firmness prominent in the dealings in toluene, with reports that stocks of that item were unavailable in the spot market. Firmness of these basic products can be attributed to the exceptionally low level of production at the by-product ovens. Lagging tendency noted in the textile industry caused a further tapering off in the shipments of the intermediates as well as the colors.

Slowing down in the buying of industrial benzene reflected the effort on the part of the manufacturing units consuming this commodity to hold purchases down to actual needs as well as maintaining low inventories at the end of the month. Similar condition existed in other grades of benzene, with chemical manufacturers and other showing no inclination to relinquish the hand-to-mouth buying. Lacquer manufacturers and other channels of consumption of solvent naphtha were ordering out small sized quantities only, but the limited volume of stocks on hand of the industrial water white commodity gave the market a firm tone.

Conservative buying of the automobile industry of toluene was sufficient to bring about the continuance of a shortage in that material, in view of the low level of by-product coke output. No apparent betterment was noted. No betterment was manifested in the market as a result of the public demonstration of the 1932 model of a prominent producer of a low priced stock car. However, such betterment was looked for within the course of the next month. Comparative dullness in the automotive industry was also borne out by the steel mill operations last week, showing a decline of 3 percent of 22 percent of capacity. February automobile production in the United States was placed at 117,413 units in the United States as against 119,344 units in January and 219,940 units in February a year ago.

Primary reason for the firmness in the coaltar market may be gleaned from the February by-product coke statistics just released by the Department of Commerce. Estimated monthly consumption of coal in the manufacture of coke in February was placed at 2,885,682 tons as against 3,036,100 tons in January and 4,155,300 tons in February a year ago. February production of tar totaled 26,548,314 gallons as against 27,932,120 gallons in January and 38,248,760 gallons in February, 1931. February light oil production declined to 8,729,586 gallons from 9,290,466 gallons in January and 12,715,218 gallons in February a year ago. Output of ammonia sulphate or its equivalent in February was placed at 33,863 tons as against 35,629 tons in January and 48,762 tons in February, 1931. The quantity of by-product coke on hand at producers' plants at the end of February amounted to 3,839,000 tons, a decrease of 8.1 percent when compared with the amount in storage a year ago.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol). — Business here continued slow throughout the week under review, with the major sources of consumption showing no disposition to relinquish the hand-to-mouth buying. Prices were without change. Steel mill activity during the week showed a decline of 3 percent to 22 percent of theoretical capacity, reaching the lowest level on record since the inception of the worldwide business depression. The total production of by-product coke for the 29 days of February was 1,995,780 net tons, an average of 68,820 tons per day. In comparison with the January average, this is a gain of 1.5 percent, but it still is 33.5 percent less than the corresponding month of last year, when the daily rate of production was 103,495 tons. The gain in February was accounted for by the furnace plants where the daily average was 4.8 percent higher than the January rate; merchant plants, on the other hand, produced 3.1 percent per day during January. Eighty-six plants operated during the month and produced about 40 percent of their capacity.

Creosote Oil. — A slight betterment was apparent in the movement of the wood preservative grades to the creosoting companies, which source of consumption was looking for an improvement in demand for their finished products with the approach of the seasonal replacement period of the major railroads and public utilities companies. Prices were without change.

Cresol. — Demand here showed a tendency to drag at intervals during the week, with the manufacturers of the disinfectants and other consuming agencies endeavoring to hold down excess supplies to a minimum. No change in quotations was disclosed, with sellers quoting 10½c. to 11c. per pound, according to quantity.

Cresylic Acid. — There was nothing in the way of developments tending to show that the textile industry was ordering beyond actual needs, but the fair ratio of operation in certain units tended to offset the sluggish call coming from the mining industry. Quotations were without change.

Dip Oil. — This market was exceedingly dull throughout the week just closed, with sellers quoting the 25 percent material at 23c. to 25c. per gallon, according to quantity.

Naphthalene. — Additional seasonal buying entered the market for the slake and ball articles last week, with no change uncovered in the price positions of those items. Domestic crude material continued unchanged. Sellers of the imported reported that the market continued to display a firm tone, with cables from abroad indicating that higher prices were in the offing.

Phenol. — Pharmaceutical manufacturers continued to supply the major portion of the call, with an irregular call coming from the textile trade. But prices were well sustained at 14¼c. to 16c. per pound, according to quantity.

Solvent Naphtha. — There was an easing tendency in the demand here last week, with the prices holding firm because of the small amount of material on hand.

Toluene (Toluol). — Shortage of spot stocks of this material continued as the feature of the market for the various coaltar products. However, it was stated that the shortage could be attributed to the limited volume of material being produced rather than to any decided betterment in the demand. Automobile production in February was placed at 117,413 units in the United States, as compared with 119,344 units in January and 219,940 units in February a year ago.

Xylene (Xylol). — Limited production of this article gave this market a decidedly firm tone, with sellers quoting the market at the price levels in vogue previously.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

A moderately good and expanding interest in the benzene for motor fuel and also some increased call for toluene and related materials are reported here. Prices are strong and the volume is fairly good. Offerings are not at all depressing to the market and the supply is not very large. Ruling prices of leading sellers are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 20c. per gallon; motor benzene, 14c.; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11½c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Although there was no broadening shown in the demand side of this market, sellers reported that the undertone in the dealings was firm and prices unchanged.

Benzoic.—Regular buyers entered the market for small-lot requirements at intervals during the week, but prices

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

KOPPERS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
10° AND INDUSTRIAL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
PROMPT SHIPMENTS IN TANK CARS
KOPPERS PRODUCTS COMPANY
1205 KOPPERS BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

BENZOL - TOLUOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
These standard solvents are supplied in tank wagons and drums from our supply depots, which are listed below. We make a specialty of tank car shipments, which we are in a position to make promptly.
Other Products We Sell
Tar Acid Oils (Free from Naphthalene at 0° C.) Pale Cresylic Acid
Liquor Cresolis Compositus, U.S.P. Xylol—Motor Benzol—Toluol
Coal Tar Disinfectants Neutral Oil Saponified Cresol Technical
Stocks Carried at
Indianapolis, Ind. Cleveland, Ohio Detroit, Mich.
Minneapolis, Minn. Cincinnati, Ohio Akron, Ohio
also at
WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS, Inc., 1909 Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
COOPER GUARANTEED PRODUCT

BAIRD & McGUIRE, Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
HOLBROOK, MASS. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Are in position to offer for immediate delivery products of the very highest standard of guaranteed phenol co-efficiency, at prices that are reasonable.
Baird's
INQUIRIES SOLICITED
COAL-TAR DISINFECTANTS
PINE OIL DISINFECTANTS
INSECTICIDES
LARVÆCIDES
CRUDE AND REFINED CRESYLIC ACID
CREOSOTE OILS
CARBOLIC ACID
ANIMAL SPRAYS

were well sustained at the previously established levels.

Gamma.—New developments were lacking in this market last week, with the result that the position of this market remained unchanged.

Neville-Winther's.—Dull and featureless were the dealings in this direction, with sellers reporting the market as firm and prices identical to those in force previously.

Picric.—Nothing of importance occurred here during the week under survey, with a few odd-lot orders constituting the call, but prices were well maintained.

Salicylic.—With a fair call coming from divers directions of consumption, the market appeared fairly active at times during the week. Quotations were in line with the prices noted in the previous week.

Sulphanilic.—Conditions here were relatively unchanged from the preceding week, with usual buyers calling for immediate needs only. No change in quotations was uncovered.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—A fair amount of business was transacted in this market last week, with a firm undertone ruling the dealings in the refined and technical items. Prices were unchanged.

Anilin Oil.—Prominent feature of this market was the firm character of the undertone, with consumers ordering out supplies for actual wants. No change in prices was disclosed.

Benzidin Base.—Regular buyers continued to supply the call in this market, ordering the release of small-lot quantities against contracts. Sellers were naming the quotations of 69c. to 72c. per pound, according to quantity.

Dianisidin.—Little variance was shown in this direction as compared with the previous week, with the demand moving in an exceptionally slow pace, but prices were held firmly at the levels in order previously.

Dinitrophenol.—Throughout the week the market displayed a firm tone, with the demand consisting of the filling of routine shipments. No change in prices was uncovered.

G. Salt.—Nothing unusual was noted in this market, with a fair demand in evidence. Prices were without change.

Nitrobenzene.—Consumers here showed an attitude of holding down purchases to actual needs, but prices were decidedly firm at the levels in vogue for sometime past.

Phthalic Anhydride.—No appreciable improvement was shown in the demand side of this market, but the expectation of betterment in the demand from the lacquer manufacturers, due to an anticipated improvement in the automotive industry, gave the market a firm tone.

R. Salt.—Business transacted here was for routine accounts, with sellers quoting the market 38c. per pound for car lot shipments and 40c. per pound for less than car lot shipments.

Coaltar Colors

Business in the market for the coaltar colors clearly indicated that certain branches in the textile trade were curtailing operations upon the termination of the seasonal demand being placed upon their finished products. Particularly was there tapering off of schedules in certain directions of the rayon industry, with the average ratio for that branch of the textile industry being placed at 70 percent of capacity. At the same time silk mills were slowing down operations. A noticeable letdown was also apparent in the operations of the tanning trade. Prominent colors moving last week included the lighter shades for Spring apparel, especially the light blue, while a good volume of the brown, white and black was also moved. Price position of the market was without change, with a firm tone in evidence in the market as a whole. Efforts of the cotton mills to combine fabrics of print cloth yarn with rayon and silk were reported not to have been successful. However, a feature of the textile trade has been to keep stocks down to an exceptionally low margin.

Narcotics Convention Is Ratified by U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31, 1932.

The international convention for the further control of traffic in narcotics, concluded at Geneva in July, 1931, was ratified today by the senate, without debate. The senate also ratified six reservations made by the representatives of the United States at the time they signed the convention. These chiefly set forth that the relevant laws of the United States are not to be weakened because of the convention and may be made stronger than the international restrictions if desired.

The Geneva convention of 1931 is supplementary to the Geneva convention of 1925 and the Hague convention of 1912. Its essential features are annual estimates of the medical needs of each country by the various governments; control of manufacture to the limits of these estimates; and exchange of estimates and reports through a central body in Geneva. No control of production of raw material is attempted by the convention. The limitation on manufacture takes care of actual orders for export, with provision for working stocks, and importing countries are free to place orders where they wish. The system follows closely that at present in use in the United States.

The convention applies to a larger list of opium and coca derivatives than was covered in previous international treaties, and also would apply to such products made synthetically. Codeine is covered, but is put in a separate class and given more lenient treatment in some respects. Heroine is not outlawed but is forbidden to be exported except directly to governments, and there is provision for including any new derivatives which may be produced in the future.

Saccharin in Beverages in N.Y. Must Be Declared

ALBANY, Mar. 29, 1932.

The presence of saccharin in bottled beverages sold in New York city must be declared on the label, the Court of Appeals of the State of New York unanimously decided today.

This labeling requirement is contained in the municipal sanitary code. It had been attacked as unconstitutional and unreasonable in the defense offered by the French Bottling Works, Brooklyn. The court of appeals upheld the requirement on the grounds that it had wholly to do with labeling and did not apply to the use of saccharin.

The French Bottling Works had been convicted under the sanitary code in the court of special sessions.

Trade News Briefs

The Peerless Paint & Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, has increased its capital from $6,000 to $16,000.

J. A. Myers, vice-president of the Columbia Naval Stores Co., Savannah, was in New York during the week of March 28.

Two firms in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, namely, I. R. F. Matarazzo and Theodore Jos. Horst do Brazil, have begun the manufacture of pyroxylin lacquers.

The Bulgarian Ministry of Railways consumes an average of 5,250 metric tons of creosote oil annually as a wood preservative.

Carl Huether, vice-president of the American Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, has been elected president of the Mercator Club.

The American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles will hold its 1932 convention April 26 to 28 in the Hotel Ambassador, this city.

The American Mineral Spirits Company is now represented in the Cleveland territory by J. S. Hessin, formerly with the Glidden Company.

W. H. Daniels, secretary of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., linseed crusher, Minneapolis, was in New York during the week of March 28.

German exports of caustic potash, which reached a maximum of 38,100 metric tons in 1929, decreased to 31,900 tons in 1930, and 31,700 tons in 1931.

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company, manufacturer of bottles and other glass containers, Toledo, Ohio, will recall some 200 employees this month.

The Quicksilver Syndicate, Blackbutte, Ore., is working two furnaces and reports that it has ample ore to keep it going for a long time.

Exports of citronella oil from Java increased during 1931, totaling 1,925,000 pounds, compared with 1,793,000 pounds in 1930. Exports in 1927 were 2,894,000 pounds.

Production of coal by-products in the Saar region decreased in 1931, comparing with that in 1930 as follows:—Coaltar, 109,621 metric tons, against 136,000 tons; sulphate of ammonia, 22,356 tons, against 29,600 tons; benzene, 29,211 tons, against 35,600 tons.

As a result of the official decree designed to stabilize agricultural credits, sales of all kinds of fertilizers in Germany are reported to have increased greatly during the past two months. Total sales are said to have exceeded those in the corresponding period in 1931.

The Tide Water Oil Company, through its subsidiary, the Tidal Oil Company, has acquired 198 acres in the East Texas field from Danciger Oil & Refining Company and 96 acres from Roeser & Pendleton, there being thirteen producing wells on the properties.

Barrett Standard

CUMAR*

Para Coumarone-Indene Resin

Cumar, a synthetic resin of the para-coumarone and para-indene type, is produced in many carefully classified grades to meet scores of varying industrial requirements in the varnish, waterproofing, adhesive, rubber, printing ink and other industries. Every grade of Cumar is Barrett Standard, made under scientific control to meet rigid specifications.

We will be glad to assist you and your technical staff in the selection of the proper grade of Cumar for your purposes.

The Barrett Company New York, N. Y.

40 Rector Street

B CHEMICALS

PHENOL (Natural)
U.S.P. 39.5° - 40° M. Pt.
Technical 39° M. Pt.
Crude 80% and 90%

CRESOL
U.S.P., Meta Para, Ortho, Special Fractions

CRUDE CRESYLIC ACID
95% Dark and 99% Straw Color

XYLENOLS

TAR ACID OILS

NAPHTHALENE
Crude, Refined Chipped, Flake and Ball

RUBBER SOFTENERS

CUMAR*
Para Coumarone-Indene Resin

BARRETAN*

PICKLING INHIBITORS

PYRIDINE
Denaturing and Commercial

FLOTATION OILS and REAGENTS

HYDROCARBON OIL

SHINGLE STAIN OIL

SPECIAL HEAVY OIL

BENZOL

TOLUOL

XYLOL

SOLVENT NAPHTHA

HI-FLASH NAPHTHA

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Brushes

Post Office Dept., Washington

Bids are wanted April 19, schedule 6, by the purchasing agent, Post Office Department, Washington, for 900 paint brushes.

Drugs and Chemicals

Veterans' Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted April 11, circular 674, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 100 bottles of codeine sulphate, 75 bottles, of ethylmorphine hydrochloride, and 25 bottles of alkaloid codeine.

Bids are wanted April 7, circular 655, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted April 7, circular 665, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 50 cans of oil of turpentine.

Bids are wanted April 7, circular 670, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 144 bottles of ethyl alcohol.

Bids are wanted April 12, circular 671, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 7,300 tubes of hypodermic tablets.

Bids are wanted April 13, circular 673, by the procurement division, veterans' administration, Washington, for 1,000 bottles of elixir aromatic, 400 bottles of witch-hazel water and 200 containers of witch-hazel water.

Drugs and Chemicals

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 8, procurement 6984, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 25 pounds of cyanide of potash, and 25 pounds of carbonate of potash.

Bids are wanted April 12, procurement 7019, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted April 6, procurement 7086, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for 50 bottles of tablets of amytal soda.

Gasoline and Kerosene

U. S. Engineer, Montgomery, Ala.

Bids are wanted May 28, circular 262, by the U. S. engineer office, Montgomery, Ala., for gasoline and kerosene.

Gasoline and Oil

Militia Bureau, Brooklyn

Bids are wanted April 12, circular 18, by the United States property and disbursing officer, Militia Bureau, Brooklyn, N. Y., for 25,000 gallons of gasoline, 200 pounds of grease and 2,000 gallons of lubricating oil, and 100 gallons of kerosene.

Glycerin

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 19, schedule 7776, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 2,300 gallons of glycerin.

Hydrogen

Ordnance Officer, Governors' Island, N. Y.

Bids are wanted April 6, circular 2, by the ordnance officer, Second Corps Area, Governors' Island, N. Y., for 1,800 cubic feet of hydrogen.

Bids are wanted April 11, circular 3, by the ordnance officer, Second Corps Area, Governors' Island, N. Y., for 4,800 cubic feet of hydrogen.

Lard Oil

Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Bids are wanted April 6, circular 408, by the commanding officer, Frankfort Arsenal, Pa., for 700 gallons of lard oil.

Mercury

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted April 5, schedule 7669, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 180 pounds of mercury.

Paints

Indian Agency, Browning, Mont.

Bids are wanted April 7, by the superintendent, Blackfeet Indian Agency, Browning, Mont., for 2,100 pounds of chrome green and 400 pounds of raw sienna.

Marine Corps, Washington

Bids are wanted April 11, schedule 730, by the quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, Washington, for lacquer, thinner, stain, and wood sealer.

Quartermaster, Kelly Field, Texas

Bids are wanted April 12, circular 24, by the quartermaster, A.C.A.F.S., Kelly Field, Texas, for 1,200 gallons of white paint, 1,200 gallons of linseed oil, 12 gallons of paint drier, 24 gallons of paint, 100 pounds of pigments in oil, 200 pounds of putty, 12 gallons of paint and varnish remover, 12 gallons of white shellac, 12 gallons of floor varnish, 25 pounds of floor wax, 100 gallons of turpentine, 48 gallons of orange shellac, and 50 gallons of denatured alcohol.

Quartermaster, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Bids are wanted April 8, circular 77, by the contracting officer, quartermaster corps, Fort Benning, Ga., for 185 gallons of enamel, 290 gallons of paint, 32 gallons of linseed oil, 63 gallons of enamel, 6 gallons of spar varnish, 10 gallons of canvas top dressing, 20 gallons of gray paint, 50 gallons of lacquer primer, 110 gallons of olive drab lacquer, 85 gallons of wall seal primer, 1,600 gallons of paint, 345 gallons of enamel, and 185 gallons of enamel.

Quartermaster, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Bids are wanted April 11, circular 58, by the contracting officer, quartermaster corps, Fortress Monroe, Va., for paints, varnish, drier, turpentine, lacquer, linseed oil, metal polish.

Penetrating Oil

Post Office Dept., Washington

Bids are wanted April 19, schedule 6, by the purchasing agent, Post Office Department, Washington, for 700 pints of graphite penetrating oil.

Soap

Lighthouse Bureau, Staten Island, N. Y.

Bids are wanted April 14, procurement 39645, by the superintendent of lighthouses, Staten Island, N. Y., for 30,000 pounds of salt-water soap.

Contracts Awarded

Acetylene and Oxygen

U. S. Engineer, Memphis

Linde Air Products Company, New York, circular 506, February 15, 50,000 cubic feet of acetylene, $1,000; and 50,000 cubic feet of oxygen, $1,050.

U. S. Engineer, Huntington, W. Va.

Air Reduction Sales Company, New York, circular 153, February 10, 25 cylinders of acetylene, $2.87 per hundred cubic feet; and 100 cylinders of oxygen, $1.59 per hundred cubic feet.

Alcohol

Lighthouse Bureau, Staten Island, N. Y.

Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia, procurement 39195, February 17, 3,500 gallons of denatured alcohol, $1,497.50.

Fuel Oil

U. S. Engineer, Savannah

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, circular 85, February 12, 120,000 gallons of fuel oil, $3,792.

Lighthouse Bureau, Staten Island, N. Y.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, procurement 39129, February 15, 105,000 gallons of bunker B fuel oil, 1.66 cents per gallon.

Gasoline and Oil

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Awards made under procurement 131 February 15, were as follows:—

Warner-Quinlan Company, 5,000 gallons of fuel oil for Brooklyn, 2.39 cents; 3,000 gallons of fuel oil for New York, 2.39 cents; 5,000 gallons of distillate for New York, 4.9 cents; 500 gallons of furnace fuel oil, Hempstead, N. Y., 4.4 cents; 290,000 gallons of gasoline, N. Y. city, 6 cents; 130,000 gallons of gasoline, Brooklyn, tankwagon, 6 cents; 3,000 gallons of gasoline, tankwagons, Hackensack, N. J., 7.4 cents; 20,000 gallons of gasoline, Jersey City, 6.9 cents; 38,000 gallons of gasoline, Newark, N. J., 6.9 cents; 200 gallons of gasoline, Geneva, N. Y., 9 cents; 750 gallons of gasoline, Horneli, N. Y. 9 cents; 2,500 gallons of gasoline, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 9 cents; 3,900 gallons of gasoline, East Orange, N. J., 9 cents; 3,600 gallons of gasoline, Elizabeth, N. J., 9 cents; 350 gallons of gasoline, Freehold, N. J., 9 cents; 700 gallons of gasoline, Westfield, N. J., 9 cents; 345 gallons of gasoline, Ozone Park, N. Y., 9 cents; 345 gallons of gasoline Richmond Hill, 9 cents; 345 gallons of gasoline, Woodhaven, 9 cents.

Sinclair Refining Company, 1,000 gallons of fuel oil, Jersey City, 6.12 cents; 6,000 gallons of motor gasoline, Schenectady, N. Y., 6.03 cents.

The Texas Company, 9,000 gallons of gasoline, tankwagons, Albany, N. Y., 7.1 cents; 3,500 gallons of gasoline Elmira, N. Y., 7 cents; 6,000 gallons of gasoline, Rockaway, N. Y., 6.8 cents; 14,000 gallons of gasoline, Flushing, N. Y., 6.8 cents; 7,000 gallons of gasoline, Yonkers, N. Y., 6.8 cents; 6,865 gallons of gasoline, Jamaica, N. Y., 6.8 cents; 4,500 gallons of gasoline, Stapleton, N. Y., 9.7 cents; 2,400 gallons of gasoline, Troy, N. Y., 9.6 cents; 1,800 gallons of gasoline, Bloomfield, N. J., 9.7 cents; 1,200 gallons of gasoline, Hoboken, 9.7 cents; 400 gallons of gasoline, West Englewood, N. J. 10.1 cents; 2,500 gallons of gasoline, White Plains, N. Y., 10.8 cents; 400 gallons of gasoline, New Jersey, 12 cents; 1 percent.

Pure Oil Company, 7,500 gallons of motor gasoline, Syracuse, N. Y., 8 cents; 6,000 gallons of gasoline, Paterson, N. J., 7.25 cents.

Standard Oil Company of New York, 3,500 gallons of motor gasoline, Ithaca, N. Y., 7.9 cents; 2,500 gallons of gasoline, public roads, New York state, 11.9 cents.

Colonial Beacon Oil Company, 4,000 gallons of motor gasoline, Schenectady, N. Y., 7.75 cents; 1 percent.

H. P. Sears Oil Company, 4,000 gallons of motor gasoline, Utica, N. Y., 9.5 cents.

Kerosene

U. S. Engineer, Memphis

National Refining Company, Memphis, circular 509, February 15, 13,000 gallons of kerosene, 7.75 cents.

Paints

Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

Awards under circular 30, February 5, were as follows:—

Wood Finishing Products Company, 50 gallons of shellac, $1.32.

Apex Color Works, 150 gallons of turpentine, 38 cents.

M. R. Rosenblum, 150 gallons of raw linseed oil, 55 cents; 50 gallons of denatured alcohol, 33 cents.

Sherwin-Williams Company, 250 pounds of putty, $5.90 per hundredweight.

Cameron Lumber Company, 450 pounds of wood filler, $2.25.

U. S. Engineer, Minneapolis

Certain-teed Products Corporation, Minneapolis, circular 41, February 11, 200 gallons of ivory paint, $1.40; 50 gallons of outside white, $1.31; 75 gallons of black paint, 84 cents; 10 gallons of spar varnish, 84 cents; 25 gallons of red paint, $1.18; 100 pounds of zinc white, 10 cents; 2 percent.

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, circular 41, February 11, 12 gallons of red paint, 45 cents; 1 percent.

Whale Oil Made at Sea

Import Duty Held to Apply if Produced on Foreign Ship

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1932.

Whale oil manufactured on the high seas is dutiable as coming from "a foreign country," when made on a ship of foreign registration, it was decided today by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. The court evaded the point stressed by attorneys for the importer, Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Company, that under no construction of international law can a ship be considered a foreign country, and based its decision on the probable intent of Congress.

The question arose over the importation of 12,000 tons of whale oil manufactured on the high seas by the Norwegian whaler, C. A. Larson, from whales captured in the Ross sea. Whale oil is dutiable at 6 cents a gallon, but the present tariff act, like all its predecessors, stipulates that the various duties are imposed upon goods "when imported from any foreign country." Procter & Gamble, for which the whale oil was produced under contract, contended that as this whale oil was produced on the high seas it was not imported from any foreign country. The Customs Court declared the oil dutiable and this decision is affirmed by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. The lower court held that the whaler was Norwegian territory, but the appellate court did not discuss this point.

"If the language of the tariff act were to be literally construed," said Presiding Judge Graham in the court's opinion, "goods that come from the high seas might seem not to be imported from a foreign country, for the high seas are the common property of all nations and the exclusive property of none."

Admitting the rule that plain and unambiguous language of an act must be applied literally, the court cited many precedents to show that courts should interpret statutes to carry out the legislative intent and that the legislative intent is superior to the letter of the law. The court then proceeded to discuss provisions in the present and previous tariff acts relating to marine products and the provisions for admitting free of duty the products of American fisheries, declaring that the conclusion is irresistible that whale oil brought into the commerce of the United States, unless the product of the fisheries of the United States, was intended to be dutiable. The opinion continues:—

If this were true, there would be no purpose in exempting from customs duties whale oil produced by our fisheries, for all such oil would be non-dutiable if produced upon the high seas. It is a matter of common knowledge that whales are captured and killed to a large extent upon the high seas and not within the territorial limits of any country. Whale oil, if produced by fisheries of the United States, would be produced in floating factories upon the high seas or in factories within our territorial limits; if by the latter methods, no exempting statute would be necessary, for there would be no imported goods. It is, therefore, in large part to whale oil produced upon the high seas to which the exempting statute must apply. It certainly could not be held to apply to whale oil produced in factories in foreign countries from whales procured by fisheries of the United States.

Going back to the War of 1812 for a precedent, when the Supreme Court upheld assessment of duties on goods taken from a neutral Spanish ship on the high seas by an American privateer, the court held that the language of the tariff act is broad enough to cover this whale oil, saying:—

There is no hard and fast definition for the term "foreign country" as it appears in the act. Such meaning may be broad or narrow, as the apparent intent of the statute requires. . . . In our opinion, the term "foreign country" as used in these acts with reference to the particular provisions of the act relative to whale oil is broad and extensive enough to cover whale oil produced upon the high seas by fisheries other than those of the United States. When such oil is brought within the customs jurisdiction of this country, from some place outside of the same, by other than the fisheries of the United States, and is put into the commerce of the country, in our opinion, it may be said to be imported from a foreign country and to be dutiable under the acts now under consideration.

Any other construction would result in an absurdity and might permit the destruction of the high seas fisheries of the United States. The protective feature of the tariff acts now before us, as expressed therein, will be kept in mind when construing them.

Judge Garrett concurred in the conclusion and Judge Lenroot concurred in a special opinion in which he said that the rule followed by the majority in disregarding the literal language of the statute is applicable only in cases where following the letter of the law would be an absurdity or a shock to common sense, which he said would not be the case here. His own view was that the term "foreign country" is not plain and unambiguous, and that therefore it is subject to judicial construction, and he concurred in the opinion that Congress intended to make dutiable all whale oil not the product of American fisheries.

Harry Wels, president of the Twin City Shellac Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., with his wife and children, Philip and Bernice, are enjoying a ten-day cruise to Havana.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

Zinc Oxide Makers Re-establish Differential Between Carlot and Less Carlot Prices but Buyers of Two Tons Will Receive Quantity Figure--Buying Spotty

Trade in paint, varnish and lacquer materials was very spotty last week and from the movement of stocks out of sellers' warehouses it certainly did not appear that the market was in the midst of the so-called Spring season. March takings by paint, varnish and lacquer makers were not as heavy as in the preceding month, according to early estimates by the sellers of crudes.

The outstanding occurrence in the market last week was a nominal advance in the less car lot price for domestic zinc oxides. Sellers of these oxides had, for a few weeks, been selling less than car lot quantities at the car lot quantity price. Now, buyers must order two tons or above in order to obtain the so-called car lot figure. The same situation occurred in the market for domestic lithopone. Sellers of that commodity were offering two ton lots at the car lot price. This action gives a clear idea of the close manner in which the buyers of paint raw materials have been operating this year.

Lead oxides were unchanged last week and were still priced at a higher basis than the usual spread between the metal and the derivative. It was reported in one direction, however, that shading was being encountered on red lead, litharge and orange mineral.

The color market was quiet last week. Prices for both the chemical and earth colors were subject to some competitive easements here and there, but no surface price changes have been made. Incidentally, the chemical color manufacturers were still endeavoring to line up contracts for buyers' requirements over the remainder of the year. The prices are, of course, those which were established at the outset of the so-called contracting season last Fall.

Producers of ethyl acetate were repeating their current prices to extend over the second quarter of the year. Firmness was indicated for this article in reflection of recent increases in the cost of calcium acetate, one of the raw materials.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Zinc oxide, domestic, l.c.l., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
133.6	**133.6**	**134.5**	**143.2**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

The lead market opened quiet, but activity increased as the week progressed. On Thursday, the sellers were able to point to a fairly good call, particularly for forward position. Activity halted somewhat on Friday because of a break in the London market. Lead in London dropped from £11 2s. 6d. on Thursday to £9 17s. 6d. at the opening session Friday. Large buying orders from Paris were said to have been associated with this sharp reduction in price. The closing session on Friday witnessed a slight rebound of prices. The domestic market held steady throughout the week at 2.90c. per pound, East St. Louis and 3c. per pound, New York. Recoverable lead in ore received by smelters in the United States during February amounted to 29,439 short tons, compared with 31,869 tons in January and 32,416 tons in December, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Receipts of lead in scrap and secondary metals during February totaled 4,095 tons, against 3,047 tons in January and 2,249 tons in February last year.

Slab zinc was rather quiet last week but buying was evidently of sufficient volume to give a small lift to prices. At mid-week the market was advanced 2½ points to the basis of 2.80c. per pound where it remained for the balance of the week. Zinc imports by Great Britain in February totaled 17,103 tons against 10,025 tons in January and 10,005 tons in February last year, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from March 26 to April 1, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		London. Spot. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	0.0300	$0.0290	.. .. ..
Monday	.0315	.0300	* .. .. ..
Tuesday	.0315	.0300	11 11 3
Wednesday	.0300	.0290	11 15 0
Thursday	.0300	.0290	11 2 6
Friday	.0300	.0290	9 17 6

* Holiday.

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from March 26 to April 1, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		London. Spot. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.03125	$0.02775	.. .. ..
Monday	.03125	.02775	* .. .. ..
Tuesday	.03125	.02775	11 7 6
Wednesday	.0315	.0280	11 15 0
Thursday	.0315	.0280	11 5 0
Friday	.0315	.0280	10 15 0

* Holiday.

Pigments

The pigment materials' market managed last week to maintain most of the improvements that featured the demand side of the market a week ago. No visible betterment in the volume of takings was reportable last week. A certain measure of stiffening was noted in the market for domestic zinc oxide where the producers effected a nominal advance in the less than car lot quotations. When zinc oxides were reduced a few weeks ago, car lot and and less car lot quotations were established on one basis. Now, buyers must order two tons or more to obtain the so-called car lot price; orders for less than two tons will be billed at the less car lot figures. The lead oxides continued without change last week but it was reported in some directions that shading was being done.

White Lead.—Last week's buying of dry pigments was equal in volume and frequency to that of the preceding week but was no better, according to the sellers. Lead-in-oil did not move toward consumption in very rapid fashion last week. The prices were all said to have been steady.

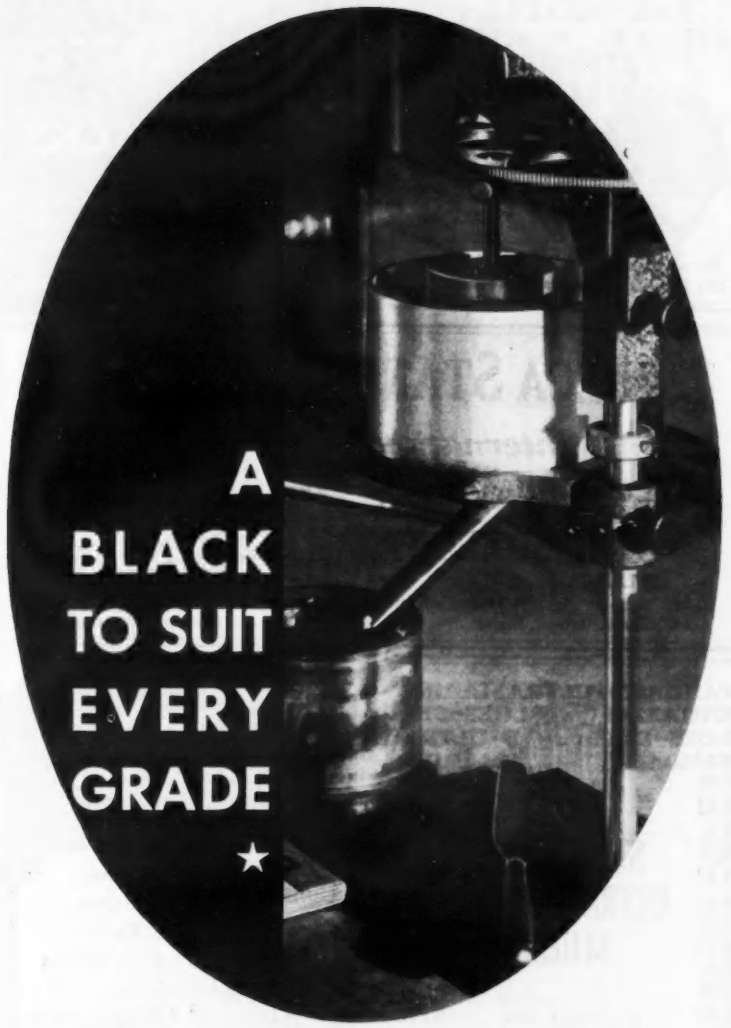
Red Lead.—The dry product in casks continued unchanged at 6¾c. per pound. None of the usual ¼c. per pound changes have taken place with the three 25 point declines that the metal has taken during the past few weeks. However, price shading was reported to have been encountered by one maker.

Litharge.—The condition of this market was similar to that for red lead and orange mineral. The price has been unchanged from 5¾c. per pound for casks of the commercial grade. Prices have not been reduced in sympathy with the recent declines of the basic metal and shading was reported in one direction.

Lithopone.—In company with a similar move in zinc oxide, sellers of the domestic product were offering the car lot price of 4½c. per pound for bags and 4¾c. per pound for barrels to buyers of quantities of 2 tons or more. For orders of less than 2 tons, the l.c.l. figures of 4¾c. in bags and 5c. per pound in barrels applied.

Orange Mineral.—The quotations for the American product continued unchanged at 9¼c. to 10½c. per pound, according to seller. Like in related oxides, however, some shading was reported. This was understood to have been due to the fact that prices for this article were not reduced in com-

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5



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pany with the declines that recently took place in the value of lead metal.

Titanium Pigment.—Compared with February, March takings have not been up to expectations. There has usually been a seasonal increase of withdrawals during March but not this year. However, sales for the year to date, according to a representative producer, were ahead of the corresponding period of 1931. Prices for the barium and calcium base were firm throughout. Car lot prices were 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and less car lots 6¾c. to 7c. per pound. Leading makers were not offering the car lot prices to two-ton buyers as the makers of some other pigments have been doing for the past week.

Zinc Oxide.—Nominally, the less than car lot prices were raised ¼c. per pound on the domestic oxides last week, restoring the usual ¼c. differential over the car lot price. However, the car lot prices were available to all buyers of two tons or over. Demand has not shown much improvement during recent weeks, particularly from the rubber tire trade which had been expected to enter the market for greater quantities.

Barytes.—The market was steady last week while shipments continued at the moderate rate of the past several weeks. Prices for domestic prime white were based at $22.20 to $23 per ton, f.o.b. St. Louis while the imported material ex-dock to arrive, was named at $27 per ton.

Antimony White.—The market was described as having been quiet with prices holding unchanged at 8c. to 12½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Dry Colors

The dry color market was rather irregular last week. Some lines of outlet showed a fair degree of activity but generally the market was quiet. March takings against contracts were off from the February withdrawals, according to several representative suppliers. The prices were subject to competitive flexibilities in some directions but surface quotations were undisturbed. Some of the chemical color makers were still soliciting contracts on the price basis that were established at the outset of the so-called contracting season last Fall.

Carbon Black.—Rubber tire makers continued to limit their orders close to actual needs and their needs have not shown any appreciable growth in the past few weeks. Ink makers were also operating in moderate fashion. Prices continued unchanged at 3c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas, for car lot quantities of the standard grade.

Chrome Yellow.—The position of the so-called open order market was unchanged with 16c. per pound as the ruling price. Makers were still endeavoring to line up contracts at the basis of 15c. per pound. Usually the contracting period terminates in January. Demand has not been very active over the past ten days.

Iron Blues.—Makers of this line of colors were also trying to line up outstanding contracts. The writing basis for these contracts is 33½c. per pound. The open order market continued at 35c per pound.

Iron Oxides.—While prices continued steady on the surface, occasional evidences of competition were reported. The size of the order in prospect was a very reckoning factor in the quotations. Orders of size, however, were rather infrequent.

Ocher.—Business continued in limited fashion with the prices for both the domestic and imported grades unchanged on the surface.

Toner Reds.—The demand continued quiet while prices were unchanged throughout. Sellers of red for lake C quoted $1.30 to $1.35 per pound.

Vermilion.—Although some sellers of the quicksilver red quoted $1.50 per pound, others were still quoting $1.45. The statistical position of the market was strong following recent advances in the basic metal but competition was rather heavy and it was understood that some material was recently sold at less than $1.45 per pound.

Colors in Oil

The market has not yet shown the activity that might have been expected. Last week's aggregate demand was perhaps equal in volume to that of a week ago, but no increase in orders took place. Buyers were not anticipating needs and continued to limit their orders close to actual requirements. The price list was unchanged.

Varnish Gums

The gum market passed the week in very desultory fashion last week. Orders were few and for small quantities. The primary markets were idle throughout. A few cable offerings were received by importers but there were no transactions of importance. The reported stiffening in the Batavia market a week ago did not materialize into a change in the prices. Competition continued as a governing influence on the spot market.

Copals.—The primary markets were quiet last week. Spot trading was also more or less negligible last week. The prices were without a single change on the surface of the market, but were subject to concessions on liquidation movements here and there.

Dammars.—Singapore No. 1 continued at 10½c. to 11½c. per pound last week, while the standard Batavia A/E was offered at 8½c. to 9½c. per pound. Other gradings were also unchanged. Demand was quiet throughout. Exports of dammar from the Sumatra East Coast in 11 months of 1931 amounted to 158,468 kilos, compared with 552,202 kilos in the same period of 1930, according to the consul at Medan. The United States took 31,105 kilos, while most of the remainder went to Singapore for cleaning and re-export.

Elemi.—There have been no changes in the market for this article. Trading consisted of occasional sales of small parcels. The prices were nominal at 9½c. to 10c. per pound for No. 1 and 9c. per pound for No. 2.

Kauri.—The market was again quiet last week, both here and abroad. Advices from Auckland indicated that the January receipts totaled 194 tons and exports were 235 tons, of which only 21 tons were consigned to New York. These figures compared with receipts in December of 172 tons, exports of 204 tons and no exports to New York.

Sandarac.—Holders of stocks continued to ask for 23c. per pound. There were a few small sales last week. Stocks continued small and the market was firm.

Other Paint Materials

Mineral whites and fillers experienced the same slow trading characteristics that have featured the market for some time past. Ordering was conducted closely to actual needs and there has been no anticipation of wants no matter how nearby. The prices did present much for comment last week. On the surface the prices were without change, although in many commodities, concessions were being granted under the stress of competition.

Casein.—Quiet continued to surround the market for this commodity. The prices were still in a weak state, having been unchanged last week, but subject to concessions on orders of quantity or where competition was heavy.

China Clay.—Ordering by regular consumers was small and quiet was the foremost trait in the market last week, as prices for both the domestic and powdered articles remained unchanged.

Talc.—Prices for all grades were maintained in a rather firm position last week. The sellers were unable to point to much in the way of activity, but reported a daily interest from the regular consuming trades.

Whiting.—There was no unusual features in the market last week. Trade continued along very moderate lines and the prices for both the domestic and imported grades were unchanged.

Driers

Purchasing slowed down again last week. While final figures for March sales were not yet available, the aggregate for the month just ended was not as heavy as in the preceding month, according to representative suppliers. The price situation was still inclined toward easiness. An order of size would produce concessions, particularly on the stearate products. Some of the oleates and linoleates were subject to concession on sizable business also. Paint manufacturers continued to limit their orders to bare needs.

Glues

Takings against contracts supplied most of the activity in the animal glue market last week. Spot market trading was small. Glue shipments were mostly for small quantities as needed by the consuming trade. The prices for bone and hide glues were unchanged from the levels of the recent past, although subject to occasional easement on competition among the suppliers.

Metal Leaf

There has been no visible broadening in the buying operations of the decorating trade, insofar as their need for supplies of metallic leaf was concerned. At the same time, the demands for leaf have not fallen off recently. The primary markets remained unchanged as to price and the situation in the local market was the same as it has been, that of a nominally unchanged position but a disposition on the part of suppliers to shade on or-

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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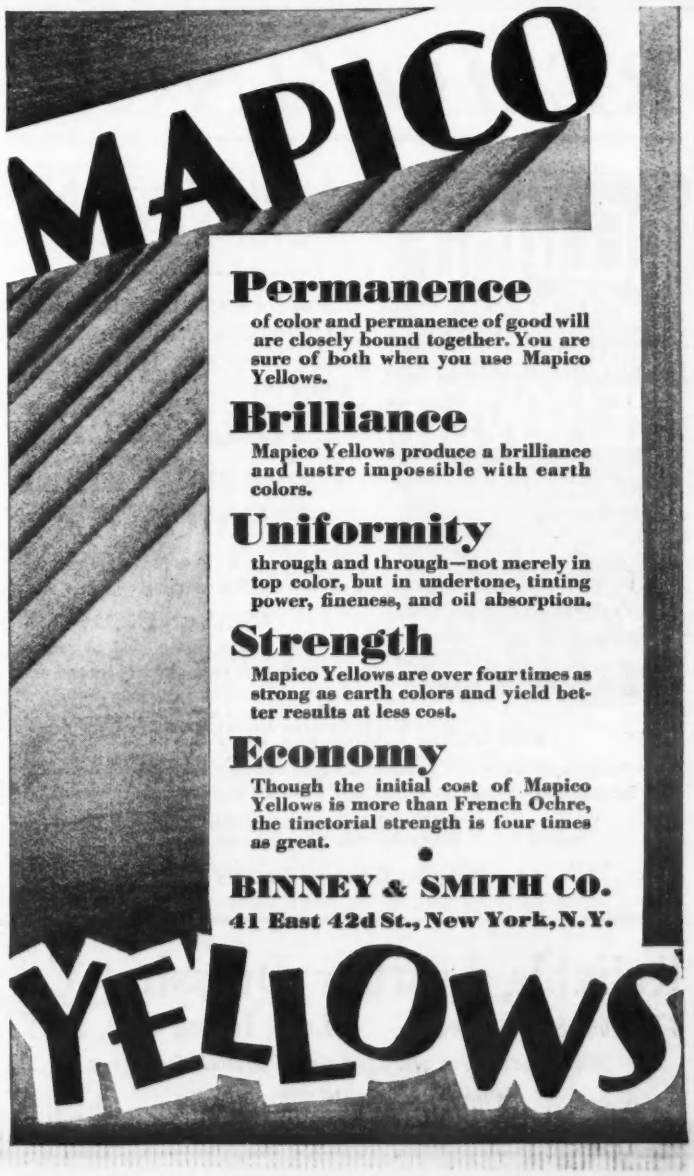
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through and through—not merely in top color, but in undertone, tinting power, fineness, and oil absorption.
Strength
Mapico Yellows are over four times as strong as earth colors and yield better results at less cost.
Economy
Though the initial cost of Mapico Yellows is more than French Ochre, the tinctorial strength is four times as great.
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YELLOWS

ders of consequence. Gold leaf continued in a steady but quiet position.

Lacquer Materials

The market for the various lacquer solvents and diluents failed to reveal an expansion in the demand but the price position of the market as a whole was without change. Outstanding feature in the market was the announcement that the quotation for second quarter shipments of ethyl acetate would be made at the current market quotation. The market for ethyl acetate was decidedly firm, with the firm character of the undertone being explained by the similar tone in the alcohol market together and a reflection of the higher quotation for calcium acetate. Automobile production in February was placed at 117,413 units in the United States as compared with 119,344 units in January and 219,940 units in February a year ago. Some betterment was expected in the demand for the lacquer materials, being based in the anticipation of an improvement in the automobile production during the next few weeks.

Acetone.—No expansion was shown in the demand side of this market last week, but the volume of material to the major consumers was of sufficient aggregate to give the market a steady tone and prices were without change.

Butyl Acetate.—Activities in this market during the week just closed consisted of filling fair-sized routine requirements, with sellers reporting the market firm and prices in line with the quotations noted in the previous week.

Butyl Alcohol.—Nothing of importance occurred in this direction during the period under survey, with shipments moving to the major consumers with some sense of regularity. Prices were unaltered.

Cellulose Acetate.—Demand here was highly irregular throughout the week, but a prominent feature in the dealings was a steady tone and prices were unaltered.

Ethyl Acetate.—Producers here were repeating the current quotations for shipments throughout the second quarter. The market was decidedly firm, reflecting the firm position of the alcohol market and the recent advance in calcium acetate.

Triphenyl Phosphate.—Demand came from the regular quarters of consumption, with a firm tone a conspicuous factor in the dealings and quotations were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Window Glass

Listlessness continued to rule as the chief trait in the window glass market last week. Manufacturers' shipments to distributors were not at all heavy. Stocks carried by the distributing trade were small and ordering was done only as needed. The recently adopted discount scale continued in force and was said to have been firm.

Clean Up and Paint Up Activities Show Progress

Reports currently received from various parts of the country indicated that clean up and paint up activities are being vigorously advanced by the local paint clubs, trade bodies and civic authorities, generally in cooperation with the clubs.

The volume of sales of official display matter, window displays, window trims, cards, and truck banners, received by the national clean up and paint up campaign bureau in Washington has been slightly more than three times the amount recorded in the corresponding period of last year.

Following the attendance by a Lowell, Mass., Chamber of Commerce member at a dinner meeting which was staged recently in Boston by the Paint and Oil Club of New England, plans have been made by the Merchants' division of the chamber for an energetic clean up and paint up campaign in April.

With the vigorous sponsorship of Governor H. H. Woodring of Kansas and under the immediate direction of the State Fire Marshal's department, 400 clean up and paint up campaigns are being promoted in Kansas with the active co-operation of the national clean up and paint up campaign bureau.

Cincinnati Paint Club To Broadcast Promotion

CINCINNATI, Mar. 31, 1932.

With a radio broadcast over station WKRC, April 5, from 12 to 12:15 p. m., the Cincinnati Paint, Oil and Varnish Club will officially open its trade promotion campaign. During that fifteen-minute period, a staff announcer at the station will deliver a talk on "The Value and Usefulness of Color in the Home."

The club will broadcast from that station at the same time, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for a period of six weeks in the interest of its campaign. The talks to be delivered have been prepared by the save the surface committee of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association. In addition to broadcasting, the campaign will be tied up with window displays and the clean-up and paint-up movement of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

N.P.O.& V.A. West Zone Meeting Date Changed

A change has been made in the date for the annual meeting of the western zone of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association at the Hotel Fairmount, San Francisco, because the date originally selected would conflict with date set for the annual Grove play of the Bohemian Club, making it impossible for those who are members of both organizations to take part in one or the other. Consequently the western zone meeting will be held July 11, 12 and 13, rather than July 20, 21 and 22, as originally planned.

Chicago Paint Club to Entertain W. E. Maston

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

President Willard E. Maston of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association is expected to be the guest of honor at the April meeting of the Chicago Paint, Oil and Varnish Club the evening of April 14 at the Chicago Athletic Club. Program features of special interest are being arranged.

Dixon Crucible Income

In his annual statement to stockholders of the company, George T. Smith, president of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, reports that net profits of the company for the year 1931 amounted to $215,000 after deductions of $180,000 for depreciation reserves and $130,200 for Federal taxes. Dividends of 7 percent were paid during the year, totalling $350,000, the company taking $135,000 from its accumulated surplus for dividend purposes. Decreased operating and other expenses to the extent of $362,000 were secured during the year by a policy of economy, he stated, and it was anticipated that, with these and additional economies coupled with an expected betterment in business, the outcome for 1932 should be better than last year.

The financial statement as of December 31, 1931, showed cash on hand totaling $356,140, investments of $810,862, accounts and bills receivable of $1,145,069, and products and materials of $3,687,854. Surplus and reserves amounted to $3,694,279, reserve for depreciation was $1,903,644. Bills and accounts payable totalled $196,107. Total assets amounted to $10,794,030. Capital stock outstanding was carried at $5,000,000.

Johnston Paint Co. Forms Corporation for Retailing

CINCINNATI, Mar. 30, 1932.

An Ohio charter has been granted the Associated Paint Stores, Inc., to become the holding company for seventeen retail paint stores of the R. F. Johnston Paint Company, a division of the Foy Paint Company. Seven of the stores are located in Cincinnati, and the other ten in different cities in Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.

The authorized capital of the company is $225,000 and the officers are:—President, George W. Schneider, jr.; vice-president and treasurer, F. B. Thomas; secretary, E. A. Foy, jr.

At a receiver's sale in the United States District Court here several months ago the Johnston company was taken over by the Foy Paint Vompany.

Committee D-1 (protective coatings) of the American Society for Testing Materials will hold its Spring meeting April 5 in room 214, Chemistry building, Bureau of Standards, Washington. The meeting will open at 1:30 p. m. The advisory committee will meet at 11 a. m. and several subcommittees will meet on the preceding day.

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Removes Paint or Varnish instantly. Does not injure the finest Wood, Clothing or Hands.
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Paint and Varnish
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No acids; no alkalies. No injury to wood, veneer, hands or clothing.

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the best on the market and to remove, in the shortest time, any lacquer and work faster on lacquer than on paint or varnish,

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Dependable, inexpensive and without objectionable odor. Readily used with any make lacquer and with all colors. Works not too fast but just right in setting.

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Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Allied Chemical & Dye Company...	Com.	Q.	$1.50	May 2	April 15
American Can Company.....	Com.	Q.	$1.00	May 16	May 2
American Home Products Company.	Com.	Mo.	35c.	May 2	April 14
Associated Oil Company.....	Com.	..	25c.	April 15	April 6
Autoline Oil Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	20c.	April 1	Mar. 25
Baker, J. T., Chemical Company...	1st pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Buckeye Pipe Line Company.....	Com.	Q.	$1.00	June 15	April 25
Bon Ami Company.....	Com. A	Q.	$1.00	April 30	April 15
Bon Ami Company.....	Com. B	Q.	50c.	April 1	Mar. 24
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company....	Com.	Q.	62½c.	April 20	April 11
International Printing Ink Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	May 1	April 16
Hercules Powder Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	May 14	May 3
Jones, J. Edw., Royalty Trust.....	A	..	$3.91	Mar. 25	Feb. 29
Jones, J. Edw., Royalty Trust.....	B	..	$4.45	Mar. 25	Feb. 29
Jones, J. Edw., Royalty Trust.....	C	..	$8.85	Mar. 25	Feb. 29
Liquid Carbonic Corporation.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	April 30	April 20
Mogie Company.....	A	Q.	75c.	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
National Distillers Products Corp..	Com.	Q.	50c.	May 2	April 15
New Jersey Zinc Company.....	Com.	Q.	50c.	May 10	April 26
Sharp & Dohme, Inc.....	Pfd. A	Q.	87½c.	May 1	April 15
Stein Cosmetics, Inc.....	Pfd.	Q.	50c.	April 1	Mar. 28
United Retail Chemists, Inc.....	Com.	Q.	87½c.	April 15	Mar. 28
U. S. Smelting, Ref. & Mining Co.	Com.	Q.	25c.	April 15	April 4
U. S. Smelting, Ref. & Mining Co.	Pfd.	Q.	87½c.	April 15	April 4
Weinberger Drug Stores, Inc.....	Com.	Q.	25c.	April 1	Mar. 28
Dividends Omitted					
Baker, J. T., Chemical Company...	Com.	Q.	07½c.	Mar. 30	.....
Baker, J. T., Chemical Company...	2d pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Mar. 30	.....
Valvoline Oil Company.....	Com.	Q.	$1.50	April 1	.....
Valvoline Oil Company.....	Pfd.	Q.	$2.00	April 1	.....

Berry Bros. Elects Witherspoon President

The board of directors of Berry Brothers, Inc., paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturer, Detroit, has elected John C. Witherspoon as president of the company to succeed W. R. Carnehan, who retires after more than thirty-five years of active service with the company, during which period he was for twenty-five years its treasurer, and for ten years its president and general manager. Mr. Witherspoon has been a director of the company for a number of years. The directors also elected Thurlow J. Campbell as vice-president and general manager. He has been stationed at New York for the company since 1917, serving as sales representative, branch manager and superintendent of Eastern branches.

Denver Oil Teams

Denver oil teams in the various bowling leagues, in recent contests, rolled as follows:—

Builders' League, March 21:—Vacuum Oil rolled 2,541, against North Denver Lumber Company, 2,414.

Greater Denver League, March 22:—Stites Mutual Oil rolled 2,678, against Coca-Cola, 2,701.

Major League, March 25:—Public Service Company of Colorado rolled 2,835, against Westinghouse, 2,911.

Rocky Mountain League, March 25:—Public Service Company of Colorado No. 2 rolled 2,663, against Union Pacific Athletic Club, 2,553.

Columbine League, March 25:—Merchants' Oil rolled 2,600 against Niles & Moser, 2,594.

Trade News Briefs

The California Zinc Company, E. L. Ralston of Wintrop, Calif., manager, has changed its name to The Afterthought Zinc Mining Company. It will resume operations when the market justifies.

J. G. Mackenzie, district sales manager for the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, San Francisco, exhibited an unusually interesting and instructive sound moving picture, giving an insight into the manufacture of window glass and non-shatterable glass as used in automobiles, before the Golden Gate Paint, Oil and Varnish Club at the monthly meeting, March 25. The picture was prepared by the glass company and has just been released.

Stockholders of the Forbes Varnish Company, Cleveland, at their annual meeting elected the following officers:—President, C. E. Baumheckel, Detroit; vice-president and general manager, Charles H. Reed, Cleveland; secretary, Oscar J. Horn, Cleveland; treasurer, B. T. Kiddle, Cleveland; and directors, Charles E. Baumheckel, Detroit; Charles H. Reed, Cleveland; Oscar J. Horn, Cleveland; Hanly Bohon, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Scott Hudson, Atlanta; and Robert T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta.

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REGARDLESS of the form in which you use it, or the method of applying it to your product, Eastman Cellulose Acetate gives permanence to the finished article. Even ultra-violet light, which it transmits readily, will not cause discoloration. It does not react with dyes or turn yellow with age.

To its safety, to its chemical purity and freedom from foreign particles, to its wide adaptability, and to its many other inherent qualities, *add permanence.*

Since Eastman Cellulose Acetate is made to meet the requirements of the Company in manufacturing *safety* photographic film, the highest type of product may be expected. It is the result of many years' research, refinement, and manufacturing experience.

There is a type of Eastman Cellulose Acetate to meet your specific requirements, for it may be obtained in dry form, in sheets, or in solutions with a wide range of carefully maintained viscosities.

Write us today about your particular production problems; the advice of our staff of technical experts is available without obligation.

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Naval Stores

Turpentine Continues Firm in Southern and Local Markets--Moderate Changes in Rosin Prices--Primary Receipts Light and Offerings Small--Stocks Decrease

Conditions prevailing in the local market for naval stores last week were similar to those noted in the previous week. Inquiries were received in a fair volume in some quarters, but buying was still generally limited to comparatively small quantities, few consumers being disposed to purchase in advance of immediate requirements. Turpentine remained firm while changes in rosin prices were narrow.

A firm tone continued to prevail in Southern turpentine markets. Offerings at Savannah and Jacksonville were light and readily absorbed. Sentiment in trade circles here and in the South at the close of the naval stores year appeared to be rather more cheerful than was recently the case, the improved feeling being attributed to the firm tone ruling and the belief that production during the season which opened on April 1 would be likely to show a considerable reduction as compared with the season just ended.

Receipts of turpentine in primary markets were light and in the opinion of some there appeared to be no prospects of any material increase in the movement from the woods to the seaboard in the immediate future. Production during the month of March showed a sharp decrease as compared with the final month of the previous season and predictions were heard that the output during April would make a bullish showing in comparison with April last year as a result of unfavorable weather conditions in recent weeks.

Rosin quotations moved within narrow limits in Southern markets, the undertone of Savannah and Jacksonville being steady or firm. Receipts were light or moderate and there was sufficient demand to absorb the small offerings. Primary stocks showed a decrease, shipments being in excess of receipts. Exports of gum rosin during February, according to official statistics, were about 23,000 barrels larger than in February last year and shipments during the first two months of the calendar year were about 70,000 barrels larger than in the corresponding period in 1931.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Turpentine, gum, 1c. per gal.
Rosin, gum, medium grades, 5c. to 15c. per unit.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, high grades, 5c. to 20c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
98.4	96.8	96.4	117.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, April 1, 1932.

The market for turpentine continued to be characterized by a firm tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	41½	112	190	707	11,047
Monday	41½	186	92	17	11,122
Tuesday	41½	70	188	1,214	10,096
Wednesday	41¾	161	95	225	9,956
Thursday	42	49	39	29	9,063
Friday	42	139	63	104	9,022

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, March 31, 1932.

Turpentine offerings were light and the market retained a firm tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
*Friday	..	...	...	...	...
Saturday	41½	197	252	1,115	41,553
Monday	41½	80	98	253	41,398
Tuesday	41½	...	198	55	41,541
Wednesday	41¾	90	175	2	41,715
Thursday	42¼	70	100	124	41,691

* Holiday.

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, March 26, 1932.

The turpentine market was quiet with the tone firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	28	162	23,385
Tuesday	55	122	23,318
Wednesday	12	..	23,330
Thursday	32	..	23,362
Friday	15	..	23,377
Saturday	51	..	23,428

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

While the tone of the turpentine market here is better and the buying is moderately good, the readjustment downward in small lot prices is having the effect of giving an easier tone to the small-lot section of the market. Five-unit prices are a trifle better for the week, but smaller lots are quoted by numerous sellers slightly lower, due to the new basis. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 51c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 56c.; single drums, 54c.; single barrels, 59c.

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
*Saturday	..	..
*Monday	..	..
Tuesday	56	0
Wednesday	56	6
Thursday	57	0
Friday	57	6

*Holiday.

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	April 1.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	22,373	23,727	41,264

Turpentine

Business in turpentine in the local market last week was along the same conservative lines noted in recent preceding weeks. A fair volume of inquiries was received, but consumers were not inclined to anticipate and purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities for prompt shipment. The primary situation continued to be featured by small receipts and a firm tone. Daily offerings at Savannah and Jacksonville were light. Receipts during the last month of the naval stores year were materially smaller than in the same month last year and the movement in April is also expected by some to show a considerable reduction as compared with last season.

Rosin

Variations in local rosin prices last week were narrow in the absence of wide changes in Southern quotations, the tone of primary markets being steady or firm. A fair inquiry was noted here, but purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities, consumers being disinclined to operate in advance of requirements. Receipts in Southern markets were light and daily offerings at Savannah and Jacksonville continued small. The export movement from seaboard markets showed an increase and stocks fell off though supplies are still much larger than at this time last season.

Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, April 1, 1932.

The rosin market was quiet with the tone steady or firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00
D	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
E	2.45	2.45	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
F	2.65	2.65	2.67½	2.70	2.70	2.70
G	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.75	2.75	2.75
H	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.80	2.80	2.80
I	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.85
K	3.30	3.30	3.20	3.25	3.25	3.25
M	3.55	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.65	3.65
N	4.70	4.70	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60
W. G.	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
W. W.	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
X	4.90	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
	Barrels					
Sales	412	....	539	855	...	...
Receipts	930	640	911	390	370	365
Shipments	4,800	80	5,261	1,000	1,298	404
Stocks—	170,889	171,452	167,102	166,492	173,430	173,391

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, March 31, 1932.

Changes in rosin quotations were narrow. Offerings were light. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	...	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00	$2.00
D	...	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
E	...	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.55
F	...	2.65	2.65	2.67½	2.70	2.75
G	...	2.67½	2.67½	2.72½	2.75	2.80
H	...	2.72½	2.75	2.75	2.80	2.85
I	...	2.75	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.90
K	...	3.15	3.20	3.20	3.25	3.25
M	...	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.65	3.65
N	...	4.55	4.55	4.60	4.60	4.60
W. G.	...	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
W. W.	...	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
X	...	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
		Barrels				
Sales	...	...	164	880	356	602
Receipts	...	1,167	487	1,227	728	528
Shipments	...	2,477	2,415	...	11,920	2,642
Stocks—	...	169,840	167,912	169,189	157,997	155,883

* Holiday.

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, March 26, 1932.

There was a fair call for rosin. Receipts were light. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	143	207	311	417	58	175
Shipments	...	188	700	200	25	80
Stocks	19,653	19,672	19,283	19,200	19,233	18,558

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

Buying of rosin here is not showing much change. Transactions lean mostly to the limited quantity lots. Indication of somewhat better tone is reported in some quarters. Inquiry is fair. Several leading interests are looking for revival of large-scale interest and better sales volume in the near future. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $4.50 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $5.20; M grade, $6.10; W. W. grade, $7.30.

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
*Saturday	..	.	..	.
*Monday	..	.	..	.
Tuesday	13	9	24	6
Wednesday	13	9	24	6
Thursday	13	9	24	6
*Friday	13	9	24	6

* Holiday.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—There was little change in the attitude of consumers, few buyers being disposed to anticipate. A fair demand for moderate lots was noted in some quarters, however, and the market retained a steady tone.

Pitch.—Quotations were generally maintained at the levels prevailing in the previous week, the tone of the market being steady. Business was quiet.

Rosin Oil.—Reports were current of a somewhat better inquiry, but purchasing was generally limited to small or moderate quantities. The market had a steady tone.

Tar.—Consumers showed little disposition to purchase ahead, but a fair inquiry was noted for both kiln burned and retort. The market was steady, previous quotations remaining in effect.

Oil Geologists Elect F. H. Lahee President

While the attendance at the seventeenth annual convention of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists at Oklahoma City, March 24 to 26, inclusive, was relatively small because of the economic conditions prevailing, the enthusiasm more than made up for the deficiency, according to those present. Many special papers on oil and gas geological problems were presented and discussed and the annual election of officers was especially spirited because of contests for the positions of president and vice-president.

Dr. Frederic H. Lahee, chief geologist of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia and Dallas, was chosen president, defeating Frank R. Clark, chief geologist of the Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, by a vote of 196 to 158. Robert J. Riggs, chief geologist for the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, Bartlesville, Okla., defeated R. Clare Coffin, Denver, for the first vice-presidency with a vote of 176 to 171. W. B. Henry, New York, and R. D. Reed, Los Angeles, were elected second and third vice-presidents respectively without opposition.

Paul Weaver, Houston, was elected president of the Society of Petroleum Geophysicists, which held its annual meeting as a section session of the geologists gathering, and G. H. Westby, Bartlesville, was chosen vice-president. The Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists chose G. Dallas Hanna, San Francisco, as president.

This convention was the first at which the association has devoted a portion of its program to a definite petroleum engineering program and the program which was presented for petroleum engineers was declared to have been exceptionally instructive, with a talk by C. V. Millikan, chief engineer of the Amerada Petroleum Corporation, featuring it. Interest was also aroused by reports by R. W. Brachi and R. L. Clifton, who discussed engineering features of the Oklahoma City pool, which also was the subject of Mr. Millikan's talk.

Other outstanding papers read and discussed were "Igneous Rocks of Central Mississippi Embayment Area," by C. L. Moody; "Buried and Resurrected Hills of Central Ozarks," by C. L. Dake; "The Reynosa, the Upland Terrace and Liasic Deposits of the Coastal Plains of Texas. Between Brazos River and the Rio Grande," by A. W. Weeks; Charles H. Pishney on "Variation of Gravity with Depth in the Mid-Continent." T. C. Hiestand on "Primary Water Occurrence Directly Overlying Commercially Productive Oil Reservoirs in Oklahoma"; Donald C. Barton on "Natural History of Petroleum With Special Reference to the Gulf Coast Oil"; Wallace E. Pratt on "Hydrogenation and Origin of Oil"; Max W. Ball on "Atgabaska Oil Sands and Problem of Local Accumulation of Long Distance Migration of Oil," and C. E. Dobbin on "Natural Gas Other Than Hydrocarbons."

Domestic Exports of Naval Stores

		Month of February. 1931.	1932.	Two Mos. Ending Feb. 1931.	1932.
Total naval stores, gums and resins		$601,443	$746,536	$1,840,331	$1,755,666
Rosin:—					
Gum rosin	*Barrels	36,414	59,685	97,974	167,253
	Value	$310,953	$336,896	$825,680	$959,279
Wood rosin	*Barrels	7,791	6,982	20,269	16,293
	Value	$72,025	$38,920	$207,139	$90,613
Gum spirits of turpentine	Gallons	298,345	586,659	1,360,421	1,316,181
	Value	$133,238	$212,932	$559,874	$475,795
Wood turpentine	Gallons	33,439	30,868	98,758	64,523
	Value	$13,246	$12,462	$42,470	$24,848
Tar and pitch of wood	*Barrels	339	528	1,775	1,094
	Value	$7,993	$4,515	$17,008	$12,156
Other gums and resins	Pounds	255,462	594,878	769,640	886,466
	Value	$63,988	$140,811	$188,160	$192,975

* Barrels of 500 pounds.

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Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Domestic and Buenos Aires Flaxseed Markets Irregular Within Moderate Limits--Northwestern Receipts Smaller--Cash Demand Good--Linseed Oil Quiet

Domestic and foreign flaxseed markets showed irregularity last week, changes in quotations being within moderate limits. Trading in futures in domestic markets was quiet, operators being inclined to hold aloof for further developments in the situation. Reports in regard to the probable size of the next acreage were conflicting and this also had a tendency to curtail speculative operations.

Receipts at terminal points in the Northwest were smaller and there was also a falling off in the country movement. According to some reports, the indications point to a continuation of small shipments from the farms until preparations for the next crop have been completed. Offerings of seed for planting were reported as scarce last week. Government loans to farmers in some sections were said to be slow in materializing. According to an official report, if the intentions of farmers on March 1 with respect to planting for the next crop are carried out the acreage in 1932 will be 2,689,000 acres.

Linseed oil was maintained at previous price levels by crushers, but the tone of the market was easy. Trade was quiet. Cake and meal were available at lower prices.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
March 26	.....	124,460
March 30	.....	54,565
Total	.....	179,025
Since January 1—		
This year	.....	1,320,138
Last year	.....	1,453,072

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Apr. 1, 1932.

Cash flaxseed is just now showing its first real activity of the winter, but just how long it will last is a problem. With stocks low and arrivals next to nothing, the seed took a slant upward for the first time on Tuesday, and the premium was advanced a cent. But crushers seem to fill their wants quickly and the demand each day does not last long.

There is no interest shown in futures, May alone exhibiting any stir, and the distant futures are neglected.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.37½	$1.37½	$1.37½
Monday	1.37½	1.37½	1.37
Tuesday	1.39	1.37	1.37
Wednesday	1.42	1.40	1.39½
Thursday	1.42	1.40	1.39
Friday	1.40	1.38	1.38

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Saturday	4,554	2,090	.....	9,075
Monday	2,553	34	.....	4,518
Tuesday	4,261	1,164	.....	4,502
Wednesday	1,292	997	2,050	19,518
Thursday	2,473	1,086	.....	4,533
Friday	4,994	1,912	.....	.....
Totals	20,127	5,383	2,050	42,146
Prev. week.	7,638	14,531	.....	22,753
From Aug. 1	3,276,899	7,237,034	3,326,315	8,220,487
warehouses	186,286	548,157	.....	.....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Apr. 1, 1932.

Cash flaxseed receipts are very moderate and owing to the slack demand for linseed oil there is no force to the crusher demand for daily offerings. An occasional car is wanted for shipment to an outside mill and the elevator companies are buying a few cars. Seed arriving at diversion points usually goes to Duluth because of the strength of the futures of that market. It is quite ordinary for Duluth to be strong along about this time of the year because of the desire to assemble boat loads to move to eastern mills but because of the comparative cheapness of Argentine flax at the Atlantic seaboard this year there appears to be no particular reason for the comparative strength showing. There may be some loads being assembled for shipment to markets along the Great Lakes to account for the buying.

Seed flax is scarce and in moderate demand. There is a steady demand for beauty shop quality but offerings of desirable quality are scarce. Seed house buyers are in the market constantly and seldom find a car of seed they regard as suitable. Now and then an elevator buyer is able to spot a car that will pay for cleaning.

Elevator stocks are increasing again but in view of the very light receipts and comparatively liberal shipments there is no reason for such an increase. The supposition is that some stuff in private storage is being moved to a public position for delivery on May contracts when they mature. In the past three days stocks in public houses gained 15,000 bushels.

Shipping advices from the country are very light again. Nothing much is expected to move from now until after seeding is done. Farmers are not inquiring very freely for seed. Government loans in North Dakota territory are slow in materializing and so far the farmers have not accounted for their seed wheat, oats or barley. It is very doubtful whether as much flax will be planted this spring as was planted last spring.

Trade in futures is very thin and featureless. There seems to be a short interest at Duluth and whenever the local market drops out of line there is a little spreading by professionals but there is apparently no outright speculation. Putting out or retrieving of hedges is very limited. The country has nothing much to offer.

Cash seed is quoted at May price to 3c. over for the very ordinary to medium choice. Seed houses and beauty shop interests will pay from 7c. to 12c. over May.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$1.40¼	$1.33¼	$1.35½
Monday	1.39¼	1.34⅛	1.35
Tuesday	1.36	1.33	1.34
Wednesday	1.39	1.36	1.36¼
Thursday	1.38	1.35	1.35⅝
Friday	1.37	1.34	1.35¼

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended April 1, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Saturday	10,000	12,300	7,740	5,960
Monday	5,000	15,120	....	1,530
Tuesday	1,000	6,300	1,560	1,530
Wednesday	2,000	20,160	1,560	1,530
Thursday	4,000	7,560	....	3,060
Friday	6,000	*....	....	*....
Total	28,000	61,440	10,860	13,610
Previous total	3,234,430	6,079,710	828,550	1,875,040
From Sept. 1	3,262,430	6,141,150	839,410	1,888,650
Public stocks	340,000	659,574	....	....

* Holiday.

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	.....	.....
Monday	1,000	.....
Tuesday	5,000	.....
Wednesday	5,000	.....
Thursday	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....
Totals	11,000	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	129,000	.....
Last year	151,000	.....

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Apr. 1, 1932.

Trading in flaxseed futures was quiet. Changes in quotations were moderate. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	May.	July.
Saturday	$0.98⅜	$1.00⅛	$1.01½
Monday	.98⅞	1.00¼	1.01⅜
Tuesday	.99	1.00¼	1.01¼
Wednesday	1.01⅝	1.02⅞	1.04⅝
Thursday	1.01¼	1.02½	1.04
Friday	1.00⅞	1.02	1.03

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended March 24 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	416,518
Interior elevators	39,341
Country elevators	927,385
Vancouver	1,116
Total	1,384,360

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	2,878
Interior elevators	12,639
Country elevators	20,276
Vancouver	.....
Total	35,793

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	.....
Interior elevators	15,645
Country elevators, rail	13,785
Vancouver	.....
Total	29,430
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1, 1930:—	
Receipts	813,105
Shipments	896,291

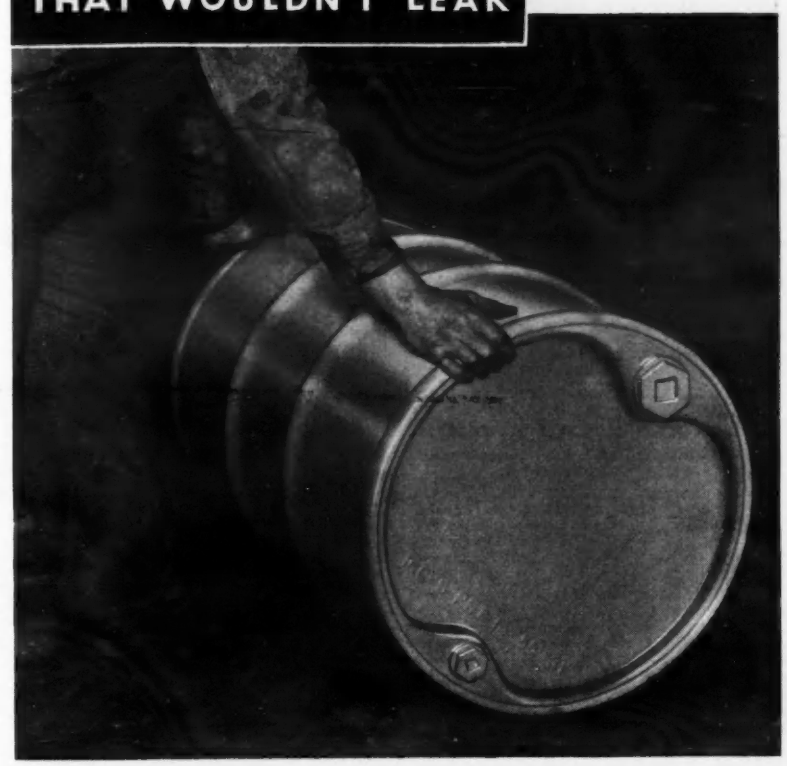
Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

THEN

HACKNEY BUILT

A HEAD

THAT WOULDN'T LEAK



Every item in the long Hackney line is built to stand abuse.

Twenty years ago—a head with unbreakable raised openings and brass brazed chimes was designed. And twenty years have failed to find it faulty.

Scores of special shapes have been designed and built—in addition to Barrels, Drums, Cylinders and Tanks.

Thirty years' experience fits Hackney particularly well for the correct handling of unusual container needs in many metals.

Hackney presses have drawn seamless shapes in such metals as: aluminum, copper, brass, monel metal and alloys—as well as steel.

Many important companies have reduced costs with Hackney Containers. If your requirement is a container for liquids, gases or solids—standard type Barrels, Drums and Cylinders, or built to special rcquirements—consult Hackney.

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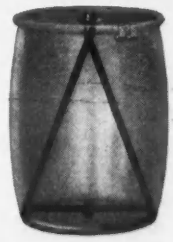
CONTAINERS FOR GASES, LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS

Hackney Seamless Spun Fuel Cylinder. Constructed of a seamless shell with integral bottom, having open end spun inwardly—no seams or welds in the entire body. Forged boss at top. Seamless foot ring permits cylinder to stand upright.



Hackney Removable Head Seamless Bilged Barrel—equipped with "A" type Agitator. Agitator can be installed in removable or tight head containers, and thoroughly stirs the contents right to the bottom of the chime.

Hackney Acid Drum—for nitric acid, made of chrome nickel alloy—for sulphuric acid, made of flanged quality steel. Top and bottom halves pressed from single sheets, and specially treated. There are no longitudinal welds or seams. Extra heavy I-bar rolling hoops.

Hackney Full Removable Head Drum with new Toggle-tite Closure. No tools are needed. Pull the lever and the head is loose—push, and it is locked air-tight. It is foolproof and sure. Cadmium plated to prevent rust.

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

Changes in flaxseed quotations were moderate. Opening prices per bushel on May contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	*	$0.92⅝
Monday	$0.63	.91⅝
Tuesday	.62⅛	.91¼
Wednesday	.62⅝	.92⅛
Thursday	.61⅝	...
Friday	.62⅝	...

*Holiday.

Exports

To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	457,000	508,000	59,000
United Kingdom	12,000	.....	98,000
Continent	134,000	402,000	335,000
Orders	205	398,000	768,000
Others	‡165,000	107,000	.....
Totals	973,000	1,415,000	1,260,000

‡ Canada (165,000).

Since January 1

To—	This year.	Last year.
United States	3,596,000	2,550,000
United Kingdom	860,000	1,263,000
Continent	6,208,000	7,804,000
Orders	14,841,000	16,083,000
Others	367,000	158,000
Totals	25,872,000	27,948,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	7,480,000
Previous week	7,480,000
Last year	7,087,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....
Continent	28,000	36,000	72,000
Others	.....	16,000	.....
Totals	28,000	52,000	72,000

Since April 1—	This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	973,000	3,136,000
Continent	3,652,000	7,044,000
Totals	4,625,000	10,180,000

European Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull and Antwerp last week were:—

	Hull. La Plata. Per ton		Antwerp. La Plata. Guilders per 100 kilos.
Saturday	*	..	...
Monday	*	...	...
Tuesday	£8⅛	£10⅜	710
Wednesday	8	10⅜	710
Thursday	8	10¼	700
*Friday	8	10¼	705

* Holiday.

Linseed Cake and Meal

An easier tone developed in the market here for cake and meal, supplies being available at concessions of $1 per ton as compared with the previous week. The export inquiry for cake was more active and sales showed an increase over recent preceding weeks. Demand for meal was quiet.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Apr., 1, 1932.

Demand for linseed meal is still limited and featureless and crushers are barely able to keep their light output moving into consumption. Stocks remain very light, however, and there should be a fair clean-up for the season, especially so because of the plans to close down mills April 1. Millfeed has been tight lately and this helps the situation slightly, but there has been no improvement in the butterfat market and dairymen are taking as little high protein feed as they can get along with.

Country distributors continue to buy mixed car lots and operate on a very close basis. They are not interested in forward shipment at all. Few of them have any bullish ideas and evidently intend to operate on a hand to mouth basis right up to the end of the season.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100-lb. sacks, 34 and 37 percent quality $28 to $28.50 per ton; 30 percent, $24 to $24.50; mixed, $30 to $30.50.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended April 1, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1932.	1931.
Saturday	178,786	656,675
Monday	292,100	574,575
Tuesday	80,600	574,273
Wednesday	201,500	423,150
Thursday	80,700	697,190
Friday	161,200	*
Totals	994,886	2,925,865
Previous totals	84,256,648	135,743,529
Totals to date	85,251,534	138,669,394

* Holiday.

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Apr. 1, 1932.

Linseed meal market activity is strictly moderate at this time. The price structure is moderately firm and quotations show little change. Re-sellers are in the market with offerings to some extent, but the tone is fairly good. Round lot business continues to represent a small portion of the total business. Ruling quotations of leading factors in the market are: Round lots, $29 per ton, nominal; car lots, $29 to $29.50; less than car lots, $30.50 to $31.

Linseed Oil

The local market for linseed oil continued to be characterized by an easy tone although quotations were generally maintained by crushers at previous levels. Flaxseed prices showed irregularity, but changes for the week were rather narrow. Quotations on oil at the close of the week were 6.6c. per pound in car lots in cooperage, and 6c. per pound in tankcars.

Business was quieter than in the previous week. Occasional inquiries were noted from local and outside consumers and dealers but actual transactions were apparently limited to small or moderate lots, the aggregate movement of such quantities being unimportant. Withdrawals on contracts were reported in some quarters as fair. Weather conditions in many parts of the country were more favorable than in recent preceding weeks for outdoor work and in some quarters there was a disposition to look for an improvement in trade in the near future.

Cash seed was in good demand at the Northwest with offerings reported as light. Offerings of seed for planting were said to be scarce. No increase in the movement is expected, it is stated, until planting requirements have been provided for. Reports from the Northwest concerning the probable size of the next acreage were more or less conflicting.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Apr. 1, 1932.

Oil demand fails to show volume and while there is a little interest right along sales do not show up importantly. There is no round lot buying for either prompt or deferred shipment. In fact, there appears to be no interest in deferred offerings at the moment. There is a moderate trade in less than car lots and this business is expected to increase gradually as the weather improves through the northwest. Spring is a little late developing this season and so far there has been no important volume of painting or cleaning done.

Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are only fair. Very few of the buyers show inclination to close their deals promptly. There is quite a little open business past due. Crushers are operating their presses sparingly and seem able to increase their reserve supply of oil slightly from week to week.

There is talk of closing down virtually all of the mills here April 1 and operations through the balance of the season will be spasmodic. Deliveries will probably be made from eastern mills to a large extent. There is flax enough on hand to operate locally at the present rate. Public stocks are about half what they were a year ago and private stocks are smaller but oil demand is not nearly as good.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage, 6:8c. per pound; tanks, 6.2c. per pound, and warehouse lots, 7.2c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended April 1, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1932.	1931.
Saturday	117,986	540,063
Monday	396,872	486,405
Tuesday	32,623	267,065
Wednesday	284,882	60,450
Thursday	170,625	617,812
Friday	95,868	*
Totals	1,108,856	1,971,795
Previous totals	31,907,319	72,370,607
Totals to date	33,016,175	74,342,402

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Apr. 1, 1932.

Linseed oil prices are unchanged here on a light volume of trade. Sellers are willing to consider current quotations for shipments over a moderate period, but the undertone apepars firm and no great amount of price shading seems current. The inquiries are fairly good at this stage. Ruling prices of principal sellers are:—Tankcar, 6.2c. per pound; car lots, 6.8c.; warehouse deliveries, 7.2c.

San Francisco Linseed Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 28, 1932.

Consumption is said to be limited in linseed oil, but the material is holding about firm. The market here is 6c per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, Pacific Coast ports, but buyers are bidding 5.8c., while business was done last on the basis of 5⅞c. on bids. Nearby positions are said to be a little more strongly held than late delivery.

Antwerp and London Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in Antwerp and London last week were:—

	Antwerp. per 100 kilos. francs.	London. per cwt. s.	d.
*Saturday	...	..	..
*Monday	...	..	..
Tuesday	160	13	6
Wednesday	160	13	6
Thursday	155	13	4½
Friday	155	13	4½

* Holiday.

Texas Appeals Oil Case

The State Railroad Commission of Texas filed an appeal March 31 with the Supreme Court of the United States, asking a reversal of a decision of a special three-judge Federal court in the Western district of Texas, which restrained the commission from enforcing orders entered in April, 1931, as part of the commission's program for prorating the production of crude oil in the State. The lower court ruled that the commission had no authority under the then existing Texas statutes relating to oil and gas conservation.

Payment of dividends on both the common and preferred shares of the Valvoline Oil Company, ordinarily due about this time, has been deferred until May, it was stated March 30 at the company's office.

Flax Institute Urges Vegetable Oils Duty

(Continued from page 16)

Economic factors having a bearing on flaxseed prices are mixed, said J. A. Johansen, manager of the linseed oil department of the National Lead Company, New York. The most encouraging features, he said, were those comprising a long view into the future. Mr. Johansen discussed the various plans by which governments in all parts of the world are endeavoring to influence the economic trend artificially. He regards these primarily as stop-gaps, and said that the international economic dislocation has been so great that it may be some time before a semblance of normality is restored.

In his opinion, prices on flaxseed and its products are close to the bottom, if there be no overproduction in the United States this year. Stability, he said, could be maintained if production in this country were restricted to, at most, 75 percent of the domestic requirements. Assuming a normal yield, he said that flax plantings of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 acres would be sufficient, his estimate being that requirements would run around 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 bushels of flaxseed.

A discussion as to the feasibility of buying flaxseed on an oil-content basis prompted decision to appoint a special committee to study this question and report to the mid-summer meeting of the institute.

Results of Election

The annual election resulted in the choice of the following:—President, Dr. H. L. Walster, Agricultural College, N. D.; vice-presidents, F. C. Smith, Minneapolis, and T. L. Daniels, Minneapolis; treasurer, P. W. Clemens, Fargo; secretary, James S. Millory, Minneapolis; directors, W. C. Allen, Aberdeen; W. C. Coffey, St. Paul; George V. Horgan, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Johansen, New York; J. H. Matthews, Buffalo; John W. Schnitzler, Froid, Mont.; Dan A. Wallace, St. Paul, and C. C. Webber, Minneapolis; scientific advisors, Prof. H. L. Bolley, Fargo; Prof. Andrew Boss, St. Paul; Prof. A. C. Dillman, Washington; Dean C. Larsen, Brookings, S. D., and Prof. M. L. Wilson, Bozeman, Mont.

The following State committees were selected:—

Minnesota—Prof. A. C. Arny, St. Paul; R. F. Crowley, St. James; Ray S. Dunham, Crookston; Ole Flaat, Fisher; A. J. Olson, Renville; F. W. Peck, St. Paul; and H. R. Sumner, Minneapolis.

Montana—Dr. Alfred Atkinson, Bozeman; Lester Cole, Great Falls; J. T. Kelly, Billings; Sam Sloan, Bozeman; W. S. McCormack, Kalispell; Clyde McKee, Bozeman; and C. M. Storm, Power.

North Dakota—J. E. Eastgate, Larimore; Walter Maddock, Plaza; C. F. Monroe, Fargo; Gunder Midgarden, Hoople; Dr. P. F. Trowbridge, Fargo; William Watt, Leonard; and T. E. Stoa, Fargo.

South Dakota—George Kennard, Huron; E. H. Everson, St. Charles; A. N. Hume, Brookings; J. J. Martin, Watertown; Dr. C. W. Pugsley, Brookings; H. B. Test, Frederick; and L. G. Troth, Pierre.

Tax Program Includes Variety of Excises

(Continued from page 17)

Coca-Cola Tax Rejected

A tax of 20 percent on Coca-Cola syrup was proposed by Representative Schaefer of Wisconsin, but was defeated by the house.

Other excise taxes originally recommended by the ways and means committee were approved by the house, namely:—

Four cents per gallon on lubricating oil; 5 cents and 35 cents per gallon on malt, depending on amount of solids; and 40 percent on grape concentrates.

New proposals by the ways and means committee, following defeat of the sales tax, include a new income surtax bracket at $6,000; reduction in the corporation tax exemption to $1,000; a number of administrative changes relating to net gains and losses, distribution of accumulated corporation profits, and mine depletion allowances; a tax of one-fourth of one percent on sales of stock certificates and one-eighth of one percent on bond transfers; 10 cents per $100 on capital stock and bond issues; 50 cents per $500 on real estate sales; 5 cents per $100 on sales of any type of produce sold on produce exchanges. An increase in the first-class postage rate to 3 cents per ounce and a number of administrative changes in the postal laws to increase revenues are included in the program.

The excise taxes proposed are as follows:—Ten percent on cosmetics, furs, jewelry, sporting goods, cameras, safety deposit rentals, and boats; 5 percent on chewing gum, candy, radios, phonographs and mechanical refrigerators; 3 percent on automobiles, 2 percent on motor trucks, and 1 percent on automotive accessories and tires; 4 cents per 1,000 on matches of all types, and the 1921 tax rates on beverages.

Tax on Toilet Preparations

These excise taxes are to apply on the prices at which the goods are sold by manufacturer, producer, or importer and are to be paid by the manufacturer or importer. The tax on toilet preparations applies to the following articles:—

Perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, toothpastes, aromatic cachous, toilet soaps, toilet powders, and any similar substance, article, or preparation, by whatever name known or distinguished, any of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes.

The taxes on beverages, as adopted by the house, are the same as the rates carried in the 1921 revenue bill; that is, 2 cents per gallon on cereal beverages, fruit juices, imitation fruit juice, carbonated beverages, and still drinks, except cider and mineral waters priced at less than 12½ cents per gallon; 9 cents per gallon on soft drink syrups, except that those to be used in the manufacture of bottled carbonated beverages will be taxed 5 cents per gallon; 4 cents per pound on carbonic acid gas for beverage use. These taxes are to be paid by the manufacturer or importer and they apply to fountain syrups manufactured and used by fountain operators themselves.

The house adopted the telegraph and telephone message tax of 5 cents each for messages priced from 30 to 50 cents and 10 cents each for higher priced messages, and a tax of 10 percent on leased wires, but it exempted, by the adoption of a committee amendment, broadcasting systems and newspaper press messages, and provided that the message tax provision is to expire July 1, 1934. The admissions tax of 10 percent was approved, with an amendment exempting admissions of 45 cents and under.

An eleventh-hour committee amendment adopted by the house imposes a tax of 8 percent of charges of oil pipelines, estimated to yield $15,000,000, while another taxes the sale of firearms and ammunition 10 percent.

Cottonseed Oil Protects Fish in Cold Storage

Evaporation losses on fish in cold storage can be minimized by covering the fish with a film of vegetable oil instead of glazing them with ice, the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce reports in Investigational Report No. 9, "Reducing the Shrinkage of Frozen Fish in Cold Storage."

Experiments were conducted with cottonseed oil, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, corn oil, and peanut oil. Any of these oils is superior to ice-glazing, the report says; but, it continues, "unhydrogenated cottonseed oil is the most practical and desirable of any of those employed, even though the least evaporation was shown by the samples treated with hydrogenated cottonseed oil."

In addition to its effectiveness, the oil treatment is reported to have the advantage of permanence over ice-glazing, the report says. It is also stated that the film of oil has no undesirable effect on the appearance or flavor of the fish so treated, and the cost of oil treatment compares favorably with that of placing a glaze of ice on the fish.

The report, which is the work of James M. Lemon, associate technologist in the Bureau of Fisheries, is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at 5 cents a copy.

Anderson-Pritchard Plant Resumes Full Operations

Full operations were resumed March 28 at the exclusively industrial naphtha refinery of the Anderson-Pritchard Oil Corporation at Cyril, Okla., which had been seriously damaged by fire about a month previously. Though the entire pumping system of the plant was completely destroyed, it was a noteworthy feat that the management had temporary lines and pumps in operation for loading service within forty-eight hours after the fire was brought under control. This enabled the company to provide uninterrupted service to all the industries it serves with highly specialized naphthas such as "Troluoil," "Petrobenzol," "Apcothinner" and other items, large stocks of which have always been, and will continue to be, carried on hand at the plant as a company policy, and which escaped the ravages of the fire in the plant.

Lieb Heads Carter Oil

C. H. Lieb, president of the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela and vice-president of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, has been elected president of the Carter Oil Company to succeed Richard M. Young, who resigned March 30, after 29 years association with that company. It was stated that Mr. Young had resigned because of a desire to "take a much-needed rest."

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Small Stocks of Carnauba in Brazil Cause Some Sellers Here to Withdraw --- African Beeswax Higher Abroad, But Bleachable Waxes on Spot Decline

Strengthening of the carnauba wax market in Brazil, lower quotations for Curacao aloe, African, Brazilian and Chilean beeswax were the leading developments in the market for gums and waxes during the past week. Most gums came in for a narrow call, the business done being mainly of jobbing description throughout the period. Camphor was easy in undertone, and the sharp reduction in the previous week was extended. Shading of prices for mastic was mentioned, but headquarters failed to confirm the development. Sandarac seemed to be destined for much higher position, but has yet to feel the demand needed to put the market sharply higher. Tragacanth was easy in undertone and in a position highly favorable for manufacturing consumers.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Aloe, Curacao, 1c. per lb.
Beeswax, African, ½c. per lb
Brazilian, 2½c. per lb.
Chilean, 2½c. per lb.
Camphor, slabs, 1½c. per lb.
tablets, 2c. per lb.
powdered, 1½c. per lb.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

The situation in carnauba wax was interesting. Some sellers practically withdrew from the market because of the advices from the primary market. Said advices were to the effect that none but small quantities of wax were being held there and that four to five months must elapse before another crop may increase the supplies. Utter disregard for bids and numerous predictions of an advance in prices once demand starts served to strengthen the situation potentially. However, demand has yet to press, and until it does, the future of the market is indeterminate. Range in spot quotations continued to be wide.

African beeswax for shipment was firmer and somewhat higher because of the depreciated purchasing power of the dollar, parallel with the rise in the value of the pound sterling. The absence of large, or even normal demand from the bleachers has at last been reflected in the quotations for bleachable beeswax; they were lower last week.

Aloe was fairly steady during the period, excepting Curacao gum; that article was lower under competition. Camphor was in poor request and that tended to keep the local situation unsettled and subject to considerable competition. However, the desire for more business failed to be reflected in a further lowering of quotations.

Demand for arabic was light on the spot, but the maintenance of sterling exchange at higher valuations served to stiffen the import market somewhat. More request for high quality olibanum tears was noted in a firmer market. Tragacanth pressed actively on a narrow consuming market and the tendency was to shade quotations—though they were not openly reduced during the period under review.

Gums

Aloe.—Curacao gum was lower at 14c. to 15c. per pound and the market seemed to retain an easy undertone following business that was done at the decline. Other kinds of aloe were unchanged but came in for a very poor consuming request.

Arabic.—The fairly well maintained increase in the value of the pound sterling has had something resembling a stimulating effect on prices for cleaned amber sorts during the past week. The spot position of the material remained unchanged but there was no disposition to do business at less than 6½c. per pound unless the quantity required should have been far larger than the average request for some time past.

Benzoin.—Sumatra gum came in for a quiet request at unchanged prices. Not all sellers were meeting minimum quotations on the spot, indicating that special quality gum could command something of an increase over the lowest prices available. The market was very steady.

Camphor.—The market was weaker following the sharp decline noted during the previous period. Competition remained a current problem that continued to keep quotations more or less in favor of buyers for consumption in round quantities. Stocks were plentiful because of further large arrivals. Prices were reduced to 43c. to 44c. for slabs; tablets, 51c. to 53c.; powdered, 43½c. to 44½c.

Euphorbium.—A routine amount of trading was current but on the whole the market was quiet and close to being nominal as to normal activity. Quotations held without change at 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Galbanum.—Jobbing orders were current in fair volume during the past period but the general situation was one well in line with dull demand that had ruled for a considerable length of time.

Gamboge.—More interest was shown in jobbing lots, a gain in sales volume being noted in two quarters at least. Prices proved to be quite steady under the impact of an enlarged requirement, especially for powder.

Ghatti.—Buyers found conditions to their liking and took fair sized quantities of spot gum during the past week. The result was a steadier maintenance of local quotations.

Karaya.—The outlook for a gain in sales of high quality gum was said to have been very good in most quarters during the past week. However, in view of the competitive make-up of the market at present, improvement in local quotations was thought to be unlikely.

Mastic.—Some reports of shading were noted, it being intimated that goods had been available at 36c. per pound. A check-up with headquarters found that 36¼c. per pound was still minimum, although little demand was current during the period under review.

Olibanum.—A fair-sized call for high quality tears was reported and prices became firmer under the influence of the moderately wider call. Siftings were in routine request at unchanged prices.

Tragacanth.—The market was still favorable for buyers, but open quotations failed of further decline—which was not to say that with firm orders in hand for substantial quantities, further shading of quotations might not result. The business last week was moderate in size and done under sharp competition. The Turkish trade at the beginning of 1932 showed no marked deviation from the quiet December level. Superior grades were in greater demand than other varieties and stocks were gradually depleted during January. About 136,600 pounds were available in Istanbul at the end of the month. More than 17,000 pounds were exported in January, the greater proportion being of the natural grade followed by the white.

Shellac

The London, Calcutta and New York markets were very quiet during the past week. The undertone abroad was steady throughout the period and irregular exchange served to unsettle the net cost of goods for later arrival. The position of sterling exchange was considerably higher than it was recently, and that fact alone created a steady tone to the import market for shellac. Local quotations for shellac were unchanged, save that one quarter offered spot D. C., V. S. O., and Diamond I at 26c. per pound, and, while others named 28c., it was intimated that competition would be met if necessary. The three marks for delivery in June and forward could be had at 20c. Shellac varnish was unsettled and in competitive position.

London Shellac Prices

London quotations for shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charges):—

	April 1.		March 24.	
	Shillings.	Cents.	Shillings.	Cents.
	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	lb.
May	59	14.8	57	14.3
August	60½	15.1	59	14.8

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight— May.	August.
*March 25	..	..
March 26	57s.	59s.
*March 28	..	..
March 29	57s. 6d.	59s. 6d.
March 30	58s. 6d.	60s. 6d.
March 31	59s.	60s. 6d.
April 1	59s.	60s. 6d.

* Holiday.

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Quotations for pure T.N., c.&f. New York, were as follows:—

	Per pound— April 1.	March 24.
April	12¾c.	12½c.

Day-to-day prices and report of market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
*March 25	..	.....
March 26	12¾c.	Steady
*March 28	12½c.	Holiday
March 29	13c.	Steady
March 30	12⅞c.	Quiet
March 31	12⅞c.	Quiet
April 1	12⅞c.	Steady

* Holiday.

Waxes

Bees.—Reports from abroad indicated that African wax was undergoing improvement in replacement cost by reason of the higher position of sterling exchange and the decrease in purchasing power of the dollar. Spot quotations were 14½c. to 15c. per pound for large quantity lots. Chilean and Brazilian wax was priced at 18c. to 19c. per pound and lack of demand has served to weaken the market position for that article.

Candelilla.—Lack of large spot stocks and a high cost for replacement quantities proved to be sufficient to keep quotations to a strong position on the basis of 14c. to 15c. per pound, spot.

Carnauba.—A tendency to stand aloof from the market while awaiting further developments in the primary market was noted among some dealers on the spot during the past week. Information from Brazil was that only small quantities are available and that another crop is four to five months away. Sellers in Brazil refused bids and stood pat on their quotations, preferring to await a demand they feel sure must develop, at which time they expect to advance quotations considerable. Some dealers with spot supplies took the position that if the market does not advance, they can sell for present prices quite as well a month or two later on as they can today. Business continued to be on the dull side and price views of local holders covered a larger range than is usual for the yellow grades. Importations totaled 1,812 bags of which quantity, 1,261 bags went to a single shipper. According to seller, quotations were as follows:—

	Per Pound—Dealer— No. 1. Cents.	No. 2. Cents.	No. 3. Cents.	No. 4. Cents.
No. 1 yellow	21½	22½	23	22
No. 2 yellow	20½	None.	22	21
No. 2 N. C.	None.	15	15	14½
No. 3 N. C.	11	11	11½	11
No. 3 Chalky	11	11	11½	11

Japan.—Little demand was current on the spot but prices held fairly steady notwithstanding the lack of a wider, larger call for prompt delivery wax. The more distant future shipment position in the primary market continued to show an easier undertone.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Acid tobias, oxy acid, metanitroparatoluidine, orthotoluidin, paranitro-orthotoluidine, metanitroaniline:—Purchase, Butzbach, Germany (57135).
Calcium chloride flakes:—Agency, Havana (57123).
Carbon black:—Purchase or agency, Hamburg (57131).
Chemicals for laboratory use:—Agency, Le Perreux, France (57099).
Citric and tartaric acids, and cream of tartar:—Agency, Hamburg (57132).
Cottonseed and coconut oils:—Agency, Guatemala City (57072).
Cottonseed, olive, peanut and walnut oils:—Agency, Rosario, Argentina (57153).
Drug sundries:—Agency, Toronto (57164).
Druggists' rubber sundries:—Agency, Montreal (57171).
Edible oils:—Agency, Rosario, Argentina (57154).
Essential oils for perfumery:—Purchase and agency, Belgrade (57130).
Extracts: — Agency, Rosario, Argentina (57153).
Fertilizers:—Agency, Hamburg (57128).
Fuel oil, diesel oil, and lubricating oils:—Purchase and agency, Canton (57076).
Fumigants, industrial:—Agency, Toronto (57049).
Honey:—Agency, Amsterdam (57156).
Insecticides for plants and trees:—Purchase and agency, Bombay (57152).
Lard:—Agency, Valetta, Malta (57074).
Lithium ores and laidolite alloy:—Purchase, Rotterdam (57160).
Lubricating oils, kerosene, and gasoline:—Agency, Saloniki (57075).
Mineral spirits (paint solvent):—Agency, Sao Paulo (57159).
Muriatic and nitric acids:—Agency, Havana (57127).
Neatsfoot oil:—Agency, Hamburg (57073).
Oilseed cakes:—Agency, Amsterdam (57156).
Oil mill equipment for oil from babassa nuts, and charcoal making equipment for use of residue:—Purchase, Rio de Janeiro (57091).
Oils and greases, especially automobile and machine oils:—Purchase and agency, Berlin (57162).
Paint, rust-resisting and waterproofing:—Agency, Sao Paulo (57051).
Paints:—Agency, Berlin (57174).
Perfumery:—Agency, Alexandria (57103).
Rosin:—Agency, Havana (57127).
Rosin, in carloads:—Purchase, Lovosicin, Czechoslovakia (57133).
Rosina and caustic soda:—Purchase, Araraquara, Brazil (57052).
Sperm oil:—Purchase, Frankfort, Germany (57150).
Sulphur, basic acid, naphthols, bases, salts, vat colors, printing colors, synthetic indigo, and other textile dyes; textile chemicals, nitrate of soda, tannic acid, and caustic soda:—Agency, Bombay (57050).
Sulphur rolls, doubly refined:—Agency, Lisbon (57054).
Surgical rubber articles:—Agency, Warsaw (57101).
Titanium pigment, and 70 percent bleaching powder:—Purchase and agency, Hongkong (57129).
Toilet articles:—Agency, Milan (57151).
Tooth brushes, celluloid:—Agency, Warsaw (57101).
Tooth brushes and combs:—Agency, Milan (57151).
Toilet preparations and cosmetics:—Agency, Milan (57151).
Toilet soaps:—Agency, Milan (57151).
Tubes, collapsible; for toothpaste, shaving cream and similar preparations:—Purchase, Edmonton, Canada (57177).
Wax:—Agency, Amsterdam (57156).

An investigation to determine ground-water conditions in the East Texas oil field, with special reference to the effects of oil-well drilling and operation on the mineral character and sanitary condition of the ground water, has been made by the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the State Board of Water Engineers. A written report on the subject has been completed in manuscript form, and copies are filed and available for reference in the office of the Geological Survey, Washington, in the offices of the State Board of Water Engineers and State Department of Health, Austin, Texas, and at the headquarters of the State National Guard, Kilgore, Texas.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Heavy Arrivals of Agar Agar Brings Sharp Drop in Spot Prices--Synthetic Menthol Lower--Citric Acid and Acetanilide Cut Sharply -- Codliver Oil Easy

The market for drugs and fine chemicals was fairly active during the past week. Undertones were generally steady notwithstanding the fact that competition was encouraged by the fact that stocks of some materials underwent sharp increase and demand for the same remained light. Weak items included agar agar, codliver oil, and synthetic menthol, acetanilide and citric acid, all of which declined. Arrivals of the first-named were heavy and showed a low import cost. Production of oil continued to make an excellent showing, easing prices. Synthetic menthol was lower because of the prices at which the natural material was available. Quotations for blackstrap molasses on contract were lower. Reports from Cuba indicated that grinding of sugar has stopped.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Acetanilide, U.S.P., 2c. per lb.
Agar agar, No. 1, 10c. per lb.
No. 2, 7c. per lb.
No. 3, 11c. per lb.
Citric acid, 1½c. per lb.
Collodion, U.S.P., ½c. per lb.
U.S.P. flexible, ½c. per lb.
Codliver oil, $2 per barrel.
Menthol, synthetic, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
174.3	174.3	174.5	190.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Arrivals of agar agar totaled 305 bales of which quantity, 150 bales were in transit. The market broke precipitately under the force exerted by such ample supplies against a consuming market of narrow dimensions. Further goods are enroute and it appeared likely that for the time being at least an oversupply of the article would exist.

Production of codliver oil was running far ahead of last year, according to the latest figures received from Norway. It was about 7,500 barrels ahead on March 15. It is running slightly less than the output in 1930. The high yield from the livers this year is indicated by the fact that about 29,300,000 less fish have been caught this year but the production of oil is but 1,000 barrels less than in 1930 to March 15.

Stocks of menthol were ample and the market undertone was quite weak. Prices were so low that makers of the synthetic article dropped their quotations to the lowest level to prevail since the introduction of that article. Collodion was fractionally cheaper but the situation seemed to be little different from that prevailing in recent months.

Demand for alcohol was naturally undergoing contraction parallel with the arrival of spring and the end of the anti-freeze situation. A feature of the market was the cheaper prices at which blackstrap molasses bought under the No. 1 contract of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange was obtainable. Another feature is the stability which alcohol producers seem to have brought to the market for their product.

The reduction in citric acid came Friday morning as the result of keener competition in the local market. To a late hour in the day, no change in citrates had been made. Acetanilide underwent a sharp reduction caused by a smaller consumption of the material having induced weakness and competition among the producers.

Acetanilide. — Quotations for USP acetanilide were reduced to 21c. per acetanilide were reduced to 22c. to 23c. per pound. Lack of demand was understood to have been the cause of a market increase in competition.

Acid Boric.—Prices the lowest to prevail for many years were in effect last week and provided an attractive level of value at which manufacturing consumers could cover requirements with much advantage to themselves.

Acid Citric.—Prices were reduced 1½c. Friday morning, making the market 32c. per pound for domestic goods. Competition was said to have developed strongly and forced the issue.

Acid Lactic.—Quotations for USP X were confirmed at 50c. per pound and for USP VIII 48c. was being done. The market was steadier since the recent decline and demand was reported to have been very good.

Aconitine. — Alkaloid, amorphous, was quoted at $17 per ounce, and crystals $29 per ounce. Demand was hand-to-mouth, but prices were steady owing to lack of competition in the market for this material.

Agar Agar.—Arrival of substantial quantities was reported. The merchandise came on a weak market, with prices tending steadily in favor of the buyer with firm orders in hand. Demand was very light, a fact that contributed to market weakness. Quotations were lower, as follows:—No. 1, 70c. to 75c. per pound; No. 2, 68c. to 69c.; No. 3, 40c. to 41c.

Albumen. — Milk albumen was offered freely at the lower prices noted during the previous week. Demand continued to be moderate in volume and without sign of expansion. Undertones were easy in the local market where competition was fairly keen.

Alcohol. — Second quarter prices went into effect April 1. They varied little from those current during the first quarter. Prices for blackstrap molasses were down sharply, a fact that contributed to a reduction in the cost of manufacturing alcohol in the future. Demand during the past week continued to contrast owing to the seasonable influence of Spring and the usual drop in demand for C. D. No. 5. Quotations obtained from the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange were as follows:—

Futures: Contract No. 1

	Closing—Cents per gallon— Mar. 24.	Apri. 1.
March	4.00	3.50

Quotations for alcohol to be delivered during the period April 1 to June 30 were as follows:—

	Cents per gallon.
C. D. No. 5, tanks	31.4
drums, car lots	35.6
5 to 19 drums	41.6
1 to 4 drums	43.6
barrels car lots	38.6
5 to 19 barrels	44.6
1 to 4 barrels	46.6
S. D. No. 1, tanks	30.4
drums, car lots	34.6
5 to 19 drums	40.6
1 to 4 drums	42.6
barrels, car lots	37.6
5 to 19 barrels	43.6
1 to 4 barrels	45.6

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Foreign and spot markets for metal were steady. Changes in quotations for metal in London are usually caused now by shifting exchange value of the pound sterling. Demand for salts continued along normal lines with prices fairly well maintained in all quarters.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Demand continued to be light but with the automotive industry beginning to speed up manufacturing operations, an increase in demand from the plating interests is expected. Quotations were very steady for both metal and salts.

Caffeine.—Prices for hydrobromide held steadily and the article was in somewhat improved request throughout the period. Other caffeine sales were steady. Alkaloid was firm and in good request.

Cerium Oxalate.—Stability was the rule in the market for this article and the undertone was very steady in all directions Quotations were continued on the basis of 32c. to 33c. per pound, quoted as to quantity.

Calcium Hypophosphite.—The movement was seasonable in character and sales volume made a fair sized total by the close of the past week. Quotations were very steady, competition being negligable according to those best informed on market conditions.

Camphor Monobromate.—A recurrence of more active request was reported and prices continued to hold firmly. Raw material was easier, in excellent supply, and lower in price.

Castor Oil.—The market was steady as to price, reflecting the improved position that recently developed in the raw material. Demand was moderate, was not expansive, but was about equal to that in recent weeks.

CHICAGO, Mar 30.—C. p. castor oil is holding relatively firm at unchanged price levels, with volume reported moderately good. Ruling quotations of leading sellers are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 11¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 11½c.; barrels, car lots, 11⅝c.;

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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AMMONIUM CARBONATE
HAND PICKED LUMP — FINE POWDER
PACKED FOR EVERY USE

MAGNESIUM OXIDE
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FINEST U.S.P. and TECHNICAL GRADES
FOR ALL PURPOSES

LEVISSIMA OXIDE
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(FOR MILK OF MAGNESIA)
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Stocks in all large cities
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A Ready Source of ACTIVE OXYGEN for Pharmaceutical and Industrial Uses » »

R&H
SODIUM PERBORATE

—a white, stable powder furnishing 9.5-10% available active oxygen. Easily handled and easily used, Perborate is rapidly gaining in popularity for a variety of pharmaceutical uses.

In Antiseptic Preparations---
The antiseptic properties of R & H SODIUM PERBORATE have made it valuable for certain medicinal uses. It is widely used as the active ingredient in bland antiseptic dressings which are non-irritating to wounds and may be applied as dry dusting powders. If preferred, Perborate may also be applied in the form of a solution.

In Dental Preparations---
As an ingredient of many "oxygenated" dentifrices, Perborate, because of its bleaching and antiseptic properties, whitens the teeth and is beneficial in treatment of diseases of the gum. It is a specific for Vincent's Angina (trench mouth), an after treatment agent in dental surgery and, due to its alkalinity, is advantageously used as a mouth wash.

In Cosmetics---
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Chloral Hydrate.—A routine request prevailed. Prices were restated on the basis of 70c. to 75c. per pound and the movement into consumption resulted in the firm maintenance of the position. Production has been gauged to conform to buyers' requirements at this time.

Chloroform. — Demand was very steady and the market had firm undertones, especially for the USP material. Technical had a fair-sized movement, but it was somewhat less than normal. Prices for the technical grade seemed to be slightly more competitive.

Chrome Sulphate.—Interest in this item in its several forms was not very active. Quantities required by buyers were mainly small, but this was offset somewhat by the fact that orders were placed more often than usual. Quotations were very steady.

Chrysarobin.—The reports from foreign markets indicated that values there were holding firmly and that there was little indication of probable weakness in the future. The local market was routine, but values had a firm undertone.

Cocaine.—Quotations at $8.50 per ounce have prevailed for so many years that a change would be a major feature in the market, regardless of the conservative consumption in legitimate channels. Demand remained routine but very steady.

Codeine Salts.—A slowing down in the demand for phosphate and sulphate has been reported, the decrease being seasonable and caused by the ending of Winter and the arrival of the months in which consumption usually declines from the Winter totals. Prices remained steady.

Codliver Oil.—Quotations were reduced to the basis of $19 to $20 per barrel, reflecting the more favorable replacement costs and the not too active call for the article at the present time. Production in Norway continued at the high and satisfactory levels recently noted. Fine weather has aided fishing operations greatly, though occasional storms have been encountered. Output to March 15 was as follows:—

	Fish.	Crude oil, barrels.
1932	43,000,000	23,614
1931	38,100,000	15,689
1930	64,300,000	24,632

Collodion. — The market was ½c. lower at 13c. to 14c. per pound for USP and 15c. to 16c. for the USP flexible. This position of the article indicates a somewhat lower cost of production. Demand was along somewhat narrow lines and sales totals were not better than fair in size.

Cream of Tartar. — Competition continued fairly active in the cases where buyers could await goods shipped from Europe. However, the margin between shipment goods and the products of the domestic producers was very small and savings were negligible. Demand was steady and well up to recent normal for the material.

Creosote and Its Products.—Demand for all forms of the article continued to contract with the advance of Spring. The past winter has been one of satisfactory consumption of the article in all its forms and prices go into the Spring season in very steady position.

Glycerin. — Prices became steady on the basis of the recent decline, but sellers of the chemically pure article indicated that consumption was along quiet lines and the totals required by most buyers were conservative. Competition was less keen than it had been, but there was still a fair sized amount of glycerin in the hands of importers who also found opportunities for sale not frequent.

CHICAGO, Mar. 30.—C. p. glycerin is holding unchanged at previously reduced levels, as are the other grades in this market. Volume of business is fair and the tone of the market appears to be moderately good. Ruling prices of principal sources are:—Dynamite, 8½c. to 9c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 4½c. to 5c.; c. p., car lots, 10¼c. to 10½c.; c. p., returnable drums, 10¾c; saponification, 88 percent basis, 5c. to 6c.

Homatropine.—Undertones remained very easy but so far as could be ascertained prices were no lower. Competition was keen, however, and stability in values has yet to be attained. Demand remained quiet.

Hydrastine.—Competition was sharp and while prices were no lower, they were easy and seemed to be subject to shading should larger quantities than have been taken of late be asked for. Stocks were plentiful.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide.—Quotations were still $14 to $15 per ounce, ac-

(Continued on page 51)

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American Chemical Society Discusses Contributions of Science to Industry

(Continued from page 23)

relation between the chemical constitution and the color of organic compounds. ketohydroxy compounds of this type, however, must be expected to be colorless. In order to test this theoretical deduction, dihydroxy, ketohydroxy, and polyketo derivatives of fatty acids had been prepared and examined for selective absorption of light, using a Hilger spectograph. The theory that at least two carbonyl groups in 1:2-position are necessary to produce visible color was substantiated.

Synthetic Resins Drying Rates

C. A. Thomas and P. E. Marling

The drying time of chinawood and linseed oils had been studied under various conditions of light, air, and temperature. The drying time of these oils and synthetic resins had been studied under similar conditions of light, air, and temperature. Metallic driers had been used with the drying oils alone and with mixtures of drying oils and synthetic resins. Organic driers had been used with the drying oils alone and with mixtures of drying oils and synthetic resins. Combinations of metallic and organic driers had been used with drying oils alone and with mixtures of drying oils and synthetic resins. Comparative results of the various tests were tabulated.

Pigments Affected by Adsorption

L. W. Ryan, W. D. Harkins, and D. M. Gans

When suspended in a liquid containing a polar-nonpolar compound, pigments adsorb on their surfaces a monomolecular film of the polar-nonpolar compound. This adsorption has a marked influence on the flocculation, dispersion, and settling of the pigments. Experiments on the settling of various pigments in very dry, pure organic liquids and also in organic mixtures show remarkable differences between the extent of the settling when (1) the pure liquid or solution consists entirely of nonpolar molecules, (2) either all or a small fraction of the molecules are of the polar-nonpolar type, and (3) water is also present. In case (1), the suspension is highly flocculated and the volume of the suspension large, for example, 16 cc. per cc. of solid with a certain pigment. In case (2), the flocculation disappears if enough polar-nonpolar molecules are present to give a monomolecular adsorbed film on the grains of powder, and the volume falls to about 5 cc. In case (3), water added to (2) restores the flocculation and high volume of suspension characteristic of (1). The powders are dried in a high vacuum at temperatures from 350° to 500°C., and the liquids are also dried with care. Experiments had been carried out with several white pigments in a great many organic liquids, and in solutions in benzene of metallic soaps and various organic compounds.

Light-Reflection by Paints

D. L. Gamble

The light-reflecting properties of paints were discussed and a method of approximating the total reflectence of a painted surface was described. Very few, if any, data exist at present which permit direct comparison of the effect of various wall paints on the intensity and distribution of illumination under the same conditions of lighting. Experiments had been made, designed to evaluate paints in this regard from measurements made on a laboratory scale, but under conditions simulating practice. The marked advantages of walls painted with whites and light tints over the darker shades, even in the cases of the most direct schemes of lighting, were shown. The disadvantages of a high specular reflection component in the paint is indicated by the nonuniform distribution of reflected light obtained across the working plane when wall coatings of this type are used. Although the data obtained do not permit an exact calculation of the relative efficiencies of a given lighting installation when one wall paint is used as compared with another, it was believed that experiments of the type described do allow a more definite evaluation of paints in this respect than can be obtained from a mere consideration of reflection factors determined in some more or less arbitrary manner.

Paint on Southern Woods

M. A. Gardner

The author discussed some of the problems connected with the painting of Southern yellow pine and cypress of the different grades employed in the South. He touched upon the use of various thinners for the priming coat, and more especially the types of special primers to be employed under severe conditions of exposure. Some of the defects which occur on painted surfaces unless they are properly primed were described.

Interior Wall Coatings

P. R. Croll and S. N. Rhue

This paper was in the nature of a progress report, reviewing the types of difficulties met in practice in painting interior, plaster walls. A review of the attempts to study wall painting troubles in the laboratory was given, with the general conclusion that most laboratory tests are inadequate. Comparisons were shown of the behavior of typical paints when applied to the usual laboratory panels. Results of these same paints were compared on a variety of properly prepared large plaster surfaces. The need for further detailed study of plaster compositions and methods of applying plaster was pointed out as probably having considerable influence on painting results.

Refrigerator Finishing

G. Kleinkenstein

The advantages and disadvantages of the various finishing systems were considered. These include air-drying oil primer and oil enamel, synthetic air-drying primer and enamel, baked oil primer and enamel, synthetic baked primer and enamel, pyroxylin primer and pyroxylin enamel, and a combination of high-heat baking primer and pyroxylin enamel. The extensive use of mechanical refrigeration for domestic use developed the demand for more efficient cabinets, made at low cost, and called for the same type of large-scale production that we associate with the automobile industry. Engineers designed the tools, and soon huge presses were stamping and fabricating the steel cabinets now being used. The use of steel in place of wood for refrigerators revolutionized finishing methods and materials. At first thought we had but to turn to the automobile industry for our solution of the finishing problem. Careful consideration by industrial chemists soon showed that the problem was quite different. The finish had to have the following properties:—

1. Humidity resistance. A cold refrigerator standing in a warm room will sweat on the outside.
2. Butter and grease resistance. Butter, lard, and the various vegetable oils that are used in the kitchen may be left on the surface.
3. Not discolor on aging.
4. Not become brittle on aging.
5. Resist abrasion.
6. Resist impact.
7. Not discolor on exposure to sulphur dioxide. (Sulphur dioxide is the refrigerant used in most electric refrigerators, and leaks may develop in transit and otherwise.)

Various finishing systems and materials were tested. Air-drying oil primers and enamels took too long to dry and did not give sufficient resistance to abrasion. The newer types of air-drying synthetic primers and enamels also dried too slowly for large-scale production. Baking undercoats and baking enamels of the older types and new synthetic types each had sufficient drawbacks so that they were not desirable. The objections to the baking undercoats and baking enamels were lack of uniformity of color and discoloration on aging. When used by ordinary production methods, pyroxylin primers and pyroxlin enamels did not have sufficient adhesion unless the surface was sandblasted. The complete pyroxylin system also lacked humidity resistance. This caused the steel to rust under the lacquer primer and eventually loosen the entire finish. However, lacquer enamels have the desirable characteristics of quick drying, resistance to abrasion, and color-retention on aging. High-heat baking oil primers had the desirable property of being resistant to moisture.

The logical finish for the steel refrigerator cabinet was, therefore, a high-heat baking primer followed by two or more coats of lacquer enamel. Considerable research work has been done and is still being carried on in order to make a lacquer enamel that will embody all the desired properties. The use of a lacquer-resistant high-heat baking primer followed by two or three coats of a specially developed lacquer enamel has up to date shown the best results, both in the laboratory and in use.

Furniture Finishing in South

C. G. Moore

The gradual movement of the furniture industry into the South was discussed, with mention of economic reason therefor. The difficulties naturally inherent in the establishment of any industry in a new location were noted, with application to the case in hand. The climatic conditions encountered were reviewed with especial reference to the finishes used, the conditions surrounding their application, and the effect in general of Southern climate on furniture finishes.

Nitrocellulose Lacquers in South

W. C. Wilson

The South supplies basic raw materials for pyroxylin lacquers, among which are cotton, used for making nitrocellulose, sulphur which is used in the sulphuric acid used in the nitration, and cane molasses from which the alcohol that is used in lacquers is made. The South has also played an important part in the development of modern lacquers. Extremes of humidity found in many sections of the South; greater intensity of light, especially ultraviolent light; and other special conditions existing in more restricted areas have presented problems to the lacquer manufacturer. Research on these problems has resulted in a steady improvement of lacquers, so that lacquer finishes now successfully meet these conditions. These improvements have come through the development of new resins, plasticizers, and pigments, in the improvement of older raw materials, and in the formulation of the lacquers. New tests which more closely approximate the forces causing the failure of finishes have been developed. Many of these tests were developed from conditions that were first encountered as problems existing in the use of lacquers in the South.

Petroleum Tank Coatings

Brian Mead

Paints for tankage in the oil industry are used for two purposes. The first and less exacting is for the outside of tankage, in which case the choice is large and excellent progress has been made. The second is for the protection of inner surfaces of tankage against corrosive liquids and vapors encountered when handling petroleum products. Paints for this service must not only meet the normal requirements for a good paint but must, in addition, be capable of withstanding the action of combinations of corrosive mediums, as liquid water and water vapor, light oils and oil vapors, hydrogen sulphide and organic sulphides, and finally oxygen from the air. In addition to this, especially for use in the South, they must be sufficiently flexible to stand large fluctuations in temperature.

Petroleum

Heptane and Methylcyclohexane in Midcontinent Petroleum

Mildred M. Hicks-Bruun and J. H. Bruun

An Oklahoma petroleum was fractionated by distillation into a series of 1° cuts. After removal of the toluene from the fractions boiling between 93° and 101° C. (by nitration) and subsequent fractional distillations, most of the heptane and the methylcyclohexane were found to concentrate in the fractions boiling between 98° and 100° C. Both of these hydrocarbons were isolated in a practically pure condition by further distillation through a 35-foot laboratory column. For the final fractionations of the material by equilibrium melting a specially designed freezing apparatus and a centrifuge adapted for low-temperature work were used. The following physical constants were determined for the isolated normal heptane and methylcyclohexane;—Specific gravity, refractive index, boiling point, freezing point, anilin point and molecular weight. The purity of both compounds was calculated to be above 99.8 mole percent. Based on the crude petroleum it was found that not less than 0.9 percent of normal heptane and not less than 0.3 percent of methylcyclohexane are present. It was found that, contrary to a statement in the literature, a constant boiling mixture of normal heptane and methylcyclohexane is not formed, and hence that a complete separation of the mixture is possible by distillation alone. The phase-equilibrium diagram for the condensed system normal heptane-methylcyclohexane was determined and the eutectic mixture corresponding to about 93 weight percent of methylcyclohexane was found to freeze at —130.3° C.

Decane Determination

J. H. Bruun and Mildred M. Hicks-Bruun

A Midcontinent petroleum was fractionated by distillation into cuts with boiling ranges of 0.5° C. From the cuts boiling in the neighborhood of 172° C. normal decane was isolated by systematic equilibrium melting in a low-temperature centrifuge. By this method normal decane with a purity above 99.99 mole percent was obtained. The following physical constants were determined for the pure hydrocarbon:—Freezing point, —29.68° C.; boiling point, 174.0° C.; specific gravity 20/4, 0.72994; refractive index 25/D, 1.4096; and anilin point, 77.6° C. It was calculated that about 0.6 percent of the crude petroleum consisted of normal decane.

Centrifugal for Acid-Treating of Petroleum

L. D. Jones

This paper reviewed the reasons for believing that, when petroleum oils are treated with acid in commercial quantities, the actual time of reaction is very short and is later followed by other reactions which are detrimental. The course of action of the acid on the oil was followed by examination under the microscope, showing gradual transfer of color from oil to the drops of acid, then finally evolution of gas at the interface. A systematic series of runs on small batches of oil-acid mixtures was reported, indicating that a short time of contact (sixty to ninety seconds) and low temperatures give best results. Such conditions could be met by use of a centrifugal, which was described.

Magnesium Hydroxide in Petroleum Industry

F. T. Gardner and E. C. Higgins, Jr.

The use of magnesium hydroxide instead of caustic soda for removal of certain impurities from hydrocarbons was described. The application of the base in solid granular form, over which the liquid or gas undergoing treatment may pass, offers possibility of a long operating cycle with minimum handling expense.

Magnesium hydroxide mined as "brucite" has the qualities needed. Removal of phenol and H_2S, the neutralization of gasolines, and the alteration of mercaptans to produce sweetened gasoline were shown by experimental evidence. Commercial operation was discussed. The magnesium hydroxide may be easily regenerated. Four tables, a flow sheet, and a sketch of a tower were given.

Alcohol Solubility in Gasoline

O. C. Bridgeman and D. Querfeld

Ethyl alcohol blended with gasoline as a motor fuel has several known advantages and disadvantages, one of the latter being the limited solubility of alcohol in gasoline. This paper gave data on the solubility of alcohol containing various percentages of water in eight fuels from various sources and three topped gasolines. The method was to make quantitative mixtures; warm until blending was complete; then cool slowly until turbidity indicated the separation of a second phase. The critical solution temperature obtained in this way was found to be markedly increased by small amounts of water, to be nearly the same for different straight-run gasolines of same volatility regardless of crude source, but lower for cracked gasoline than for straight-run. Topping a gasoline from 437° F. end point to 375° F. lowers the critical solution temperature by 20° C. Four tables of data were given.

Petroleum Engineering

Gasoline Fractionation

M. R. Fenske

This paper dealt with the fractionation of straight-run Pennsylvania gasoline. The equations and relationships derived for the separation of complex mixtures were considerably more convenient than the usual stepwise method for calculating the plates in a fractionating column, and it was believed they are sufficiently accurate for design purposes. It becomes practically impossible to use the stepwise method for unusually close separations in complex mixtures. Equations for the minimum number of perfect plates, and minimum reflex ratio had been derived. In addition, certain relationships had been developed so that it appeared that the separation of a complex mixture may be treated as the separation of a simple binary mixture of the key components, using the same ratios for the binary mixture as occur with the key components in the case of the complex mixture. Fractionating columns which are in agreement with the design indicated by these equations had been shown to be particularly effective in separating straight-run Pennsylvania gasoline. As a result of one or two further refractionations the following hydrocarbons were isolated in a high degree of purity:—2-methylpentane, n-heptane, methylcyclohexane, and n-octane.

Stratford Treatment of Cracked Distillate

A. W. Hayford

An acid-treating process had been developed which can be used to treat high-sulphur gasoline continuously and at the same time the antiknock value of the gasoline will not be depreciated. It is well known that the difficult phase of acid-treating lies in the fact that the reactions are not easily controlled and are often carried beyond the desired point. The process consists in mechanically mixing the acid with the distillate and limiting the time of contact to less than one minute, and then separating the sludge by centrifuges. The acid and distillate move counter-current to each other, which results in economy of acid.

Corrosion Protection in Cracking Equipment

J. C. Morrell and Gustav Egloff

Corrosion in cracking units is more destructive than in ordinary refinery equipment because of the increased formation of hydrogen sulphite from the decomposition of sulphur compounds present in the oil. The use of chemicals, principally of an alkaline character, has not proved entirely satisfactory. Plating with metals or spray metallic coatings have proved unsatisfactory.

The use of corrosion-resistant alloys, such as chrome-nickel steel, for the entire vessel is too expensive. Ordinary steel linings applied in the field may buckle and loosen.

The following methods of protecting vessels have proved generally successful:

Cement Linings

The ganister lining is made from cement mixed with crushed firebrick (ganister) or quartz sand. The nonmetallic lining is a mixture of furnace cement, quartz sand, and asbestos, with sodium silicate binder. The binder in the first group (ganister) is cement and in the second group (nonmetallic) is sodium silicate or "waterglass."

Alloy Linings

The A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee, is installing alloy liners in high-pressure cracking vessels. The alloy sheet linings (usually 12 gauge) are applied to the steel plate before the vessel is fabricated and, in fact, before the plates are formed or rolled to the finished shape. The two metals are held together under several tons pressure during the welding process so that positive contact is maintained between the steel and liner both during and after welding. A resistance type of weld is used, an electric current being used to heat the metals to the point of fusion. The points of actual fusion between the two metals are sufficiently close to almost overlap. It is difficult to separate the two metals after they are welded in this manner, even by the use of an air hammer. A shearing strength of 8,000 to 15,000 pounds is developed in the bond joining the liner and the steel plate. Alloy linings which can be applied in the field have been used with success. The lining is applied in strips which are spot welded to the chamber and are then butt welded.

Corrosion in Heating Tubes

When considering a bank of tubes it has been found that maximum corrosion may take place at the points of maximum temperatures, minimum temperatures, or intermediate points thereof.

General Use of Alloy Steels

Alloy steels frequently used in specific parts of the cracking unit are furnace tubes and tube supports, furnace header plugs, return bends, furnace emergency dampers, reaction chamber liners, dephlegmator liners, pumps, trim or cast and forged steel valves, stud bolts, and gaskets for high temperature-pressure service. Alloy steels for these purposes contain varying percentages of chromium, usually with nickel and, at times, tungsten, copper or silicon.

Water, Sewage and Sanitation

Laundry Waste Disposal

C. R. Hoover and R. L. Johnson

The liquid wastes produced by commercial laundries frequently interfere with the usual sanitary waste treatment processes when present in amounts in excess or normal proportions. Such con-

(Continued on page 62)

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Some Gain in Inquiries Reported but Sales Did Not Always Result---Dollar Volume Kept Down By Further Declines in Prices for Medicinals

Some improvement in interest on the part of manufacturing consumers was reported during the past week. The requirements for Spring manufacturing needs were under consideration and while inquiry did not always produce an order, the disposition to discuss possible needs and probable prices was in itself a sufficient improvement to warrant special comment and to make for a better feeling among the local dealers generally.

Price movement continued to favor buyers. Declines in medicinal botanicals were numerous and while none was of the sharp variety, all were extensive enough to confirm competition as the basis for most transactions at the present time. The drive for business was strong and in an exceptional case when a firm order was rejected if a shade lower quotation would bring the business.

The continued depression in values reacted on the dollar volume of business being done in this market. It prevented the development of business along channels ardently desired by dealers but which seems almost impossible of achievement. The tonnage sold makes a fair sized showing, though reports of various dealers vary somewhat widely in that respect.

One encouraging feature of the market is that when stocks are replenished this summer, they may be bought at prices which will permit a more satisfactory profit to dealers during the next consuming season. The prospect is for crops of ample size bought at favorable prices and from that condition may come a more satisfactory situation when Fall demand gets underway.

Stocks of many items available on the spot, and in the primary markets, too, are often found to be considerably below normal. This is taken as a sign of latent strength in the market and such strength is oftentimes confirmed when demand develops suddenly and finds stocks on the spot either low or actually exhausted. A check on the market last week showed numerous items which some dealers were unable to supply and which others held in moderate quantities only. This is considered to be a situation likely to be productive of stronger market undercurrents in the future.

While the medicinal botanicals moved in favor of buyers, the seed and spice groups seemed to have a stronger undertone and an upward tendency in prices. Numerous advances were made during the period and at the close of the week, market undertones were very firm within the two groups.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Celery seed, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, medium bold, ½c. per lb.
grinding, bright, ½c. per lb.
dark, ¼c. per lb.
Japanese, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Aconite leaves, 2c. per lb.
Culvers root, 1c. per lb.
Canary seed, Argentine, 3/10c. per lb.
Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia buds, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Derris root, 1c. per lb.
Fleaseed, French, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ½c. per lb.
Jalap, powdered, 1c. per lb.
Jaborandi leaves, ½c. per lb.
Kola nuts, ½c. per lb.
Kava kava root, 1c. per lb.
Linden flowers, with leaves, 1c. per lb.
without leaves, 1c. per lb.
Larkspur seed, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Lampong, ½c. per lb.
red, Japan chillies, ½c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, 5c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, 25c. per lb.
Tansy, leaves, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric, Madras, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
68.2	68.2	68.8	78.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Slightly more inquiry was reported in local circles and prices seemed to have a steadier undertone throughout the entire week. Stocks were reported to be of ample size.

Fir.—The primary markets held steady as to price and so far as Oregon balsam was concerned, a production of moderate size has been forecast by the leading sellers on the Pacific Coast.

Barks

Cinchona.—Quills were steady at the recent decline in quotations for the short variety. Chips were in fair request at steady prices. Stocks of pharmaceutical bark available in this country were said to be sufficient to care for requirements well into the future.

Cociliana.—Some dealers were found to be without supplies but holdings in other quarters were found to be sufficient to care for demand at its present conservative volume. The call last week was for jobbing quantities throughout the entire period.

Cramp.—True cramp bark was steady despite the fact that the call from manufacturing consumers was comparatively unimportant during the period reviewed. A fair sized stock in the hands of primary market collectors was said to exist.

Lemon Peel.—Replacement cables indicated that little change in foreign quotations has taken place of late, though the market has been slightly easier in undertone. Spot quotations were steady under light request.

Orange Peel.—The largest consumers of this article were understood to be carrying ample stocks at the present time and hence were not in the market for additional supplies. Prices were steady on the spot, being in sympathy with the replacement market.

Sassafras.—Sales of select bark continued in moderate volume but on the whole there has been a moderate drop in tonnage sold. Prices have remained very steady throughout the season and in view of the moderate quantities to be carried over in the country, they are likely to remain steady for some time to come.

Soap.—Slightly more competition was noted in this market and although prices were unchanged, they were softer and but poorly supported by the current volume of consuming request.

Wild Cherry.—Some reports indicate that an excellent carry-over will be the rule this year as consumption of the article failed to reach the volume ordinarily to be expected of the bark during the winter period. Prices remained unchanged.

Beans

Tonka.—A steady movement of jobbing parcels was reported and prices seemed to be very steady in most directions. Quotations were $1.50 to $1.55 per pound on business of average size at this time.

Vanilla.—According to reports from Mexico, the new crop of cuts is estimated at 20,000 pounds. The carryover in Mexico has been set at 6,000 pounds. Stocks in the hands of domestic importers are believed to be negligible. These figures compare with a production of 60,000 pounds of cuts last year. Some reports indicate that importers here are paying prices higher than they paid last year in order to secure their requirements, but owing to the small production are finding it difficult to cover requirements.

Berries

Fish.—Scarcity continued and although demand has ceased pressing actively on the spot, the situation was still strong and prices were close to being nominal on the basis of 11c. to 12c. per pound.

Laurel.—Some dealers on the spot were without goods to offer. Others quoted the market at 7c. to 9c. per pound as to quantity and holder. Demand was hand-to-mouth throughout the period.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Firm market undertones were the rule owing to stocks of quality merchandise being in strong hands not the least disposed to shade. Good quality Roman flowers were especially firm. Demand was not very active.

Lavender.—A steady movement in small quantities was reported being sufficient in size to keep prices steady and the market undertones firm in all quarters.

Linden.—Flowers with leaves were noted at 16c. to 18c. per pound, while the article without leaves was 20c. to 22c. Both quotations were 1c. lower than a week ago. Competition in the market was said to be very keen.

Orange.—Prices ranged fairly wide, minimum quotations according to seller being 25c. to 30c. per pound for good quality flowers. Demand was for small lots only, but that failed to ease local undertones.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers remained at $9.50 to $9.75 per pound, but lack of demand had a softening tendency on values and it was intimated that on quantity lots, as low as $9.25 per pound might be done with a firm order in hand. The movement into consumption consisted of jobbing lots only.

Herbs and Leaves

Aconite.—Offerings of spot goods were made at the lower quotation of 9c. to 10c. per pound, according to quantity and seller. The movement into consumption has been quiet for some time past.

Belladonna.—Sellers look forward to a renewal of more active consuming demand with the arrival of Spring. Business during the winter months had been moderate in volume. Prices were lowered recently and during the past week they seemed to be quite steady.

Buchu.—Small lots alone were sold during the past week and profits were so small as to make some former sellers of the material adhere to their determination not to handle the material any more. Quotations were 16c. to 17c. per pound.

(Continued on page 46)

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Tested BOTANICALLY
HOPKINS BRAND
ANALYZED - STANDARDIZED
Tested CHEMICALLY
CRUDE DRUGS
Aloes
Areca Nuts
Bryonia
Cannabis
Chiretta
Cornsilk
Dogwood
Elm Bark
Flaxseed
Gamboge
Gentian

Hellebore
Ipecac
Jaborandi
Lobelia
Mandrake
Nux Vomica
Pink Root
Quassia
Rue Herb
Sundew
Wormwood
Tested MICROSCOPICALLY
J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
NEW YORK
Tested PHYSIOLOGICALLY

Exceptionally fine grades of both the Black French and Indian Blonde seeds are ready for immediate shipment. Our first-hand contact with the gathering fields makes it possible to quote unusually attractive prices for the quality. Let us send you samples and quotations.
Black French • Indian Blonde
PSYLLIUM
(Special Quality • Triple Cleaned)
BAMBERGER BLOCH & LANDESMAN, Inc.
35 FRONT ST. NEW YORK, N.Y.
30 Klauzal Utca - - - Budapest, Hungary.

PYRETHRUM
The "Bee" Imp will shoot your troubles away.

If your problem concerns pyrethrum in any form--our analytical and research laboratories are at your service.
GRANULATED-POWDERED
also
CONCENTRATED EXTRACTS
Leaders in Pyrethrum Products for almost a half century
McCORMICK & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE INITIAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY
CRUDE DRUGS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC---WHOLE OR MILLED
BOTANICAL DRUGS TESTED
The largest stocks and greatest assortment. Complete facilities for testing and verifying. Milling facilities unexcelled. Foreign buyers in the producing centers. A collection mill and warehouse, where the majority of domestic botanicals grow. Export facilities unsurpassed. A price list embracing every standard botanical.
QUALITY — SERVICE — PROTECTION
S. B. PENICK & COMPANY, Inc.
Warehouses and Mills: Weehawken, N. J., Asheville, N. C.
115-117 Fulton Street New York City

A. D. M. A. Program

(Continued from page 16)

General Sessions

First General Session

Wednesday, April 20, 9 a. m.

Report of committee on membership, R. A. Whidden.
Reception of guests and delegates from other associations.
Address of the president, Nicholas H. Noyes.
Report of the executive vice-president and secretary, Carson P. Frailey.
Report of the treasurer, Franklin Black.
Report of committee on legislation, Horace W. Bigelow, chairman.
Discussion by membership.
Address:—The Unique Position of Drug Manufacturers in National Research, Wm. Charles White, M. D., National Research Council.
Discussion by membership.
Report of delegates to national drug trade conference.
Appointment of committee on nominations and audit, by the president.
Memorials to deceased members, George Simon, chairman.
Report of scientific section, F. O. Taylor, chairman.
Report of crude drug section.
Report of councillor to U. S. Chamber of Commerce, L. N. Upjohn.
Report of biological section, S. D. Beard, chairman.
Employment problems—Report of committee on employment problems, F. W. Nitardy, chairman.
Discussion by membership.
Education—Report of committee on education, H. A. B. Dunning, chairman.
Discussion by membership.
Insurance—Report of committee on insurance problems, E. H. Ravenscroft, chairman.
Discussion by membership.
Patents and trademarks—Report of committee on patents and trademarks, R. R. Patch, chairman.
Discussion by membership.
Foreign trade—Report of committee on foreign trade, Kerro Knox, chairman.
Discussion by membership.
Special Paper:—Study of costs connected with receiving, assembling, packing, and delivering orders of various sizes, F. W. Nitardy.
Report of audit committee.
Report of pharmaceutical section, H. W. Rhodehamel, chairman.
Discussion by membership.
Transportation—Report of committee on transportation, Walter G. Norvell, chairman.
Discussion by membership.
Report of nominating committee.

Second General Session

Thursday, April 21, 9 a. m.

Sales Problems—Report of Committee on Sales and Advertising Problems

S. DeWitt Clough, Chairman
J. K. Lilly, Jr., Vice-chairman

How Manufacturers Can Cooperate with the Wholesale Drug Trade, E. L. Newcomb, executive secretary, National Wholesale Druggists' Association.
Discussion.
How Manufacturers Can Cooperate with the Retail Drug Trade, Samuel C. Henry, executive secretary, National Association Retail Druggists.
Discussion.
How Manufacturers Can Cooperate with the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, of the American Medical Association, Dr. Paul N. Leech, director, American Medical Association Laboratories
Discussion.
Incentive Compensation of Sales Organizations, Carle M. Bigelow, M. E., president, Bigelow, Kent, Willard & Co.
Discussion.
Report of Medicinal Chemical Section, F. J. McDonough, chairman.
Resolutions.
Election of officers.
New business.

Section Sessions

Scientific Section

Monday, April 18, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
F. O. Taylor, Chairman

1. Alkaloid and drug standards, Mortimer Bye.
(b) Analytical assay methods, W. J. Rice.
2. Chemical tests and standards, F. F. Berg.
3. Control assays, J. P. Snyder.
4. Crude and milled drugs, Wm. J. Stoneback.
5. Digestive ferments and glandular products, David Klein.
6. Drug extracts, F. E. Bibbins.
7. Pharmaceutical investigations, F. W. Heyl.
8. Pharmacological assays, H. T. Graber.
9. Synthetic organic chemicals, E. H. Volwiler.
10. Vitamin assay of codliver oil, A. D. Holmes.

Biological Section

Monday, April 18, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
S. D. Beard, Chairman

Anaerobic Antitoxins—Report by special committee, L. T. Clark, chairman.
Diphtheria Toxoid—Report by special committee, Dr. John F. Anderson, chairman.
Discussion by Dr. George W. McCoy, director, National Institute of Health, Washington.
Additional subjects to be announced by chairman.
Election of section secretary.

Crude Drug Section

Meeting subject to call of the chairman.

Medicinal Chemical Section

F. J. McDonough, Chairman

Meeting subject to the call of the chairman.

Pharmaceutical Section

Tuesday, April 19, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.
H. W. Rhodehamel, Chairman

Report of committee on catalogue simplification, H. S. Adams, chairman.
Report of pharmaceutical contact committee, J. P. Snyder, chairman.
Report of committee on hydrogen-ion concentration, Mortimer Bye, chairman.
Additional subjects to be announced by chairman.
New business.
Election of section secretary.

Entertainment Program

A. D. Armstrong, Chairman
A. A. Wasserscheid, Vice-chairman

Sunday, April 17

The Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Churches of the leading denominations are nearby.
During the afternoon a pipe organ recital will be given in the main lounge and in the evening a concert by the hotel orchestra.

Monday, April 18

11 a. m.—Ladies' luncheon and bridge at the hotel with suitable prizes for the winners.
9 p. m.—President's reception followed by musical entertainment and dancing.

Tuesday, April 19

10 a. m.—Motor trip to Virginia Hot Springs; luncheon at the Homestead.
8:30 p. m.—Gala night at the hotel, followed by dancing.

Wednesday, April 20

Ladies luncheon and bridge at Kates Mountain Club. Mrs. Horace W. Bigelow will entertain with a group of songs.
7:30 p. m.—Banquet. Address: "The Tang of the South," General James Tandy Ellis.
Address: "A Ramble in the Past." A talk about the early days, the early ways and the early leaders of manufacturing pharmacy, J. K. Lilly, Sr.
Distribution of golf prizes, dancing.

Thursday, April 21

10 a. m.—Putting contest for the ladies.
Afternoon.—Archery and tennis matches will be arranged if desired.
Evening.—Special entertainment, details of which will be posted early in the week.

Golf

Every afternoon, qualifying round prior to the Tournament which is set for Wednesday p. m., in case of rain to be postponed until Thursday.

Swimming

The large indoor pool is available to members any time during the week.

The members of the general entertainment committee are:—

A. D. Armstrong, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; A. A. Wasserscheid, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Albert A. Teeter, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.; S. Barksdale Penick, Jr., S. B. Penick & Co.; Victor Williams, Monsanto Chemical Works; Harold W. Simpkins, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Melville Eaton, The Norwich Pharmacal Company; George Simon, Heyden Chemical Corporation; James T. Pardee, The Dow Chemical Company; Percy Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; John P. Remensnyder, Heyden Chemical Corporation; James J. Kerrigan, Merck & Co., Inc., and Frank McDonough, New York Quinine & Chemical Works.

In the announcement of the convention program, the committee in charge has especially requested that all who attend shall register, whether guest or member, in order to facilitate the work of the meeting and it was particularly pointed out that registration for the banquet was important so that participants might be assigned to tables by names. All reservations for the banquet must be in hand by noon, Wednesday, April 20. A registration fee of $10 will be asked of all in attendance, including the ladies, and an extra charge of $2.50 will be made for all who enter the golf tournament.

Hughes Misrepresentation Case Opened by F. T. C.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29, 1932.

Having been upheld by the courts in its policy of holding open hearings in formal complaint cases, the Federal Trade Commission today began taking testimony in its case against E. Griffiths Hughes, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

The company had sought injunctions from the Federal courts here to prevent a public record in the case, but met with denials. The commission charges unfair methods of competition in selling Kruschen Salts, advertised as an obesity cure, and Radox Bath Salts, advertised as liberating oxygen in the bath and invigorating the bather.

First witnesses for the commission were chemists of the Department of Agriculture who had analyzed the products purchased by commission agents, and a medical officer who described their therapeutic effects. Albert E. Maves, attorney for the company, continuously objected to questions put by the commission's attorney, James A. Mullally, and protested that the witnesses were not specialists.

Dr. Lewis E. Warren, George L. Keenan, and Dr. Paul W. Spickard, of the Department of Agriculture, testified that Kruschen Salts was found to be composed of 66 percent of magnesium sulphate (epsom salt), 2 percent of sodium sulphate (glauber's salt), 8 percent of potassium sulphate, 10 percent of sodium chloride (common salt), 1.5 percent of citric acid, and water. They declared this product is not a recognized treatment for obesity.

Radox Bath Salts was said to contain 73 percent of sodium carbonate, 4 percent of sodium perborate, and 11 percent of borax, plus water of hydration. While the perborate would liberate some oxygen when dissolved in water, the amount would be much less than that reachnig the body from contact with air, and would be of no therapeutic benefit, witnesses said.

Chicago Drug-Chemical Ass'n Elects Officers

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

Marking the close of what is termed its most successful year in history, the Chicago Drug and Chemical Association held its annual meeting last night, electing new officers and preparing plans for the 1932 organization year.

William O'Neill of the Emerson Drug Company will head the organization as president for the new year. Other officials elected were:—Vice-president, E. L. Drach, Abbott Laboratories, Inc., North Chicago; treasurer, M. B. Zimmer, Fritzsche Brothers; secretary, J. W. Brooks, Bristol-Myers Company. New directors include:—W. A. Kochs, F. L. McCartney, C. R. Spalding and W. H. Muttera. C. S. Curtis headed the nominating committee.

Despite a year of backward business conditions generally, in the past twelve-month period the association has developed the largest membership in its history and its finances, according to Joseph P. Sullivan, retiring secretary, have been in such excellent shape that the last three meetings, including the annual dinner dance, will have been given to members and their ladies without one cent of additional cost, the expenses being defrayed out of the organization's treasury. It was felt best to place some of the association's money in circulation.

Plans were being completed for the dinner dance at the Medinah Athletic Club the evening of April 28. It is expected this will be an outstanding social event, with many unusual features.

E. L. Patch Co. Dividends

The directors of the E. L. Patch Company, manufacturing pharmacist, Boston, have declared the usual dividends on the company's common and preferred stocks. The following officers and directors have been elected for the ensuing year:—President and treasurer, Ralph R. Patch; vice-president, James A. Patch; secretary, George Y. Hutchins; assistant treasurer, William S. Lister; and directors, Ralph R. Patch, James A. Patch, George Y. Hutchins, William S. Lister, Harry W. Byron, Charles Wesley Dunn, and Edgar W. Emery.

Vadsco Sales Has Loss

For the year ended December 31, 1931, the Vadsco Sales Corporation, holding company for the American Druggists' Syndicate and V. Vivaudou, Inc., reported a net loss of $682,038 after depreciation, provision for doubtful accounts, exchange loss and inventory adjustments. This compared with a net loss of $641,690 for 1930. Current assets as of December 31, 1931, were $2,459,864, including $917,542 cash and call loans, and liabilities were $222,025, comparing with $3,654,582 and $302,798, respectively, in 1930.

N. Y. Drug Bowlers

Scores rolled Monday evening, March 28, in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York were as follows:—

	Pins.		Pins.
Squibb & Sons.....	983	Ch. & Dwl. (50*)..	875
Lan.-Kemp (70*)...	860	R. & H. Chem....	760
Squibb & Sons.....	906	Lan.-Kemp (75*)..	832
Ch. & Dwl. (37*)...	860	R. & H. Chem....	813
Ch. & Dwl.....	904	Lan.-Kemp (32*)..	786
R. & H. Ch. (12*)..	941	Squibb & Sons....	900

* Handicaps.

Present standing of the teams follows:—

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	*Hi...
Colgate-Palmolive	22	11	6...
Church & Dwight.....	23	13	10...
Squibb & Sons.....	22	14	10...
Carbide & Carbon.....	19	14	10...
Mallinckrodt	15	18	9...
R. & H.....	14	22	10...
Lanman-Kemp	12	24	9...
Cyanamid	11	22	9...

* Including handicap.

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

BALTIMORE, March 29, 1932.

McCormick & Co., who have occupied the position of tail-enders in the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling League, gave an exhibition of virtuosity in the contests last night, rolling up three victories against Sharp & Dohme, and tieing for fifth position with the Loewy Drug Company. Team totals follow:—

	Pins		
McCormick & Co.....	951	923	9...
Sharp & Dohme.....	818	845	8...
Bromo-Seltzer	839	885	9...
Noxzema	820	917	8...
Armstrong Cork.....	860	860	8...
Loewy Drug.....	792	808	7...

These results leave the teams in the following positions:—

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	P.C...
Noxzema	30	15	.6...
Bromo-Seltzer	25	20	.5...
Armstrong Cork.....	24	21	.5...
Loewy Drug.....	20	25	.4...
Sharp & Dohme.....	18	27	.4...
McCormick & Co.....	18	27	.4...

Trade News Briefs

Norsk Hydro A/S has decided to discontinue the manufacture of calcium nitrate at its Heroya (Norway) plant. Instead, nitrate of soda is to be made which at the beginning was merely a by-product. Activities of Norsk Hydro A/S have had to be curtailed recently and 600 workers have been released although 3,000 or more still remain at work at the various plants.

The Associated Oil Company, subsidiary of the Tide Water Associated Oil Company, has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock. This was the first dividend on the issue since July 30, 1931, when 35 cents a share was paid. It was stated that the dividend was in the nature of a special distribution and further payments would depend upon earnings.

For the six months ended February 29, 1932, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company showed a net profit of $1,073,002, after depreciation, federal taxes and other charges. This was equal to 69 cents per share on 600,000 common shares, after preferred dividends and compared with a net of $1,369,971 or $1.07 a common share, in the corresponding six months of the previous year.

Oil and gas operators in the Eastern fields will assemble in Wellsboro, N. Y., May 13 and 14 when the annual spring meeting of the Eastern division of the American Petroleum Institute will be held there. Sessions will be held in the Penn Wells Hotel and there will be a specially conducted inspection trip through the Wayne county, N. Y., and the Tioga county, Pa., gas fields.

Suits to recover net income taxes paid to the State of Oklahoma under protest will be filed by several corporations including the Gulf Pipe Line Company, the State has been notified by the protestants. Other suits will be started within thirty days, the State has been notified by several oil companies, railroads and other corporations, attacking the State's new corporation license tax law.

CALIFORNIA
Exchange
BRAND
Lemon Oil Orange
Does a complete flavoring job
Better—Cheaper—Continuously
AMERICAN MADE
Sold to the American Market exclusively through:
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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC. 78-84 Beekman Street, New York City
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
Producing Plants
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, California
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Domestic Acreage to Be Planted to Peppermint and Spearmint Subject of Debate---Citronella for Nearby Shipment Still Firm---Citrous Oil Sales Gain

Moderate revival in trade was noted in the essential oil market during the past week. Seasonable items such as lemon, orange, and lime oil were noted in more active request, though quantities contracted for could have been considerably larger without having reached normal trade in the materials. However, any gain was a welcome development and resulted in a market of steadier undertones so far as natural producers. Aromatic chemicals were somewhat lower in price under the influence of competition that was disposed to press more actively on a not too active consuming market.

Considerable consideration was being given the subject of the new crop domestic oils. Peppermint, spearmint, tansy, wormwood and wormseed were all discussed with reference to probable production during the coming year. Two views seemed to prevail. Some felt that low prices would discourage planting and result in a smaller production this year. Others averred that low prices to the producers would mean that they would have to plant more acreage in order to keep their income to a point dictated by actual living expenses. Attention is being centered mainly on peppermint, but other items were not neglected.

The movement in citrous oils gained moderately. Buyers were disposed to cover their Spring and early summer requirements and in view of the firm position held by prices for lemon, orange and lime, it was felt that those so covering their needs were acting wisely. The feature this year has been the excellent sales of domestic lemon oil under the "Four for Three" plan.

Far Eastern reports have not been so encouraging. The position of geranium oil from Reunion was one of much strength. Nearby shipments of citronella and lemongrass oils were firm because of the very small quantities that were available at this time. The more distant export positions were easier at the somewhat lower prices recently noted. Anise and cassia oils seemed to be easier in undertone, but no further decline in spot quotations for anise was noted, nor was cassia changed in the least.

Aromatic chemicals were more competitive and numerous instances of lower quotations prevailing under actual sales were noted during the period. The consumption of such materials has held up very well, but the dollar value of business being done has been dropping more or less steadily.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Alcohol, benzyl, 8c. per lb.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., 6c. per lb.
Benzyl benzoate, 5c. per lb.
Diphenyl oxide, 5c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, 15c. per lb.
Methylheptine carbonate, 75c. per oz.
Phenylaceticaldehyde, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
62.9	62.9	65.6	88.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Almond.—A slightly more active market was reported in this material, sweet true reaching a steadier position and holding firmly to the basis recently established. The market was 37½c. to 38c. per pound.

Angelica.—The competitive character of the spot market continued to the fore, but sellers repeated quotations at $20 to $21 per pound and on the surface at least did not seem disposed to accept less. Demand was negligible.

Anise.—Although quotations were minimum at 37c. per pound, intimations of an easier replacement position were noted, and some were of the opinion that the USP article might be obtained for slightly less money. Demand was very quiet.

Apricot Kernel.—Business was moderately active and resulted in market undertones being steady throughout the past week. Supplies were ample and showed a first cost that seemed to substantiate the prevailing quotation of 22c. to 24c. per pound.

Bay.—The business locally was confined to jobbing lots in most instances and on the whole volume was considerably below normal. However, in view of the well-supported primary market quotations, values on the spot have failed to develop weakness. They were very steady throughout the past week.

Birch Tar.—Prices were confirmed through two transacttions on the spot during the past week. Full market prices were paid. Competition was negligible, as the unsold stocks were considered to be inconsequential and unlikely to bring market prices to a weaker position.

Bergamot.—Undertones were very steady. While local demand was not very active, stocks of conservative size were held mainly in quarters with firm views as to values and hence the situation was one clear of weakness so far as the spot market was concerned. Demand continued along the somewhat narrow channels noted in recent weeks.

Bois de Rose.—Easier undertones in the shipment market were said to have developed some unsettlement in local circles. However, competition has already driven spot quotations to a comparatively low level, and there was no disposition to extend declines further last week.

Camphor.—All quotations were confirmed. The market was not active as to demand; rather, it was a somewhat routine affair. However, stability of prices was attributed to the absence of weakness in the primary market.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—More inquiry and a moderate gain in sales volume were reported locally last week. It was the first improvement noted for some time past and gave to the spot a steadier undertone in all instances.

Cassia.—More competition in the import market was noted, but spot quotations for the USP oil remained steady under the influence of a moderate and well-maintained demand from consuming channels. Quotations were steady at $1 to $1.10 per pound.

Cedarleaf.—Orders came in irregularly and involved quantities rarely in excess of jobbing lots. Stocks were ample and were not being reduced very fast, and hence the undertone of the market was one favorable for those with firm orders in hand for substantial quantities.

Cedarwood.—The tendency toward more active competition noted of late was still present in the market during the past week. Quotations were 30c. to 32c. per pound but on quantity lots it appeared likely that a shade more attractive figure might be named in some directions. There is some difference in quality of oil available in this market.

Citronella.—The situation has changed very little. On the whole, the nearby shipment positions of this oil were firm and the sole hope for lower quotations rests in the delivery of ample quantities at the shipment ports some time in the more distant future. Demand for spot goods was fairly active within jobbing limits.

Eucalyptus.—The market was somewhat unsettled and an easier undertone to prices prevailed without there having been any actual reduction in the open quotations for the material. Stocks to be carried along into the somewhat slower period of the year seemed to be fair in size.

Geranium.—The prices quoted lowest on the spot were subject to goods being unsold and the tendency of those selling at such levels was to conserve their supply by restricting quantities delivered on individual orders. The wide range in values continued to reflect the differences in sellers' opinions as to values. Demand has been fairly active.

Ginger.—Raw material underwent another substantial drop in price, becoming close to the low point last year. Furthermore, the market was without potential strength. Distilled ginger oil remained steady but there

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

MOHAWK
OIL PEPPERMINT

SHREWD manufacturers are anticipating their present and future requirements due to present attractive prices, and being shrewd on prices they are also shrewd on quality and are specifying Mohawk Brand Oil Peppermint.

Mohawk Brand Oil Peppermint is preferred by manufacturers because it is a product of unexcelled odor and delicacy of flavor—because it is redistilled by MM&R from specially selected natural oils—because it is protected by the famous Mohawk seal.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD
(INCORPORATED)
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Representatives in the Principal Cities of the United States

OIL OF LEMON
California Coldpressed, Exchange Brand

For a limited time only you may avail yourself of a special introductory offer in connection with OIL OF LEMON *California Coldpressed*, Exchange Brand.

The oil is of a superfine quality. The value, we unhesitatingly declare to be the best available, regardless of source or brand.

A prompt request will bring a sample and full details.

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D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Inc.
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MYSORE GOVERNMENT
SANDALWOOD OIL
Distilled from Santalum Album
INSIST ON ORIGINAL CANS AND CASES
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada
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D&O ESTABLISHED IN 1798 *The Standard of Quality!*
AROMATIC CHEMICALS
NATURAL FLOWER OILS and
KINDRED FLORAL PRODUCTS
COMPOUNDED PERFUME BASES
Our facilities through our own manufacturing plant and those cooperating with us — Fabriques deLaire and J. Mero & Boyveau—are unequalled. Communicate with us in confidence on any of your perfume problems.
DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 VARICK STREET - NEW YORK, N. Y.
The integrity of the house is reflected in the quality of its products. © 1932

were more sellers offering at the recently minimum quotations.

Juniper.—A steady and well sustained call for good quality oil was reported in support of an unchanged price position for such material. Lower quality goods were easier because of the import position of the article. Quotations were on a favorable basis for import.

Lemon.—Undertones in the market were very steady. The cables from Italy failed to reflect any tendency toward price reductions and it appeared likely that consumers would have to pay approximately present quotations during the consuming season ahead. Californian oil was well stabilized as to price and a large tonnage has been sold under the "Four for Three" plan.

Lemongrass.—More distant futures were somewhat easier but the nearby shipment position of this article continued firm owing to lack of offerings for prompt despatch. The local market has been very steady for some time past and prices were well maintained under quiet demand last week.

Lime.—Increased demand is expected to develop as spring advances and summer requirements of the ginger ale manufacturers are covered. Prices have become steadier after a series of declines and during the past week took on a firmer aspect generally.

Orange.—Sales against summer requirements of the soft drink trade have become more numerous and have raised sales volume moderately. They have also contributed to the maintenance of a very steady price position for all kinds of this oil. Stocks available in the market at the present time can care for early spring requirements readily.

Patchouli.—Quotations were $3.35 to $3.75 per pound, the more favorable quotations reflecting the reduced cost of the raw material from which this oil is produced. Demand continued to cover the immediate requirements of most buyers.

Peppermint. — The situation has changed little. Considerable speculation regarding the Spring planting was noted and the consensus was that need for money would cause the farmers to put a good sized crop into the ground in Michigan and Indiana. There is a certain amount of bearish crop news spreading from the primary market, but in this market the tendency is to discount it considerably. Stocks of oil are well held in primary markets despite the absence of much demand.

Sassafras. — Demand for artificial oil was said to be very good in most quarters, the recent reduction in prices having induced some expansion of interest. Natural oil was quiet as to demand and sold in jobbing lots for the greater portion of the period.

Spearmint. — Low prices, but firm undertones prevailed. Stocks to be carried over into the new year are fair in size, yet should not be considered as an adverse element in the general situation. More important is the quantity of land to be planted this Spring and it is now believed that a crop of normal size will go into the ground.

Spruce.—Sales confirmed quotations on the basis of 80c. to 85c. per pound. Transactions have not been numerous of late, but the slight gain in interest served to confirm the views of most holders. Stocks held in this market were ample in size and well distributed.

Tansy. — Unsold stocks in the hands of producers and dealers make up a fair supply of this article and constituted a reserve that may ultimately affect prices to be paid for new crop goods when ready. Preparations for the new crop are going forward steadily and no shortage in stocks is forecast at this time.

Thyme. — The foreign markets received numerous inquiries, according to agents for the shippers and in every instance the views of sellers abroad were firmly maintained. Bids were rejected. Spot business was quiet, but quotations were steady in all quarters.

Vetiver. — The movement was in light volume and the market as a whole was said to be quiet and without improvement generally. Quotations were dull but appeared to be unchanged at $4.25 to $4.50 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Alcohol, Benzyl. — Lowest quotations were down a shade to the basis of 67c. per pound. According to seller and quality, the range was to $2 per pound. Demand was mainly for prompt requirements.

Diphenyl Oxide. — Sales were made at $1 per pound and the range as to quantity was to $1.25. The slight decline was caused by a more competitive situation having developed.

Linalyl Acetate. — Sales continued in good volume and the market was considerably improved by the increased call. Sales gained under the influence of more favorable quotations and during the past week the market prevailed at $1.85 to $3.70 per pound, quoted according to quality.

Methylheptine Carbonate.—The price by the ounce ranged $1.25 to $2.50 per pound, covering questions of quality in most instances. Competition was a deal more active in some directions.

Pond's Extract Co. Cited By F.T.C. for Advertising

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29, 1932.

Testimonial advertising used by the Pond's Extract Company, New York city, manufacturer of a line of toilet preparations, is the subject of a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, which declares that endorsements of the company's products were obtained from a number of prominent women for sums ranging from $100 to $10,000, but that the advertising implied that the testimonials were voluntary.

Endorsements were obtained also, the complaint says, from stage and screen stars, to whom publicity is desirable, who received from the company a valuable consideration by way of publicity resulting from use of the testimonials. In most cases, it is stated, the endorsements were accompanied by photographs, and by laudatory statements by the company. In some instances the company bound endorsers not to give testimonials in regard to toilet goods of competitors for a certain period of time, the complaint declares.

The advertising has appeared in periodicals of national circulation and constitutes a large part of the sales effort of the company, the commission says.

ESSENTIAL OILS

H. C. RYLAND, Inc.
161-3 Water St., New York

make — quality

OENANTHIC ETHER
FORMIC ETHER
AMYL FORMATE
METHYL BENZOATE
AMYL VALERATE
ETHYL VALERATE
ISO-VALERIC ACID
ETHYL BENZOATE

INCORPORATED 1882

The Northwestern Chemical Company

The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World

WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Flowers

(Continued from page 43)

Jaborandi.—Quotations were 9½c. to 10c. per pound under competition and were done during the past week under such conditions. The size of the parcels under request were uniformly small.

Passion Flower.—Quotations were 4½c. to 5c. per pound and some were disposed to reject orders tendered at less than the 5c. figure. However, there seemed to be ample supplies of the article available here and in the primary market and hence improvement in values did not appear to be likely at an early time.

Peppermint.—Domestic goods were available at 22c. per pound, while for foreign goods upwards of 28c. per pound was wanted, according to dealer and quantity. The demand was for small quantities only.

Tansy.—Local quotations were shaded to 12c. to 13c. per pound, and the market was fairly easy because of the competition caused by light demand and a tendency to shop thoroughly before placing orders.

Thyme.—The market was steady. Demand has gained moderately and given to the local situation more support than had been current for some time past. Quotations were 5½c. to 6c. per pound for French. The Spanish was nominal at 5½c. but was hard to find.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides.—Prices remained strong. Stocks of Russian flies were small and could not be replaced readily; the replacement cost would be high. Chinese flies were supplying most of the current demand and not all dealers were able to supply them.

Colocynth.—Quotations were 16c. to 17c. per pound and in some quarters stocks were reported unreplaced. The situation was fairly steady and holdings were sufficient in size to care for requirements of buyers well into the future.

Kamala.—The market was 40c. to 45c. per pound. One large dealer was out of stocks. Demand continued along quiet lines that covered the prompt needs of most manufacturing consumers.

Kola Nuts.—Sales were made in a small way at 5c. to 6c. per pound, being a decline of ½c. The usual improvement in demand during the Spring months has yet to develop.

Papain.—New arrivals were in the market and powdered goods were available at the lower quotation of $1.90 to $1.95 per pound, the range prevailing according to quantity taken.

Roots

Arnica.—The market remained dull, quiet and easy at 38c. to 40c. per pound, quoted according to dealer. All reported buyers to be without interest at the present time.

Culvers.—A sale was made at 10c. per pound during the week, the quantity being of fairly substantial size and placed under competitive conditions that brought about the decline in quotations. The range as to seller was to 11c.

Dandelion.—Good quality German root was available at 11c. to 12c. per pound as to quantity required. The import cost was low and easy. Improvement in demand is expected to come with the spring months.

Derris.—Goods on spot were offered at 24c. to 25c. per pound and the market undertone was quiet owing to the irregular and generally light demand for prompt delivery parcels. The article has not caught on as much as some had expected when its use as an insecticide was advanced in this country.

Jalap.—Powdered root was shaded to 22c. per pound for the U.S.P. quality. The range for powder according to test was to 36c. per pound. Whole root was unchanged. Demand was reported improved and considerably more steady.

Kava Kava.—Demand was slight and the market was easier and more competitive on the basis of 13c. to 14c. per pound, being a decline of 1c. from former open quotations.

Rhubarb.—Inquiry was moderately active and a steady undertone prevailed among the leading dealers. Offerings of shipment goods were ample in quantity and no danger of a shortage could be seen last week.

Turmeric.—Madras root was shaded to 5⅝c. to 6c. per pound. Alleppy was easy without being changed. Demand was on a hand-to-mouth basis throughout the entire period.

Seeds

Canary.—Because of sharp reductions in the import cost of the article, quotations for spot goods were reduced to the following basis:—Argentine, 3.10c. to 3½c. per pound; Morocco, 3¾c. to 4c.; Turkish, 3¾c. to 4c.

Caraway.—Quotations were advanced ⅛c. to the basis of 5⅜c. to 5¾c. per pound, reflecting a firmer situation in the Holland market.

Celery.—Cables indicated a stronger market in Marseilles and caused an advance of ¼c. to the basis of 18½c. to 19c. per pound on the spot. Demand gained somewhat with the strengthening of the local situation.

Flea (Psyllium).—French goods were lower at 16c. to 19c. per pound, ranging according to quality, seller, and quantity desired. Blonde seed from India was very steady at 7½c. to 8c. per pound. Some dealers intimated that the cheapness of French seed has caused some contraction in sales of the Indian article.

Larkspur.—Offerings at 27c. to 28c. per pound on the spot reflected a 1c. decline in local quotations when competition and firm orders in hand forced the issue. Volume was fair.

Mustard.—Dutch yellow was advanced in price to the basis of 7c. to 7½c. per pound. Other kinds of mustard seed remained unchanged. The stronger position of sterling exchange on a higher basis has tended to reduce the advantage enjoyed by London sellers during the decline in the value of the pound sterling. Demand on the spot continued to be routine in volume.

Poppy.—Dutch was higher at 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound, according to quantity and seller. The replacement cables indicated more stability and sturdier undertones in the market abroad.

Quince.—Demand was very good and the recent advances in prices were consolidated into a strong position by the close of the past week. The market was quoted $1.25 to $2.25 per pound according to seller and quality.

Spices

Cassia Buds.—The market eased back to the basis of 19c. to 20c. per pound. Supplies have become more readily obtainable in the local market and hence the situation has become easier while prices have moved in favor of buyers.

Clove.—Zanzibar clove reacted downward to the basis of 12c. to 12½c. per pound, but the Madagascar article held at 12½c. to 12¾c., though it was none too steady thereat. Replacement offerings were fair in size, but the foreign situation has yet to develop weakness likely to find reflection in an important decline in spot quotations.

Ginger.—African root declined somewhat sharply to the basis of 4¼c. to 4½c. per pound during the past week. Jamaica root, on the contrary, continued the advance started some weeks back when underproduction was forecast for the new crop. Prices were:—Medium bold, 12c. to 12½c. per pound; grinding, bright, 9¼c. to 9½c.; dark, 8½c. to 9c.; Japanese, 8c. to 8½c., the latter reflecting the steadier position of Japanese exchange.

Peppers.—Lampong sunk to the level of Alleppy pepper, being quoted at 10¾c. to 11c. per pound. Quotations for Japanese chillies, No. 1, were down to 16c. to 16½c. per pound and the old crop goods were easier, though not changed. Mombassa peppers were also easier on the basis of the recent decline. White peppers were quiet as to demand and unchanged as to price.

Pimento.—Sales were said to have been made at 4c. to 4¼c. per pound, being a fractional advance that indicated a less competitive spot market throughout the past week.

Cinchona in India

At the end of the fiscal year 1930-31 there were 2,658 acres in Bengal, India, under cinchona cultivation. The yield of cinchona bark during the period totalled 1,476,000 pounds, compared with 1,130,400 pounds in the preceding year, according to a report on the Government Cinchona Plantations and Factory in Bengal. The output of cinchona derivatives was as follows: Quinine sulphate, 43,000 pounds; cinchona febrifuge, 20,200 pounds; other quinine salts, 600 pounds.

Cinchona bark from Java and Burma is also used in the Bengal factory. The total consumption of quinine in India is said to approximate 211,000 pounds annually.

Trade News Briefs

The Meht & Daniel Corporation, botanical drugs and essential oils, this city, has moved from 99 John street to 129 Fulton street.

The Shoshone Mercury Company, Seattle, Wash., is taking over ten additional cinnabar claims on Nigger Creek, in the Blewett, Wash., district.

J. H. A. Fink, export manager for John Powell & Co., pyrethrum specialist and botanical drug importer, this city, has returned from a business trip to Porto Rico, where his itinerary included visits to San Juan, Rio Piedras, Hato Rey, Caguas, Sanata Isabel, Arecibo, Mayaguez, Bayamon, and Toa Baja.

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Crude Menhaden Oil Sells at Decline---Chinawood Again Lower---Coconut Quiet and Easier---Perilla Shaded---Tallow Offerings Light, Market Steady

Quotations on animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases still had a downward trend last week, although changes were comparatively narrow. Offerings of many products were rather light, but the effects of competition were still noticeable in the absence of any broadening of trade. A fair volume of inquiries was received for some commodities, but disturbing events at Washington, a further decline in cottonseed oil and weakness in the market for securities had a tendency to make buyers cautious.

Chinawood oil was easier, offerings being reported here and on the coast at lower prices. Occasional inquiries were noted from local and other consumers, but purchases were apparently limited to comparatively small quantities. Offerings from abroad were reported as light. Changes in silver and Chinese exchange were moderate. Corn oil was easy owing to weakness in competing product.

Coconut oil was quiet and offerings were reported on the coast at lower prices. There was no increase in offerings of bulk oil from the Far East and quotations were generally nominal. Perilla and refined rapeseed oil were easier owing to an absence of demand of importance.

Among the animal products, cash lard was in fair demand, though purchasing by local and other consumers was generally of a conservative character. The export movement was rather light. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets were generally small and hog quotations did not show much change. Tallow met with a fairly active inquiry. Offerings from producers were light and the market retained a steady tone.

Grease was in fair request from local and outside buyers and prices were generally maintained at previous levels. Stearin was quiet, with offerings light and prices steady. Animal oils met with a routine call. Imported degras was easier with offerings somewhat freer. Sales of crude menhaden oil were reported at a decline.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Chinawood oil, spot, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Pacific Coast, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, spot, cooperage, ¼c. per lb.
Pacific Coast, ¼c. per lb.
Degras, crude, imported, ¼c. to ⅜c. per lb.
Lard, City, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Western, 15c. to 20c. per 100 lbs.
Menhaden oil, crude, 1½c. per gal.
Peanut oil, crude, mills, tanks, ⅛c. per lb.
Perilla oil, ¼c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, refined, bbls., 1c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
73.3	73.6	74.2	91.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—The markets here and on the Pacific Coast had an easy tone in the absence of any material improvement in demand from consumers. A somewhat better inquiry from consumers was noted at times as a result of recent shading of prices, but no transactions of importance were noted, although occasional sales of a car or two were reported. There was no marked change in the situation abroad, but competition among sellers here and on the coast was keener. Reports were current of offerings at as low as 5c. per pound in tankcars, nearby shipment from the Pacific Coast, though sellers' ideas in some cases were ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound above that figure. Locally offerings were reported at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound in tankcars and 6c. to 6¼c. per pound in drums. Offerings from abroad were generally reported as light.

Coconut.—Domestic markets had an easy tone last week, as trade here and on the coast continued rather disappointing, although a fair inquiry was noted in some quarters at times. As a rule, however, purchasing was limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities for prompt or nearby shipment. On the coast there were offerings early in the week at 3⅜c. per pound, prompt shipment in tankcars, and later on offerings were noted at 3¼c. per pound, showing a decline of ¼c. per pound as compared with the minimum quotation named at the close of the previous week. Offerings of futures were light with quotations ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound above spot and nearby positions, but consumers manifested little interest in distant deliveries. Here 3¾c. per pound appeared to be an inside figure for prompt shipment in tankcars. Quotations on oil in cooperage were shaded about ⅛c. per pound. There was no increase in offerings of bulk oil for shipment from the Far East; in a nominal way 3⅝c. per pound was quoted, New York basis.

Corn.—The market for crude had an easy tone, being influenced by weakness in cottonseed oil and other competing products. There was no pressure of offerings, and quotations underwent little change during the week, figures apparently being more or less nominal. The inquiry was light, consumers being inclined to hold off for further developments.

Mustard.—The market was steady at recently prevailing prices with a fair inquiry.

Olive.—Quotations on foots remained about where they were in the previous week, the tone of the market being steady. There was a fair inquiry for small or moderate lots. Offerings were reported as light on spot and for arrival. The market for denatured oil was quiet with offerings light and prices steady.

Palm.—The market had a steady tone in the absence of any increase in offerings from abroad, where, according to some reports, the tone of the markets was steadier than was recently the case. There was a fair inquiry reported in some quarters, but such transactions as were noted were limited to comparatively small lots.

Peanut.—Crude was quiet, with offerings light and prices about stationary. According to an official report, peanut growers in this country intend to increase the 1932 acreage about 10 percent as compared with 1931. However, if the acreage harvested for peanuts this year should bear the usual relation to that intended, there will be an increase of about 7 percent over the acreage harvested last year.

Perilla.—The markets here and on the coast had an easy tone. On the coast offerings were reported at 4⅛c. to 4¼c. per pound in tankcars, and it was said to be possible to shade that figure slightly on a bid.

Poppyseed.—The market was steady at the decline previously noted with trade quiet.

Rapeseed.—Demand was rather quiet and the market was somewhat easier, offerings being noted at 38c. to 39c. per gallon for refined on spot in cooperage.

Sesame.—The market was rather quiet, but offerings were light and the tone continued steady, previous quotations remaining in effect.

Soybean.—Trade was quiet, with the market steady at recently prevailing prices. According to a government report, intentions of farmers to plant soybeans for the current season indicated on March 1 an acreage for harvest slightly below that of last year. However, very different trends are shown in the North and the South. The North Central states, as a whole, where most of the soybeans for crushing are produced, show intentions for a downward adjustment of about 7 percent. Illinois, which leads in the production of soybeans for oil, shows an intended decrease of 16 percent as compared with the acreage harvested in 1931. An increase of 12 percent is indicated in Iowa. Approximately 600,000 bushels of the 1931 crop had been exported up to March 1.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	3,073,650	....
Saturday	663,950	....
Monday	....	....
Tuesday	....	....
Wednesday	2,702,700	....
Thursday	....	....
Totals	6,440,300	....
Since January 1:—		
This year	64,504,100	1,793,008
Last year	52,971,980	1,409,020

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 28, 1932.

Activity in vegetable oils in this market over the past week proved to be very limited and except for a few scattered sales here and there of unimportant consequence, not much more than a nominal quotation market appeared to have existed. The tone was poor and source offerings were down. Recent peace developments in China have had an adverse effect on Oriental oils, particularly chinawood, which has dropped faster than might otherwise have been expected lately.

COCONUT—Weaker, with offerings at 3⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for spot and future positions.

CHINAWOOD — Weaker at 5¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for all positions until next fall. Reaction from settlement of Chinese troubles has now put this oil lower than ordinarily might have been expected.

SOYBEAN — Unchanged, with no demand. Prices are quoted:—Imported soybean oil, 5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports; refined Manchurian oil, 6c. per pound in drums for small lots, with crude bulk, f.a.q., at 2.75c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in bond for nearby shipment. Domestic oil in tankcars offered from 2½c. to 3c. per pound, f.o.b. cars, mills, Eastern points. Small lots available at 4⅜c. per pound in drums, ex warehouse, San Francisco.

PERILLA—Perilla oil is weaker, with quotations made from 4¾c. to 4½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports in tank-

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Branches and stocks in all large cities

cars for contracts covering a range of positions.

HEMPSEED — Nominally quoted at 5½c. per pound in drums, duty paid, Pacific Coast ports.

RAPESEED—Quoted at 4½c. per pound in tankcars in bond for denatured refined, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for nearby positions. In absence of recent offerings, it is thought this price might be shaded a little. Domestic blown rapeseed oil offered at 65c. per gallon of 8 pounds in drums, delivered San Francisco.

TEASEED—Some teaseed was sold last week at 6¾c. per pound in drums, c.i.f. San Francisco, for shipment.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

Continued quietness and relatively small trade is reported in most products in the vegetable oil market here. Over the last few days buyers have continued to hold back from anything like a free participation in the market and are mostly limiting their activity market-wise to inquiries and watching of market development. Coconut remains dull and quiet, unchanged. Corn oil is easier in some quarters. Chinawood is dull on light takings. Soybean and peanut both are subject to slack interest.

COCONUT—Crude coconut oil is quoted 3½c. per pound, sales, prompt or over a moderate period, Pacific Coast. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted 3½c., sales, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Crude, low acid, is quoted 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per pound outside, and 3⅜c., Chicago, nominal, prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6¾c. to 7c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is ruling here on a basis of 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, largely nominal, Pacific Coast. Chicago, tanks, 6¾c. to 7c.

SOYBEAN — Domestic, prompt, tanks, Midle West mills, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound; refined, tanks, 4c. to 4¼c.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 4½c. to 5c. per pound, prompt shipment. Edible, barrels, car lots, 6¾c. to 7c.; barrels, less than car lots, 7¼c. to 7½c.

Oil Imports in February

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1932.

Importations of vegetable oils during February were as follows:—

Edible Oils:—	Pounds	Value
Olive, pkgs., less than 40 lbs.	3,313,045	$333,724
Olive, other edible	3,351,437	310,405
Peanut	97,188	6,620
Other edible	192,920	6,819
Inedible Oils:—		
Chinawood	3,476,012	188,566
Coconut	31,655,460	947,531
Palm	18,818,724	604,371
Inedible oils for Mechanical or Manufacturing Purposes:—		
Olive, sulphured or foots	3,090,762	97,966
Other inedible olive	1,502,952	100,045
Rapeseed, gallons	107,064	33,980
Palm kernel	146,385	5,792
Rapeseed, gallons	114,390	32,106
Perilla	1,016,802	40,817
Other expressed oils free.	1,207,371	44,678
Other expressed oils dutiable	286,517	29,824

Copra

Domestic markets still had a rather easy appearance last week in the absence of any improvement in demand from consumers. There was no pressure of offerings, however, and quotations remained about where they were at the close of the previous week. Consumers were disposed to hold off for further developments in the situation abroad.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 28, 1932.

The copra market here is unchanged at 2.10c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, although the European market continues on a higher parity. Sales are reported to be slow, with interest routine. Meals are quoted as follows:—Domestic, spot and future on contracts, $21; Japanese, March-April, duty paid, $20; Manila, prompt, $21.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1932.

The Manila copra market was quiet last week with production and arrivals small because of the Easter holidays, the Department of Commerce is informed by a cable from Manila. Three mills were opperating. Prices, March 26, were:—Manila, Hondagua, and Cebu, 8.3 pesos per 100 kilos; Legaspi, 8.5 pesos.

Animal Oils

Degras.—There was a fair inquiry, but actual business was apparently limited as a rule to comparatively small or moderate quantities, consumers being disinclined to anticipate. Offerings of German and English were noted at concessions of ¼c. to ½c. per pound.

Lard.—Business lacked snap, few buyers being disposed to purchase ahead, but in some quarters a better inquiry was noted for small lots from local and outside consumers. Export trade was quiet.

Neatsfoot.—The market had a steady tone. There was no broadening of trade, consumers being interested as a rule merely in small or moderate quantities for prompt shipment.

Tallow.—There was a fair demand for moderate quantities and the market remained steady.

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

With raw materials apparently still striving to stabilize themselves around the lows of the long decline, there is little strength in evidence in animal oils. However, the tone is still moderately firm on a rather restricted type of dealings and prices are mostly unchanged. Inquiry is fair.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS—Common, domestic, 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound; common, English, 4¾c.; neutral, domestic, 7c. to 7¼c.

LARD—No. 1, 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound; No. 2, 6½c. to 7c.; extra, 7½c. to 7¾c.

OLEO—No. 1, 6½c. to 6¾c.; No. 2, 6c. to 6¼c.

TALLOW—Acidless, 6½c. to 6¾c.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
*Friday	....	....
Saturday	....	130
Monday	495	350
Tuesday	1,238	305
Wednesday	15	....
Thursday	364	300
Totals	2,112	1,085
Since January 1:—		
This year	28,709	13,735
Last year	27,418	13,891

*Holiday.

Fish Oils

Cod.—The local market for Newfoundland cod oil remained steady in the absence of any change in the primary market, where stocks are reported to have been closely cleaned up, with no prospect of an increase in supplies in the near future. The market here was quiet, consumers apparently being disposed to hold off for developments. Previous quotations were repeated.

Menhaden.—Crude was easier. The lowest figure openly named by sellers was 17c. per gallon, but business was reported to have been closed at 15½c. per gallon, f.o.b. Baltimore in tankcars, the quantity sold being put at 12 to 15 cars. The market here for refined oil remained steady. Trade was quiet so far as new business was concerned, buyers being inclined to curtail purchases pending new developments in the situation. Offerings were light, with previous selling schedules generally adhered to.

Sperm.—The market remained steady on the basis of previous quotations. A fair inquiry was noted.

Whale.—The market for refined oil was steady, but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. Occasional inquiries were noted, but actual business was apparently limited to unimportant quantities. Quotations were maintained at former levels. Crude was quiet with quotations nominal.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 28, 1932.

Fish oils on the Pacific Coast are firm, but remain almost entirely dormant in a market about devoid of any real buying or selling interest. So far as the majority of buyers are concerned at this time, fish oils are not worth the money. On the other hand, however, sellers are quite determined in their own ideas and have even raised their previous prices somewhat, based on stock scarcity. The asking price on California sardine oil was advanced considerably on receipt of a lone inquiry and holders are making it plain that they are not going to bear down with any selling pressure just now. Some dealers appear to be convinced that they will ultimately get 20c. per gallon for their sardine oil. Sardine oil for poultry feeding continues to move out in fair amount.

SARDINE—Spot California sardine oil variously quoted up to 20c. per gallon, f.o.b. tankcars, Monterey, with buyers' ideas around 15c. to 16c. Biologically tested oil for poultry feeding quoted at 45c. to 50c. per gallon in drums, f.o.b. San Francisco.

SALMON—Quoted at 20c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast points.

PILCHARD (Canadian) — Nominally quoted at 17½c. per gallon in bond, f.o.b. Pacific Northwest.

HERRING—Nominally quoted at 20c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

It is proving to be a difficult task to inject any particular strength into fish oils. No show of interest of any variety or extent is noted at this time. Some very slight indications of further price shading are reported, although prices mostly are relatively stable. Inquiries on West Coast oils are rather slack.

COD—Newfoundland, 25c. to 27c. per gallon; domestic, 27c. to 28c.

MENHADEN—Light pressed, 33c. to 35c. per gallon.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, 21c. to 22c. per gallon.

SARDINE — Light California, Pacific Coast, 16c. to 17c. per gallon.

London Sperm Oil Prices

Quotations on sperm oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
*Saturday	..	..
*Monday	..	..
Tuesday	19	0
Wednesday	19	0
Thursday	19	0
Friday	19	0

*Holiday.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The market retained a steady tone and quotations were generally maintained at previous levels. There was no snap to business, but a fair demand for the various grades was noted in some quarters.

Lard.—There was apparently no broadening of trade, consumers in many cases being disinclined to purchase ahead to any extent, but a fair demand was noted for moderate quantities. Price movements were within comparatively small limits. Receipts of live hogs were light.

Stearin.—Demand was rather slow, but there was no pressure of offerings and the market remained steady.

Tallow.—The market continued to be characterized by a steady tone. A fair volume of inquiries was received in some quarters, but actual business apparently did not involve large individual lots. Offerings were light throughout the week and quotations were maintained. There was no auction in London last week.

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

Small swings each way in the cash lard market and a slow and indecisive type of activity in tallows, greases and stearins are reported in this market in the last few days. No large amount of market participation in any division is indicated. On the whole, the tone has been easy, but prices are not greatly changed, except for some slight easing in one or two grades of tallows and greases. Export lard activity is moderate. Lard business has watched hog prices closely.

The range of lard quotations from the opening on Saturday, March 26, to the close on Friday, April 1, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Thurs.
Cash	$4.60	$4.65	$4.45	$4.45	$4.65
May	4.67	4.82	4.52	4.52	4.72
July	4.90	4.90	4.70	4.70	4.87

TALLOWS (tierces)—Edible, 3¼c. to 3⅜c. per pound; fancy, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; prime packers', 3c. to 3¼c.; No. 1 packers', 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; prime renderers', 2¾c. to 3c.; No. 1 renderers', 2⅜c. to 2½c.; No. 1 country, 2½c. to 2⅝c.; B country, 1¼c. to 1½c.

GREASES (tierces)—Pigsfoot, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound; choice white, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.; choice white export, 3⅜c. to 3½c.; A white, 2½c. to 2¾c.; B white, 2⅛c. to 2¼c.; crackling, 2c. to 2¼c.; packers' brown, 1¼c. to 1½c.; bone naphtha, 1½c. to 1⅝c.

STEARINS (barrels) — Prime oleo, 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound, nominal, Chicago; lard, 6c. to 6½c.; A white grease, 3½c. to 3¾c.; A white grease, export, 3¾c. to 4c.; yellow grease, 2¾c. to 3c.; extra oleo stocks, 5c. to 5¼c.; No. 2, 4½c. to 4¾c. (oleo stocks in car lots).

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	913	.....	.....
Monday	6,644	.....	.....
Tuesday	4,628	.....	.....
Wednesday	4,675	.....	.....
Thursday	525	.....	.....
Friday	2,550	.....	.....
Totals	19,935	.....	.....

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow, and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Thursday	1,676,038	12,000	.....	.....
*Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	56,075	.....	.....	.....
Monday	737,710	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	274,400	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday.	346,645	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	1,262,490	8,800	.....	.....
Totals	4,353,358	20,800	.....	.....
Prev. wk.	6,242,890	21,200	.....	.....
Last year.	5,257,090	.....	.....	344,000
Since Jan.1—				
This yr.	79,977,680	607,400	.....	804,000
Last yr.	138,631,287	234,400	63,200	7,283,200

* Holiday.

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot. s.	d.	Mar. s.	d.	May. s.	d.	Sept. s.	d.
Saturday	39	6	..	..	36	3	37	3
*Monday	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	39	6	..	..	35	6	36	6
Wednesday	39	6	..	..	35	3	36	3
Thursday	39	3	..	..	35	3	36	3
Friday	39	0	..	..	34	9	36	0

* Holiday.

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice. s.	d.	Fine, good mixed. s.	d.
Saturday	24	9	23	9
*Monday	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	24	6	24	0
Wednesday	24	6	24	0
Thursday	24	0	23	6
Friday	23	6	23	0

* Holiday.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—A fair inquiry continued to be noted in some quarters, though there was no snap to trade, many consumers still being disinclined to purchase in advance of requirements. Previous quotations remained in effect.

Stearic Acid.—The market retained a steady tone in the absence of any change in the position of raw material and selling schedules were maintained at previous levels. There was a fair movement into consuming channels on contracts and transient orders.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

Fatty acids prices, while unchanged, are apparently rather firm. Buyers are a little more interested, although the business is still not what sellers would like to see it. Orders continue to be limited to small lots, although the aggregate of the business done seems to be a little better in the last few days on various items. Coconut material continues to be largely on a nominal basis. Special cottonseed products are firm. Red oils are slow and dull. Stearic acids reveal little in the way of important changes.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c. per pound, tankcar; barrels, car lots, 4c. to 4⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; coconut, tankcar, 5½c. per pound, nominal; barrels, car lots, 5¾c.; barrels, less than car lots, 6c.; cottonseed, tankcar, 3¾c. to 3⅞c.; barrels, car lots, 4c. to 4⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. Settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2⅛c. to 2¼c.; boiled down soapstock, 65 percent basis, 2⅜c. to 2⅝c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, ⅞c. to 1c.

STEARIC ACID — Distilled, single press, bags, 7½. to 8c. per pound; double press, 8c. to 8½c.; triple, bags, 10¾c. to 11¼c.; saponified, triple press, 11c. to 11½c.

RED OILS—Distilled or saponified, 6⅝c. to 7⅛c. per pound, drum lots; 7⅛c. to 7⅝c., barrels.

Trade News Briefs

Belgian imports of phosphatic materials, chiefly phosphate rock, totaled 406,989 tons in 1931, compared with 492,256 tons in 1930. Exports, chiefly basic slag, were 1,363,756 tons, compared with 1,313,824 tons.

With a view of encouraging the use of its high-grade fertilizer materials, the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada will erect a plant at Tadanac at an approximate cost of $50,000 for the manufacture of fertilizer distributer attachments. The attachments are to be designed for existing standard seed equipment in use in the Prairie Provinces and so constructed as to deposit the fertilizer in juxtaposition to the seed.

Net profits of $10,043,854 were reported by the Stanolind Pipe Line Company for the year ended December 31, 1931, after all charges. Net operating income amounted to $12,411,148. This was the first annual report of the company since the lines were acquired from the Sinclair Pipe Line Company and organized under the present title, the company being a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Samuel T. Hensel, who graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1872 and who was editor of Spatula for seven years, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Chemical Society, now living in Denver, Colo., was given the honorary recognition as a "Semi-Centennialist" by the alumni of his Alma Mater.

The United States Geological Survey has completed the manuscript of a report on the Fairbanks district, Alaska, by James M. Hill. This is one of the reports resulting from the special study of mineral resources in the area tributary to the Alaska Railroad that was carried on during the field season of 1931. The report when published will be accompanied by a geologic and topographic map of the Fairbanks district.

For the year ended December 31, 1931, the United States Smelting & Refining Company reported a net profit of $2,504,758, after interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion and other charges. This was equal to $1.45 a common share on 558,090 shares, after preferred dividends, and compared with a net profit of $3,699,655, or $3.54 a common share in 1930. The balance sheet, as of December 31 showed total assets of $78,474,783, against $79,473,258 at the end of 1930. Profit and loss surplus was $17,629,242, against the same amount in 1930.

For the year ended December 31, 1931, the American Maize Products Company reported a net income of $265,973, after depreciation and estimated Federal income tax. The net was equal to 53 cents a share on 300,000 no-par common shares, after preferred dividends, and it compared with a net income of $1,023,790, or $3.06 a common share, for the year 1930. In his letter to the stockholders, Donald K. David, president, said the management was able to effect substantial economies in operating expenses during the last half of the year. Current assets at December 31, 1931, were $2,861,818, and current liabilities were $451,476, comparing with $3,576,908 and $307,313, respectively, in 1930.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Refined Oil Futures More Active at a Decline--Renewed Liquidation--Switching from May to Later Months -- Weather Better and Farm Work Pushed

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was more active last week but this was at the expense of values, the drift of prices being downward. There was further liquidation for account of tired local and outside longs. Ring traders were inclined to sell in some cases on bearish developments in political and financial affairs. The stock market displayed weakness and the trend of various speculative commodities was downward at times.

Crude oil was easier in the South, sales being reported in the Valley and the Southeast at new low prices for the current movement. Offerings from crushers, however, were generally reported as light. Marketing of live hogs in parts of the West showed a decrease but this and other bullish features of the news of the week had little effect upon sentiment.

Reports in regard to new cotton crop preparations were rather more favorable. Weather conditions were better and field work was pushed, with planting under way in the Southeast as well as West of the Mississippi River.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

A fairly steady tone continued to prevail in most parts of the South. The Memphis market for futures was irregular, but spot quotations were fairly well maintained as a rule as offerings of products were light despite the liberal supplies of seed in the hands of crushers. In some sections, however, quotations on meal were shaded. Reports were current of a fair call from Western parts of the country where pasturage is still backward but as a rule purchasing was limited to moderate quantities. There were also reports of a somewhat better export inquiry.

The backwardness of preparations for the new cotton crop in many parts of the South together with uncertainty concerning the size of the next acreage is said to account in part for the attitude of sellers in the face of liberal and cheap supplies of products which compete with cottonseed cake and meal. Weather conditions last week were more favorable though temperatures in many sections were still rather low for this period of the year.

Quotations on 7 percent meal in the Southeast were generally held at about $13.50 to $14 per ton. In the Valley, 41 percent meal was quoted at $11.50 per ton. In the Southwest, 43 percent meal ranged from $13 to $13.50 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

The trend of refined cottonseed oil futures was downward much of the time last week, although there was more or less irregularity. Local and other longs were disposed to liquidate, however, and there was more or less bearish pressure. The market was more active. Not a little of the trading was in the form of switches from May to later months. In fact, operations of this character constituted the leading feature of the week's developments. May was switched to July at a difference of 20 points, to September at 30 points and to October at 35 points.

Factors having a tendency to create bearish sentiment were uncertainty and more or less fear regarding tax legislation at Washington, and weakness in the market for securities. Also the trend of lard, cotton, grain and live hogs was downward at times. There was little change in the character of reports concerning the condition of American trade in general. The weekly statement of freight car loadings showed an increase, but as a rule, the news of the week regarding many branches of industry and trade furnished nothing very encouraging. A fair demand was noted for some fats and oils but as a rule purchasing was limited to unimportant quantities. Consumers are still plainly disinclined in many cases to purchase ahead.

Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonseed products were generally reported as quiet, though a rather better inquiry was reported here and there. Crude oil was easy, although offerings were generally light. Sales were reported, however, of 2⅞c. per pound, showing a further decline. Producers in some cases are said to be sold ahead and not inclined to seek new business at existing values. Sales of tallow were reported here at steady quotations. Coconut oil was available at lower prices on the coast and sales of crude menhaden oil were reported at a decline. Business in lard compound was reported as quiet though prices were generally maintained at previous levels. The Hull market for cottonseed oil was easier, and the trend of lard prices in Liverpool was downward.

The export movement of lard continued disappointing. Clearances of that commodity from all ports in the United States for foreign countries during the period from January 1 to March 26 aggregated 163,673,000 pounds, or about 22,000,000 pounds less than in the corresponding period last year. Exports of lard compound composed of vegetable fats during the first two months of the current year were 559,948 pounds, against 912,917 pounds in the same time last year, while exports of compound made of animal fats were 155,275 pounds, against 221,353 pounds last year.

The movement of live hogs to Western markets showed a further shrinkage in some cases, although weather conditions were generally more favorable for marketing. Receipts at Chicago on Monday were 24,000 head, on Tuesday 13,000 head, on Wednesday 15,000 head, and on Thursday 16,000 head. Arrivals in the principal Western markets on Monday aggregated 80,500 head against 86,400 head on the same day last year; on Tuesday 83,600 against 105,400; on Wednesday 83,900 against 94,000, and on Thursday 60,200 against 72,800 head last year. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended March 26 was 239 pounds on the average, against 235 pounds in the previous week.

Reports from the South showed that preparations for the next cotton crop were pushed under more favorable weather conditions, but that in many sections this work is still backward. In some sections temperatures were still rather low for this period of the year, while in others the soil was still too wet for field work as a result of recent rains. Conflicting reports were received concerning the probable size of the next acreage. Indications are said to point to a reduction in the next area of 10 to 15 percent in parts of the belt, while the outlook is for an acreage of about the same size as last season in other sections. It is contended that one factor operating against any heavy reduction in the cotton acreage is the low prices prevailing for food crops.

The contention is also made that even with a reduction of 10 to 15 percent in the acreage a cotton crop of burdensome proportions could be raised if weather conditions during the growing season should prove exceptionally favorable. Correspondence from Atlanta stated that Federal loans for seed and fertilizers are being rapidly negotiated and that these loans are granted on condition that the borrower raise food and feedstuffs as well as cotton or other cash crops and restricts the cotton acreage where a farmer or renter devoted more than ten acres to cotton last year.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures for the week:—

Saturday, March 26, 1932

Holiday.

Monday, March 28, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
May	...	...	3.96@4.00	...
July	4.18	4.16	4.13@4.16	6
August	...	...	4.20@4.29	...
September	4.24	4.24	4.24@ ...	1
October	...	...	4.25@4.30	...
November	4.35	4.35	4.28@4.33	1
Total sales				8

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.90c.
Crude, Southeast, 2.87½@3.00c.
Valley, 3.00c.

Tuesday, March 29, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
May	3.99	3.99	3.95@4.00	2
July	4.18	4.18	4.14@4.16	3
August	...	...	4.20@4.35	...
September	4.25	4.25	4.24@4.28	1
October	4.32	4.31	4.28@4.31	2
November	...	...	4.30@4.37	...
Total sales				*28

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.90c.
Crude, Southeast, 2.87½@3.00c.
Valley, 2.87½@3.00c.

* Includes 20 switches.

Wednesday, March 30, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
May	3.91	3.91	3.88@3.90	1
July	4.07	4.07	4.05@4.07	5
August	...	...	4.10@4.20	...
September	4.20	4.15	4.15@4.16	9
October	4.25	4.25	4.15@4.22	1
November	...	...	4.22@4.25	...
Total sales				*74

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.75c.
Crude, Southeast, 2.87½@3.00c.
Valley, 2.87½@3.00c.

* Includes 58 switches.

Thursday, March 31, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
April	3.75	3.75	3.75@ ...	1
May	3.78	3.75	3.70@3.78	4
July	4.02	3.91	3.88@3.92	11
August	...	...	3.90@4.00	..
September	4.13	4.04	4.03@4.05	21
October	...	...	4.05@4.10	..
November	4.14	4.14	4.05@4.14	10
Total sales				*75

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.50c.
Crude, Southeast, 2.87½c. bid.
Valley, 2.87½c. bid.
Texas, 2.62½c. bid.

*—Includes 8 switches.

Friday, April 1, 1932

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
May	3.75	3.70	3.70@3.74	7
July	...	...	3.89@3.92	..
August	...	...	3.95@4.10	..
September	4.01	4.00	4.00@4.03	3
October	...	...	4.03@4.08	..
November	4.15	4.11	4.11@—	4
Total sales				*22

Spot (prime summer yellow), 3.60c.
Crude, Southeast, 2.75c. bid.
Valley, 2.75c. bid.
Texas, 2.62½c. bid.

* Includes 8 switches.

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANT, Mar. 30, 1932.

Cottonseed meal has developed weakness and is quoted as low as $13.50 per ton, interior mill points, for 7 percent grades. Supplies are not large in the Southeast. Price depression is attributed to the Mississippi Valley and West.

Federal loans for seed and fertilizers are being rapidly negotiated. These loans are conditioned on the borrower raising food and feed as well as cotton or other cash crops, and restricts cotton acreage where a farmer or renter grew more than ten acres in cotton last year.

Weather conditions for land preparation are more favorable and field work is progressing rapidly.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude, 3c. per pound.
MEAL—7 percent grade, $13.50 to $14 per ton, interior mill points.
HULLS—$6 to $6.25 per ton, loose.
LINTERS—First cut, 2½c. to 3c. per pound; clean mill-run, 1c. to 1¼c.; second cut, ⅞c. to 1c.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton—Opening. March 28.	Closing. April 1.
April	$9.25@10.50	$8.50@10.00
May	9.25@11.00	8.55@10.25
June	10.00@11.50	9.50@10.70
July	10.50@12.00	10.10@11.00
August	11.25@12.50	10.25@11.65
September	11.50@13.00	11.50@11.95
October	12.00@13.00	11.50@12.00

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton—Opening. March 28.	Closing. April 1.
April	$11.75@12.20	$11.95@ —
May	11.85@12.25	12.00@12.20
June	11.95@12.30	12.25@ —
July	12.00@12.50	12.35@12.45
August	12.25@12.75	12.60@ —
September	12.50@13.15	12.95@ —
October	12.75@13.40	13.20@13.30

New Orleans Cottonseed

The market had an easy tone but quotations showed little change as offerings were generally light. Trade was quiet. Prime crude oil, 3c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 3½c., nominal, per pound; soap stock, 50 percent, loose, ⅝c. per pound.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, April 1, 1932.

Compared with a week earlier, cottonseed oil prices reveal a tendency to ease off a slight fraction, although the market could not be called outright weak. Rather, it appears so dull that anything more than nominal quotations are sufficient to impart some little softness. Buying is strictly moderate. Prime crude oil, tankcars, is quoted at 2⅞c. to 3c. per pound, sales, Valley and Southeast. In Texas and Oklahoma, it is quoted 2¾c. to 2⅞c., asked. Good, off-summer yellow fig oil is quoted 4c., sales, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 6¼c. to 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s. d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s. d.
Saturday	*	.. ..
Monday	*	.. ..
Tuesday	24 0	21 6
Wednesday	23 6	21 0
Thursday	23 6	21 0
Friday	23 6	21 0

* Holiday.

Dallas Cottonseed Products

DALLAS, Apr. 1, 1932

Prime cottonseed oil, 2⅝c. per pound. Meal, 43 percent, $13 per ton. Hulls, $5 per ton. Mill run linters, 0.65c. to 3¼c. per pound.

Memphis Cottonseed Products

MEMPHIS, Apr. 1, 1932.

Buyers have been very indifferent this week and reduced their bids to 2¾c. per pound. Valley basis, for good cottonseed oil in tankcars, and 2½c. for off oil, basis prime, no rejection. Selling continues light. The meal market is ruling very steady under fair, scattered trade demand; quotations are $12.50 per ton, Memphis, and $11.50, Valley basis, for prime 41 percent meal.

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company has settled a suit of the administrators of the estate of the late M. J. Owens for $515,264 which is subject to the approval of the stockholders at their annual meeting April 20. The company will redeem $200,000 of its 5 percent sinking fund gold debentures on July 1, leaving $1,800,000 outstanding. The balance sheet as of December 31, 1931, showed current assets of $16,360,856 and current liabilities of $1,807,286 against $16,360,856 and $1,590,283, respectively, as of December 31, 1930.

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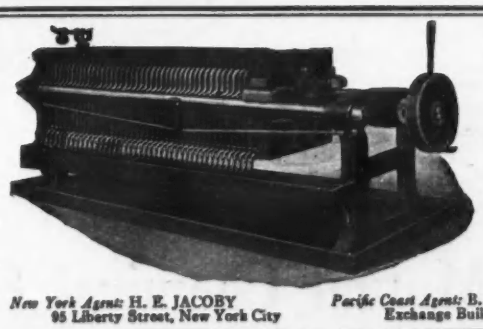

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Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Egg Albumen Reduced -- Madras Turmeric Lower -- Slight Advance in Common Gambier--Wattle Bark Higher--Mangrove Bark Firm--Annatto Seed Steady

Further slackening in demand was apparent in the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs during the week just closed. Dormant condition of the demand in certain quarters of the market resulted in the lowering of the prices for some articles. Reduction in quotations was noted for egg albumen and Madrad turmeric, while a fractional advance occurred in common gambier.

Reduction in the quotation for edible egg albumen in the face of a limited volume of material on hand here was due to the exceptionally dull character of the buying last week. Quotations for egg yolk remained unchanged, with a steady tone in evidence. Recent reduction in egg yolk was a reflection of a threat of large scale domestic production, due to the record low level price for domestic eggs. At the present time domestic production of egg yolk was said to be on a very limited basis. In connection egg albumen it will be remembered that the floods in China last September caused a great damage to that crop, with the result that the situation had all indication of developing into a shortage, inasmuch as the next crop would not be gathered until late June. However, the demand for egg albumen has been remarkably slow, acting as an easement in the situation.

Fractional lowering of the quotation for Madras turmeric was an effort on the part of sellers to stimulate business. Relative to Bombay and Alleppey sorts it was stated that a firm tone ruled the market for the former, due to the small amount on hand here, while buying of the Alleppey material consists of small lot orders. Carmine industry and other consumers of cochineal were restricting purchases of the gray and Teneriffe silver materials to actual needs, but prices were unaltered. Annatto seed and paste remained steady at unchanged price levels, while no broadening was apparent in other dyestuffs, due to the termination of seasonal runs in certain textile units. Rayon producers were operating at approximately 70 percent of capacity, while no improvement was reported in the operations of the silk trade.

Consumption of raw cotton in spinning mills of principal countries amounted to 18,120,000 bales during 1931 as compared with 17,900,000 bales for the previous 12 months period, the Department of Commerce was advised by the International Cotton Federation. Consumption of American cotton amounted to 11,120,000 bales, an increase of 334,000 bales over the preceding period.

Slight advance in the quotation for common gambier was due to the small amount on hand here and a fair buying movement. Although the market for myrobalans was slow at times during the period under survey, the prices for the various shipments fluctuated over a wide range during the week. This was attributed to the strength displayed in the monetary exchange value of the pound sterling, which advances were lost later in the week, with the pound sterling being quoted at about the level noted at the close of the previous week, with the result that the market for myrobalans was quoted at about the same price levels Friday, having shown an advance of 75c. per ton at times during the period under review. Wattle bark was higher, while mangrove bark was firm.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Gambier, common, ¼c. per lb.
Wattle bark, $1 per ton.

Reduced

Albumen, egg, edible, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compared as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
143.5	143.6	143.1	142.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Antimony Salt. — Nothing worthy of note occurred in this market during the week just closed, with the demand highly irregular, due to the procedure of consumers in purchasing for actual needs only. Prices were without change.

Potash Bichromate. — There was no improvement in the spot demand in this market last week. Leading sellers reported that a slight slowing down was evident in the contract shipments, but a firm tone ruled the dealings and quotations were without change.

Soda Bichromate. — With the textile and tanning industries curtailing operations the market for this article showed a slight slackening on the demand side. Slower pace of business was also attributed to the desire of consumers to hold down shipments for month-end inventories. No change in quotations was disclosed.

Zinc Dust. — With the basic metal market holding steady at the price levels of the preceding week, sellers of zinc dust reported that coupled with this influence and a fair buying movement coming from the regular channels of consumption, the market remained unchanged from a price standpoint.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—This market was strictly routine throughout the period under survey, with occasional small-lot inquiries reaching the market from divers directions. Quotations on both the paste and seed items remained unchanged.

Archil.—There was little report in this section of the market, with the call for both the double and concentrated grades indicative of a policy of buyers to enter the market for immediate. Although reports were heard in some quarters of the market making concessions to stimulate business, leading sellers were adhering firmly to the prices in order in the previous week.

Cochineal. — Little business aside from the small-lot consumers was reported in this market during the week just ended. Despite the slowness of the demand, leading sellers indicated that a firm tone was a conspicuous factor in the dealings, and prices were in line with the quotations in effect previously.

Fustic. — Demand here continued light throughout the week, with the textile trade in certain directions experiencing a termination of the seasonal remand for their finished products. No change in quotations for the sticks, solids or crystals was uncovered.

Indigo.—Dealers in the natural product stated that business consisted of filling occasional small-lot orders, while a fair demand was being noted for the synthetic material. All quotations were about the same as reported in the previous week.

Osage Orange.—Quiet prevailed in this market throughout the greater portion of the period under survey, with the demand slow because of the paring off of production schedules in cetrain textile units. However, the market was unchanged from a price standpoint.

Turmeric.—Quotations for the Madras turmeric was shaded ½c. per pound, with sellers offering the material at 5⅝c. to 6⅜c. per pound, according to quantity. Bombay material remained unchanged, with a firm tone in evidence. No change was disclosed in the Alleppey material.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—Despite the comparatively small amount of material in local dealers' hands, an exceptionally dull demand resulted in a lowering of the quotation 1c. per pound to 86c. to 88c. per pound, according to quantity for the edible egg material. No change was uncovered in the market for the blood material.

Dextrin.—With the textile trade and other consuming agencies holding down shipments to actual needs, the market for the various sorts of dextrin moved through an exceptionally slow week, with quotations about unchanged from the previously established levels.

Egg Yolk.—No change was disclosed in the market last week, with a steady tone in evidence and buying continuing at a decidedly slow pace. Recent reduction in the quotation was attributed to the threat of domestic production on a large scale as a result of the low price at which eggs have been selling in the United States. Domestic production of egg at the present time is of very small and limited nature.

Starch.—There was nothing new in this market, with the trading confined to small-lot quantities. Sellers of the imported potato starch were quoting the market 3¾c. to 4¾c. per pound, according to quantity. No change was uncovered in the market for the other sorts of this material, with a firm tone in evidence.

Tapioca.—Dull and featureless was the market in this direction during the week just ended, with prices about the same as noted in the preceding week.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut — Sellers of this commodity reported that the market was in the doldrums throughout the greater portion of the week, but no change in quotations was disclosed.

Cutch, Borneo. — New developments failed to materialize during the week, with the market following the procedure in vogue previously, with buyers entering the dealings for small-lot orders for nearby needs. Prices were unchanged.

Divi-Divi. — Although the demand was in apathetic condition again last week, the few sales transacted indicated that a firm tone characterized the market from a price standpoint, with the quotations of $28 to $29 per ton predominating.

Gambier. — Small amount of material in local sellers' hands of the common grade caused a slight advance in the quotation to 7¾c. per pound as the inside figure. Prices for the plantation and Singapore cube, remained unchanged, with a firm undercurrent a prominent feature in the dealings.

Mangrove Bark. — The call throughout the week was highly irregular, with the tanners and other consumers showing no disposition to forsake the hand-to-mouth buying policy. Price continued unchanged at $25 per ton.

Myrobalans.—Actual consuming demand continued at a comparatively slow pace last week, but the quotations fluctuated throughout the week, influenced by the sharp rise in the monetary exchange value of the pound sterling earlier in the week, and a gradual recession in pound sterling late in the week. The market for myrobalans closed the week at approximately the prices noted previously.

Sumac.—The market for the Sicilian ground sumac moved through a comparatively dull trading week, but the strength noted in the Italian lire tended to give the market a firm tone. Sellers here were quoting the New York spot market at about the same price level. No change occurred in the stainless extract, while the domestic sumac remained unaltered.

Valonia.—Activities in this market were strictly routine during the week, with a fair demand in evidence at intervals during the period under survey and prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Wattle Bark.—This market was quoted $1 per ton higher at $30 per ton, with sellers reporting that a fair demand was noted from the routine quarters of consumption.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

(Continued from page 41)

cording to seller, but it was certain that firm orders in hand would be placed under conditions highly competitive in this market.

Iodides.—Undertones were steady and so far as could be learned no change in the quotations was expected in the early future owing to the determination to keep crude iodine as stable as possible. Demand for tincture of iodine was very good and that for potash iodide held up well, too.

Mercurials.—Undertones were very steady because of the strength in raw material. The latter continued strong last week and was offered in small lots only. Demand for mercurials held up well and some items were in considerably better request.

Menthol.—Prices for natural menthol held at $3 to $3.15 per pound, according to quantity but there was very little doing in the article. Synthetic menthol was down to $2.50 per pound owing to the low prices at which natural is now obtainable. Sellers of natural expect that the low prices at which their product is available will cut consumption of synthetic.

Quicksilver.—The market was very firm on the spot and conditions in California were certainly free from all suggestion of weakness. Higher prices have not caused an increase in the output of the mines and hence markets here and on the Pacific Coast contain very little metal. Demand on the spot was moderate.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Quicksi'ver continues to occupy a very strong position in this market at $75 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco, but because of scarcity of stocks there is only little business being done. Inquiries have been so brisk and numerous that undoubtedly some of the consumers are running very close to their requirements, but there seems to be a genuine reluctance on buyers' parts to pay over the stated figure. Indications are to the effect that buyers are thoroughly canvassing all centers in the hopes of finding some easy spot in the market. The mining situation remains unchanged. Producers are going slowly, with only a minimum number of mines operating and no offers are being made for ahead positions, evidently for the sake of taking advantage of a possible better condition later. The spot is bare of stocks, with small arrivals coming in on recently made contracts for shipment to New York.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Some improvement in the call for this article was noted in certain quarters but others indicated demand to be about unchanged. Prices seemed to be steady and free from shading.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of New York and London prices for bullion are provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	23½	29½	..
Monday	23½	29⅞	..
Tuesday	23½	30	17½
Wednesday	23½	29⅝	17⅞
Thursday	23½	29⅝	17⅝
Friday	23½	29⅝	17⅛

* Easter holidays.

Strychnine.—Shipments to the manufacturers of rodent destroyers have improved somewhat parallel with the arrival of the season when activities in the agricultural areas are resumed. Prices at the beginning of the season seem to be quite steady.

Tartar Emetic. — Some expect that sales to the methanol denaturers will decrease with the ending of the season when that material is used as an antifreeze mixture for motor cars. Prices have been steady. Importations have played an important part in the market for this article during the past winter.

Theobromine.—The alkaloid market was confirmed on the basis of $2.10 to $2.15 per pound, and sodiosalicylate was still to be had for $1.95 to $2, according to quantity. Consumption of the material has been sufficient to hold prices to a steady position.

Zinc Oxide.—The USP article came in for an excellent request in quantities not quite up to normal, but nevertheless production of a fairly satisfactory total volume of sales. Prices were steady at the recent decline.

Trade News Briefs

E. Masciorini & Cia., manufacturer of paints, varnishes and dry colors, Buenos Aires, Argentina, has moved to larger quarters at Calle Victoria, 2501-9.

The $65,000 home of W. H. Kettig, president of the Redd Chemical & Nitrate Company, Birmingham, Ala., was destroyed by fire recently. His family, including his son, who is vice-president of the company, escaped. Valuable paintings and furnishings were destroyed.

In recognition of valuable services rendered to the company, H. M. Harker, works manager at Monsanto, Ill., and F. B. Langreck, assistant sales manager and former director of purchases, have been elected assistant vice-presidents of the Monsanto Chemical Works.

Burhanna, paint distributor, 2540 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, celebrated his forty-second birthday and his tenth business anniversary, March 29, with a party in Odd Fellows Hall. "Movies," magic, boxing and wrestling bouts, and a "Dutch lunch" were the features.

American efforts to detach the International Match Company are being alleged by reports from Stockholm, via London, to be active, with the result that holders of Swedish Match Company securities in England were being urged in the week ended March 31 to take prompt action to protect their interests and offset the reputed plan to obtain control.

Buyers Prefer
"O-P-D"
Market Information
because it is
Definite and
Accurate

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 6

Fertilizer Materials

Sulphate of Ammonia Advanced in South--Imported Product also Higher---Business Fails to Show Much Gain--Tankage Easier on Spot---Soda Nitrate Dull

Higher spot prices for sulphate of ammonia provided the chief point for interest in the market for fertilizer materials last week. The lack of suitable shipping facilities from abroad and consequent easement in the competition from foreign sulphate led to an advance in the price of the domestic product at Southern ports. This movement was understood to apply only for April position and fostered a point for speculation as to what might develop for later in the season. If unfavorable weather conditions defer planting in the South further, some observers believed that it would give importers ample facility to enter materials from foreign ports for use this season. Others pointed out that trans-Atlantic sailing schedules were relatively infrequent now and that further shortage of imported material might follow with the result that the domestic product and the re-sale market for imported might be still higher in May. Imported sulphate was quoted at a fractionally higher figure last week.

Spot demands for fertilizer crudes failed to register much gain last week. However, sellers were not forced to report any decrease in the movements of materials. The market merely held its own with the preceding week. In addition to the price advance in sulphate of ammonia, price fluctuations of the past week included a decline in the asked price for unground tankage in New York, a reduction in imported hoof meal and the reported availability of South American blood at a cheaper figure on the Pacific coast.

Unfavorable weather conditions continued to delay planting in many sections of the South. Fertilizer manufacturers continued to buy only for urgent and immediate needs. There was no anticipation of forward wants at all.

Another appeal to the nation's bankers for their influence in reducing the acreage planted this Spring was made last week by an official of one of the large fertilizer manufacturing firms. A reduction of 50 to 75 percent of the area planted in 1931 was suggested to bankers as a means of averting a bad situation. Many farmers were prepared to plant as much or even more than their 1931 acreage, according to an investigation conducted by this official.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Sulphate of ammonia, domestic, Southern ports, $2 per ton.

Reduced

Cottonseed hull ashes, 15c. per unit.
Hoof meal, imported, 5c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, domestic, unground, New York, 5c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.5	74.5	74.5	82.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—Demand continued to show some addition of life in the Southern consuming market, but it was far less active than is usual for this time of the season. Cold weather continued to retard planting. Prices continued in a steady position at $1.77 and $1.80 per 100 pounds for material in 100-pound bags to manufacturers and dealers, respectively. Usual differentials prevailed for 200-pound sacks and unbagged material. Because of the low price of sulphate of ammonia there has been, from time to time, talk of a possible price cut in nitrate. According to current gossip, nitrate prices will likely remain standing for the remainder of this season, at least. It was pointed out that a reduction of a few dollars per ton would still leave sulphate of ammonia at a competitive advantage; a reduction of sufficient size to equalize the price with that of sulphate was considered uneconomical. Notwithstanding an unbalanced statistical situation, due to heavy stocks of imported material in this country, several observers of the market believe that no reduction in price will take place for this season, at least.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Stronger tones indicated a week ago resulted in higher prices last week. Sellers of domestic advanced quotations to $22 per ton, ex-vessel at Southern ports, a rise of $2 per ton. For shipment to interior points where the freight from ports it $2 or under per ton, the former basis of $20 per ton, ex-vessel at ports, continued in force. It was understood that these prices applied only for April shipment, having resulted partially from an easement in competition from the foreign product. While supplies of foreign are ample abroad, sellers cannot obtain suitable shipping facilities to land the material here in time for use this season. Imported material was quoted at $19 to $19.50 per ton, c.i.f. ports, 50c. per ton above the formerly quoted basis. The probable position of sulphate in May is subject to conflicting opinions here. Some observers predicted a shortage for late April-May position, with higher prices, possibly up to $25 per ton. Others declared if planting was delayed further, additional supplies of imported material would be available and would force the domestic market to return to its former position. Lack of suitable shipping facilities is due to the "skeleton" schedules being operated by transatlantic steamship lines.

Castor Pomace.—Some interest was reported by suppliers, but not enough to lift the market from a characterization of quiet. The price situation remained unchanged last week with $10 to $10.50 per ton for car lot quantities, f.o.b. sellers' plants.

Dried Blood.—A sale of domestic material at New York was registered last week at $1.50 per unit. However, current holders of stocks continued to ask $1.60 per unit for the limited supply available. Quiet continued to surround the market. The Chicago market was also quiet, with $1 per unit continuing as the asked price. Imported for April shipment was unchanged from the March figure at $1.90 per unit, although $1.85 was reported on the Pacific Coast.

Fish Scrap.—There were still no available stocks of unground scrap or acidulated material at first hands in the Chesapeake area. No offerings of contracts for futures have been made. It is conceded that few factories will operate in the Chesapeake district this summer unless the prices for scrap and menhaden oil rise materially. Practically all of the operators lost money last year. Fish meal continued quiet, with $40 to $41 per ton quoted at Baltimore. The most recent trading figure mentioned for unground scrap at resale was $3 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis Baltimore.

Hoof Meal.—The Chicago market idled through last week. Quotations remained nominally at $1 per unit-ton, basis Chicago. Imported material was also quiet although the former nominal figure of $1.50 per unit-ton gave way last week to $1.45 per unit-ton.

Nitrogenous Material.—There was not much improvement in the market for this material last week. The foreign product continued at $1.25 to $1.30 per unit-ton for prompt shipment from abroad, c.i.f. Atlantic ports. The domestic product was named at $1.30 to $1.35 per unit-ton, f.o.b. producers' plants.

Tankage.—Unground was offered in the New York market last week at $1.20 and 10c. per unit-ton, a decline of 5c. per unit-ton from the latest selling figure. The ground article was unchanged at $1.50 and 10c. per unit-ton. The Chicago market was entirely unfeatured with $1 and 10c. per unit-ton quoted for both the fertilizer and feeding grades. Imported was also quiet with $2 and 10c. per unit-ton quoted for material to arrive.

Potashes

Fertilizer manufacturers continued to buy potashes closely to their actual needs; there has been practically no anticipation of forward requirements, no matter how proximate. Small orders continued to comprise the bulk of the fairly active spot demand current. Prices for chemical potashes were steady at the basic list, without discount. On imported material ordered for delivery ex-store, there will be an extra charge of $1.25 per ton at Northern ports (Boston to Baltimore, inclusive), and at $1 per ton at Southern ports and Gulf ports (Norfolk to Houston, inclusive).

As reported in the late market summary of last week's issue, suppliers of cottonseed hull and boll ashes were offering bulk lots at $1.35 per unit of water soluble potash, delivered to buyers' plants. Bagged and ground ashes were named at $4.50 per ton additional.

Phosphates

Phosphate fertilizer crudes did not contain any features worthy of remark last week. Trade continued to reflect the conditions that existed in the fertilizer material market as a whole. Buyers were limited orders to bare needs and were cautiously refraining from any anticipation of forward requirements. Phosphate prices were without a single change through last week.

Superphosphate.—Quotations continued at the basis of $7.50 per ton for the run of the pile and $8 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent material, both in bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore. Firm bids could have obtained some concessions, according to indications from observers. However, the market was said to have been holding better than the sellers had expected earlier in the season.

Bone Materials.—Prices for these products were largely nominal last week. The lack of trading gave little opportunity for individual weaknesses or strong points to develop. The Chicago market was dull throughout and a similar appearance was shown in the market for imported materials.

Phosphate Rock.—Shipments continued light and the market was said to have been steady. These two points have been the only reportable features in the past several weeks.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur shipments continued at the rate and volume of the past several weeks. As reported for some time past, activity was commensurate with that of general industrial movements and has shown no particular improvement or lessening. Fertilizer consumers were not buying in quantity. Quotations continued without change. Pyrites was similarly placed with prices unchanged.

San Francisco Fertilizer

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 26, 1932.

Desire to liquidate holdings is proving almost too big a factor to keep the fertilizer market in this district in a steady position lately. Prospects of business have excited the market and dealers, because of their large stocks are finding the situation different from what otherwise might be expected in a dormant market suddenly becoming activated. Many of the quotations are easier, following the trend set up a week ago. Good movement is still in evidence, with sulphate of ammonia continuing to occupy the primary position for citrus requirements. Inquiries have been fair to good in most all materials. The nitrogen-fixation plant in this area is reported to be still very busy filling orders.

NITRATE OF SODA—Quoted at $36.75 per ton, f.o.b. warehouse, Oakland, or ex-dock, San Francisco, with spot and shipment at the same price.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Domestic, spot, and nearby quoted at $24 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports. Imported foreign manufactured quoted at $22.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for nearby positions. Demand has been heavy.

SUPERPHOSPHATE—Quoted nominally at 70c. per unit of soluble and available phosphoric acid, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from foreign seaports.

FISH MEALS—Ordinary locally manufactured meal quoted at $25 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; Monterey sardine meal offered at $30 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Monterey for prompt shipment. Northern herring meal offered at $31.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from the Northwest, with fair demand. Japanese sardine meal offered at $26.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE—Ground tankage, local packing house, quoted at $2 and 10c. per unit-ton, prompt, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

BONE MEAL—Steamed bone meal offered at $20 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco; raw bone meal, 3 and 50, quoted at $21 to $22 per ton.

BLOOD MEAL—Offered for prompt shipment at $1.85 per unit with futures available at slightly lower prices, f.o.b. cars, city.

CRACKLINGS — Renderers' hard pressed beef cracklings quoted at 40c. per unit of protein, with buyers' ideas at 37½c., f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Mar. 30, 1932.

Changes in sulphate of ammonia prices are taken by the trade to indicate a trend toward higher prices. A large domestic distributor has made the price of $22 per ton delivered to all points taking $2 freight and under from ports. The port price remains at $20 for interior territory having a freight rate exceeding $2. No change is made in the $20 per ton basis at Birmingham.

Brokers report foreign sulphate of ammonia, to arrive, at $19.50 ex vessel, and arrivals around May 1 at $19. Foreign granulated sulphate of ammonia—a new product—from Holland is reported to have proven popular in the South and shipments enroute are already sold. Trading continues to center largely in sulphate of ammonia owing to its comparative cheapness with light trading in organic ammoniates.

Potash and superphosphates are steady under a reduced demand.

The market for mixed goods is backward, but the trade is encouraged over reports of the progress farmers are making in obtaining federal loans. These loans are reported averaging around $40,000 to the county in Georgia and may run above this figure. This represents cash buying and had the aid of the federal government not been extended much of this trade would never have developed.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE—$10.82 per ton, Atlanta.

NITRATE OF SODA—$1.67 per 100 pounds, bulk; $1.77, bagged, ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—$20 per ton, ports and Birmingham.

COTTONSEED MEAL — 7 percent grade, $13.75 to $14 ton, interior mill points.

NITROGENOUS—$1.35 per unit ammonia, ports.

TANKAGE—Foreign, ports, $1.85 per unit ammonia and 10c. BPL.

BLOOD—Foreign, ports, $1.85 per unit ammonia.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIATES—At importers' schedules.

POTASH—At sellers' schedules.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, Mar. 31, 1932.

Fertilizer materials buyers are more interested in small quantities for replacement of their near-exhausted supplies than in large committments at this time. This is making for a continued dull and listless market and there is little trend noticeable at present in the dealings. Prices for the most part are about holding their own. Blood remains unchanged at relatively low prices. Tankage is inquired for moderately. Most bone materials are quiet. Cracklings are easy and slow.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD—High grade, ground and unground, $1 to $1.10 per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent, extra good, 90c. to $1 and 10; unground, 7 to 9 percent, 80c. to $1 and 10.

TANKAGE—High grade, ground, $1; unground, low grade, bone tankage, $10 to $12 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, 75c. to $1, nominal, per unit; hoof meal, $1 to $1.10.

BONE MATERIALS—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $15 to $16; 3 and 50, $20 to $21; 4½ and 50, $22 to $24; unground, steamed bone, $12 to $15; raw bone meal, $25; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $16 per ton; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $12; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $17.50 to $22.50, nominal; soft pressed beef cracklings, $15 to $17.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, $27½c. to 30c.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, Mar. 30, 1932.

A somewhat more active demand appeared last week. The sellers were adhering to the figures they have been quoting.

The movement of mixtures has been somewhat interfered with during the last week by heavy rains and snow, but it is expected to pick up and compensate for the check. With the exception of some firming up in the organic ammoniates, the quotations are about the same, the price levels being approximately as follows:—

FISH SCRAP—There was no business done in menhaden scrap during the week, but the opening of the herring fishing season has resulted in some orders being placed on a when-and-if-made basis at $2.25 per unit. Fish meal is still around $40 to $41 per ton.

TANKAGE—The figure mentioned was still around $1.75 and 10c. per unit-ton, c.a.f. basis Baltimore. Unground stocks were somewhat lower, with the level around $1.50 and 10c. per unit-ton.

BLOOD—The market holds at $1.65 to $1.75 per unit, c.a.f. Basis Baltimore.

SUPERPHOSPHATE—Quotations continued at $7.50 per ton for run of pile and $8 for 16 percent milled and screened stocks.

NITRATE OF SODA—Sellers were asking $1.80 per 100 pounds for dealers and $1.77 for manufacturers.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL — Imported remained at $1.25 to $1.30 per unit.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA — Some firming up is stated to have taken place, with $22 per ton named for domestic at ports for interior shipment where the freight is $2 per ton or under.

BONE—Sellers hold for $17 to $21 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed, and of $22 to $25 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks.

Cyanamid Now Offered Packed in Paper Bags

The American Cyanamid Company, this city, after two years of experimenting, has completed arrangements to ship cyanamid to the fertilizer trade in paper bags. Thorough tests prove that these paper bags will stand up under ordinary shipping conditions and will enable the company to eliminate the use of the old burlap bags, except to such manufacturers and mixers who demand them.

Manufacturers who have received trial shipments of cyanamid in paper bags have been most enthusiastic about the new packing, says W. D. Huntington, director of fertilizer sales for the company. The advantages of the paper bags are described by Mr. Huntington as follows:—

The use of the new bags will insure excellent condition of the package upon arrival and will involve less dusting and less labor trouble when unloading. They are much more easily handled. The cyanamid will be in better mechanical condition after storage, and there will be no bursting of paper bags in storage. Closer adjustment of stock received to the amount used will be possible. The paper bags will insure perfect emptying, which is not always the case with the old burlap bags. Then, too, the paper bags will be more easily disposed of than the burlap.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Midcontinent Refiners Advance Naphtha and Solvents Prices--Crude Price Rises Reflect Buoyancy in Refined Oils--California Gasoline to Compete in East

Supported by the advances in crude oil prices at Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas fields placed into force on Friday, the position of the market for petroleum oils was materially improved last week. The Midcontinent refinery prices for solvents, diluents and industrial naphthas were again marked upward last week and materially stronger elements surrounded the market for gasolines and other products. Stoddard solvent was the leader in the advance of solvent prices at the Midcontinent. Recent distress offerings at very low prices had prevented that oil from maintaining its relative position with the remainder of the industrial naphtha group, so that last week's advance in that commodity was greater than the rises in petroleum thinner, cleaners' naphthas and others. Petroleum thinner, v.m.& p. naphtha and Stoddard solvent were advanced in the New York City tankwagon market last week.

The Midcontinent crude oil advance of 15c. per barrel was announced by two purchasers early last week and was followed on Friday by increases in Texas and other fields. Among those advanced were East Texas, Panhandle, Mirando, Luling, Corsicana, Davy, Darst Creek and Lytton Springs.

Of important interest to Eastern oil refiners last week was the news that a California oil company had signed contracts to deliver about 1,500,000 barrels of gasoline at Atlantic Coast ports. According to reports, deliveries were to have already been started with a shipment of some 70,000 barrels now en route from the Coast. The agreement stipulates that delivery of the 1,500,000 barrels will be made before the end of the year.

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended March 26 was 2,163,050 barrels, an advance of 5,850 barrels over the 2,157,200 barrel average of the preceding week, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The average at this time last year was 2,275,350 barrels. Runs of foreign and domestic crude to stills during the week ended March 26 totaled 15,232,000 barrels, a daily average of 2,176,000 barrels for 59.4 of refinery operation, compared with a total of 14,595,000 barrels or a daily average of 2,085,000 barrels for 56.9 percent operation in the preceding week, according to data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute.

Solvents and Diluents

The strong tones reported in the Midcontinent refinery market for petroleum solvents and industrial naphthas a week ago were followed last week by advances in quotations throughout the entire line. The advances were made just prior to the rise in crude prices and in company with rising prices for gasolines. Stoddard solvent was the leader of the movement, with an advance of ½c. per gallon, compared with ¼c. per gallon rises for other products. Stoddard solvent had been out of line with the remainder of the market, having been under stress from large-sized offerings at low prices. The general improvement at the Midcontinent did not openly reflect in the East Coast bulk market, but advances in New York City tankwagon prices for Stoddard solvent, petroleum thinner and v. m. & p. naphtha were to have been made today.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—Tankcar prices were boosted at the Midcontinent refineries last week. An advance of ¼c. per gallon was initiated just prior to the rise in crude on Friday. Quotations were now based at 6c. per gallon at refineries. Local refiners continued to quote 9c. per gallon for tankcars at Bayonne.

Lacquer Diluents.—Midcontinent refiners advanced their quotations ¼c. per gallon last week. The market was currently quoted at 7¼c. to 9c. per gallon, according to specifications, at the refineries. No change occurred in the local refinery market, where 12c. per gallon was quoted for tankcar quantities.

Petroleum Thinners.—A strong market situation prevailed, and toward the close of the week Midcontinent refiners effected an advance of ¼c. per gallon in tankcar quotations. The market was currently named at 4½c. to 5½c. per gallon at refineries, according to specifications. The Bayonne tankcar market remained unchanged at 9c. per gallon, but a 1c. advance in the New York City tankwagon scale was to be placed in force today, making the price 11c. per gallon.

Rubber Solvents.—This market was marked upward last week in company with the advances throughout the line. Quotations for tankcar quantities of both the light and heavy grades were advanced ¼c. per gallon. The market was named last week at 5¾c. to 6½c. per gallon at refineries, according to specifications. The local bulk market was unchanged with 9c. per gallon quoted, basis Bayonne.

Stoddard Solvent.—An advance of ½c. per gallon was made in the Midcontinent refinery market last week. The position of this oil had been relatively lower than related products, but last week, with surplus offerings having been absorbed, refiners marked their asking figures up to 5¼c. per gallon at refinery. The local tankcar market was unchanged, with 9c. per gallon named at Bayonne. An advance of 1c.

The State of the Petroleum Market

Crude oil prices were advanced 15c. per barrel at Oklahoma-Kansas wells by two purchasers last week. One buyer advanced Carson, Hutchison, Gray and Moore Counties in the Texas Panhandle, 5c. to 10c. per barrel. Western Kentucky crude in Stoll lines was advanced 15c. per barrel. Gasoline was advanced ⅛c. per gallon at Oklahoma refineries. Service station and tankwagon advances were made throughout Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas.

	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel.....	$0.903	$0.873	$0.874
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon..	.045625	.04531	.049375
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten marketing centers — including tax), per gallon.	.1619	.1610	.1605

Commercial production of crude petroleum in the domestic fields as estimated by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, amounted this year, from January 1 to April 2, to 200,320,000 barrels, compared with 195,751,400 barrels in the corresponding period of 1931. Commercial production is now at the rate of 2,153,200 barrels a day, compared with 2,264,300 barrels daily at this time last year.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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per gallon to the basis of 11c. was to be made today in the tankwagon price of this solvent in New York City.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Tankcar quotations at the Midcontinent were marked up ¼c. per gallon by leading refiners. The movement was made in company with a general increase in prices for solvent oils. The market was currently named at 5½c. to 5¾c. per gallon for tankcars. Ad advance of 1c. per gallon to the basis of 11c. was to be placed in force today in the tankwagon price of this solvent in New York City. The local bulk market was unchanged, with 9c. per gallon quoted at Bayonne.

Tankwagon Price Changes

NEW YORK.—Marketers of Stoddard solvent, petroleum thinner and v. m. & p. naphtha advanced tankwagon price 1c. per gallon in New York City. The new price, effective today, is 11c. per gallon.

Hydrocarbon Gases

Up to the time of writing, producers of liquefied petroleum gases had not advised of any upward changes in prices that may have been expected to follow the recent price advances in natural gasoline. However, the market situation was a strong one and it was thought that any supporting movement from the demand side of the market would initiate higher prices of some of the gases. The strong tones in the market were understood to have been fostering a more active participation in things by the regular using trades.

Butane.—The market remained in a firm position throughout last week. The quotations were named at 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon, for tankcar lots, f.o.b. Group 3, dependent upon quantity desired.

Heptane.—Both normal and mixed grades were in a firm position last week. Quotations for tankcar quantities of normal were based at 12c. per gallon, with 14c. for drum cars and 15c. per gallon for less than car lots. The schedule for mixed was 2c. per gallon lower than normal. The prices for the laboratory grade remained unchanged.

Hexane.—The normal product continued at 11c. per gallon for tankcar quantities with the usual differentials for drum cars and less than car lot quantities in force. Car lots of the laboratory grade were offered for 17c. per gallon, with 23c. per gallon quoted for less than car lots, all f.o.b. Group 3.

Octanes.—Firmness continued to feature the market for this mixture as the Group 3 producers continued to quote 11c. per gallon for car-lot quantities. Drum cars were named at 13c. per gallon, and less than car lots at 14c. per gallon.

Pentane.—The industrial grade of the normal article was quoted without change last week but occupied a strong position at 7c. per gallon for tankcars, f.o.b. Group 3. The usual differentials for smaller quantities were also named without change.

Petroleum Ether.—This was another division of the market for liquefied petroleum gases where strength was the chief feature. As yet no changes have been reported from the basis of 10c. per gallon for the 30-60 product and 11c. per gallon for the 40-75 degree article, both in tankcars, f.o.b. Group 3.

Propane.—There were no special developments connected with this commodity last week. Along with related gases, however, strength was evident on the basis of rising prices for the basic raw material.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Medicinal Oil.—Very little activity was witnessed in the market last week. Sellers of imported oil were not expecting any replacement ordering for perhaps a month or two. Test imports have been made with duties paid under protest. The actual valuation basis for the assessment of duties was said by importers to have been very much confused. The prices named a few weeks ago were still in force on new business.

Paraffin Waxes.—Sellers were still quoting 2c. per pound for scale wax, but the actual going position was fractionally lower. Activity was lacking throughout last week. The fully refined waxes were also rather soft last week, with buying very spotty and giving little support to the market. There were no open changes in prices for fully refined last week.

Petrolatum.—Softness continued to feature the market for these oils. There have been no further easements in the prices since those of a week ago, but firm bids on quantity business would have produced concessions. The demand was not at all active, although export business was said by some sellers to have been fairly good.

Fuels and Lubricants

Last week's advances in crude prices and the improvements in the Midcontinent gasoline market reflected with firmness in the East Coast market for light and heavy refined oils. Gasoline attracted a daily measure of firmness and the price-cutting of a week ago was not nearly so broad last week. The particular feature of the week was an advance in the price of bunker C fuel oil at Philadelphia. This movement placed the bunker oil market at that point on a higher basis than New York, and there was considerable talk around the market to the effect that prices would soon rise again here. Kerosene was rather quiet last week. Lubricating oils at Pennsylvania refineries did not share in the stronger situation that prevailed at the Midcontinent. Cylinder stocks at Pennsylvania were easy and some lower prices were reported.

Tankwagon Price Changes

DELAWARE.—Tankwagon and service station gasoline prices advanced 1c. per gallon throughout this state, March 28. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey posted tankwagon at 16c. and service station at 17c. per gallon.

OHIO.—Tankwagon and service station gasoline prices advanced 1c. per gallon throughout this state, March 28. The Standard Oil Company of Ohio posted tankwagon at 16½c. and service station at 17½c. per gallon.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Tankwagon and service station gasoline prices advanced 1c. per gallon throughout this state excepting the city of Philadelphia, March 28.

TEXAS.—Tankwagon and service station gasoline prices advanced 1c. per gallon throughout this state, March 29. The Texas Company and other marketers effected the advance.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The local bulk market continued in a steady position last week. Refinery prices were as follows:—U.S. Motor 60 octane, 5¾c. per gallon, U.S. Motor below 65 octane, 6c. per gallon and trademark gasoline 6¼c. to 6½c. per gallon, according to brand, all in tankcars. Strengthened by the daily improvements in the Oklahoma crude and refined markets, the situation last week was even firmer than a week ago. There was not much price cutting last week. Demand was fairly active and indicated greater potentialities for the coming few weeks. The export market was unchanged and steady.

Kerosene.—The market merely held its own last week. The firming position of other refined oils did not reflect in this article and while the leading refiners continued to quote 5½c. per gallon for the 41—43 water white product in tankcars, there were said to have been liberal offerings at 5¼c. per gallon.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—The feature last week was an advance of 5c. per barrel advance in the price of bunker C oil at Philadelphia. This was effected Thursday and placed the Philadelphia market 5c. higher than that for New York harbor. Quotations here were strong at 65c. per barrel at the terminals, and there was considerable talk of the possibility of another advance in prices here. Diesel oil remained unchanged last week at $1.30 per barrel, basis refinery.

Lubricating Oils.—Pennsylvania oils were not very active last week. Some of the cylinder oils showed weakness. The 600 steam refined cylinder stock was off ½c. per gallon to the basis of 12½c. to 13c. per gallon. The 635 grade held at 14c. to 14½c., but the 650 grade was off to 15c. per gallon. Bright stocks held well on a quiet market. The neutrals were also quiet. The export movement of lubricating oils through this market during the past week, by days, follows:—

	Gallons.
Thursday	176,450
Friday	.....
Saturday	14,200
Monday	112,850
Tuesday	69,550
Wednesday	5,000
Thursday	240,900
Total	618,950

Crude Oil Price Changes

CENTRAL TEXAS.—Effective April 1, the Magnolia Petroleum Company advanced posted prices 15c. per barrel to the following levels:—Mirando, 90c.; Luling

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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and Corsicana (heavy), 64c.; Darst Creek, 75c., and Lytton Springs, 94c.

EAST TEXAS.—Effective March 28, the Magnolia Petroleum Company will purchase from its connections in the East Texas field, 72 barrels per well per day, seven days per week, and will produce its own leases on the same basis. This succeeds the order of February 21 when Magnolia set 65 barrels as the daily well yield that it would purchase.

Effective April 1, the Magnolia Petroleum Company advanced posted prices 15c. per barrel to 98c. flat.

OKLAHOMA-KANSAS.—Effective April 1, the Continental Oil Company, the Barnsdall Refineries, Inc., and the Magnolia Petroleum Company advanced posted prices 15c. per barrel, making the schedule 76c. per barrel for oil below 29 degrees of gravity with a 2c. differential for each additional gravity up to 40 and above at $1 per barrel. This succeeds schedule of November 2, 1931.

TEXAS PANHANDLE. — Effective April 1, the Philtex Pipe Line Company, advanced crude prices 5c. to 10c. per barrel in Carson, Hutchinson, Gray and Moore counties. In Gray County, oil below 30 gravity was advanced to 61c. per barrel with a 2c. differential for each additional gravity up to 40 and above at 83c. per barrel. In other counties, oil below 30 gravity was posted at 51c. per barrel was a 2c. differential for each additional degree of gravity up to 40 and above at 73c. per barrel.

WESTERN KENTUCKY. — Effective April 1 crude in the lines of the Stoll Refining Company were advanced 15c. per barrel, making the new price 75c. per barrel.

WEST TEXAS.—Effective April 1, the Magnolia Petroleum Company advanced posted prices 15c. per barrel at Crane, Crockett, Glasscock, Howard, Mitchell, Winkler and Upton counties. The new price is 65c. per barrel.

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, Mar. 30, 1932.

Activity and continued advancing price tendencies characterized trading in the Midcontinent petroleum markets during the current week.

The low octane U. S. Motor for product continued to be the outstanding strong spot in the refinery gasoline market, with jobbers and distributors buying freely for immediate and prompt shipments at levels ¼c. to ¼c. a gallon above the previous week's range. The higher gravities were higher sympathetically but buying was light.

All grades of natural gasolines displayed a firmer undertone, with the better grades of low vapor and high recovery stabilized products active and higher in price.

Cleaners' naphthas, solvents, hydrocarbon gases and kindred products were somewhat higher in price, but there was not much change in the spot demand. Refiners and manufacturers generally report contract material being ordered out on schedule.

Kerosenes were purchased more freely for immediate and prompt shipments and as a result, little of either grade is now available. Refiners generally are quoting ¼c. to ⅜c. a gallon above the preceding week's range.

Distillates and furnace oils were a little less active, but prices remained steady, with little of either product being offered by refiners throughout the area. Both the high and middle cold test ugi gas oils were active and higher in price.

Zero and near fuels continue comparatively scarce with quotations steady to slightly higher. The demand for the ordinary high cold test fuels continues light, on the other hand, little of the product is held by the smaller refiners.

The larger refiners through the area boosted bright stocks 1½c. to 2c. a gallon during the latter part of the preceding week, bringing the price of zero D back to 18c. a gallon. Neutrals were slightly firmer in tone, but quotations were unchanged.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area today, for shipment in tankcars of 8,000 and 10,000 gallon capacity, basis Group 3 Oklahoma, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES — Under 57 octane U. S. Motor, 3⅞c. to 4⅛c. a gallon; middle octane U. S. Motor, 4⅛c. to 4⅜c.; 65-70 octane U. S. Motor, 4⅜c. to 4⅝c.; 60-62 400ep., 4c. to 4⅛c.; 64-66 390ep., 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; 64-66 375ep., 4⅜c. to 4½c.; 68-70 350-360ep., 4½c. to 4⅝c.

NATURAL GASOLINES — The 72-76 gravity, low vapor, high recovery, 65 plus octane, stabilized product, 3¾c. to 4c. a gallon, strictly grade A, 2½c. to 2¾c.; grade AA, 2c. to 2¼c.; grade BB, 2c. to 2½c.

KEROSENES—The 41-43 water white, 2⅞c. to 3⅛c.; 42-44 water white, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; 44-46 water white, 3⅜c. to 4c. a gallon.

DISTILLATES — Prime white 38-40, 2c. to 2¼c.; 38-40 light straw, 1⅞c. to 2c.; 36-38 light straw, 1¾c. to 1⅞c. a gallon.

GAS OILS — Light straw or amber, 32-36 zero 190, 1⅝c. to 1¾c. a gallon; 32-36 light straw and dark ugi. under 40 cold test, 1¼c. to 1⅜c.; 32-36 amber high cold test ugi, 1⅛c. to 1¼c.

FUEL OILS — High cold test industrial fuels 25c. to 37½c. a barrel; 22-24 zero to 15 cold test, 35c. to 37½c.; 24-26 zero to 25 cold test, 32½c. to 35c.; 28-30 zero, 50c. to 55c.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Mar. 30, 1932.

Considerably higher tankcar gasoline prices are ruling in this market, the market level being the best in months. While actual buying has not developed into any large total, refiners are holding firm for higher prices and the general market sentiment is highly bullish. Crude market developments are being studied closely.

Gasoline consumption is fair. Jobbers are not believed to have any large stocks of material on hand. Whether or not they will be large scale buyers soon is holding the attention of the industry. Natural gasolines are stronger than they have been. Kerosene is rather scarce and in good call.

A contract has been awarded for 250,000 gallons of gasoline for the second quarter, 1932, requirements of the Chicago post office. The price will be on a Chicago bulk plant delivery basis, one-eighth cent below average published tankcar market price f.o.b Group 3 Oklahoma on date of delivery plus 1.87162 cents to include all handling charges, the price not to exceed 6.12162 cents. State tax is not included. Discount of 1 percent 10 days is allowed. The gasoline will be 57-64 octane motor.

The heating oils are moderately good at this time. The zero products are still wanted in moderate quantities. Industrial gas and fuel oils are just about holding their own. Lubricating oil prices have been advanced by some refiners, including both bright stocks and neutrals and the tone there is better. Solvents and naphthas are quiet and firm.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are:—

GASOLINE—50-52, 450 (naphtha), 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon; low octane motor, 4c. to 4¼c.; middle octane, 4½c. to 4¾c.; high octane, 4¾c. to 5c.; 60-62, 400, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 64-66, 390, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 64-66, 375, 4½c. to 4¾c.; 68-70, 360, 4⅝c. to 4¾c.

NAPHTHAS AND SOLVENTS (all tankcar prices f.o.b. nearby refineries, according to specifications)—Cleaners' naphtha, 9c. per gallon, tankcar; 15.2c. tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 6c., tankcar, 12.7c; tankwagon; lacquer diluents, 12.2c., tankcar; rubber solvent, 10c.; Stoddard solvent, 7.5c., tankcar; 15.2c., tankwagon; V. M. & P naphtha, 7.5c., tankcar; 13.7c., tankwagon.

KEROSENE—41-43, water white, 2⅞c. to 3⅛c. per gallon; 42-44, water white, 3c. to 3¼c.

FURNACE OILS—38-40, straw distillate, 1⅞c. to 2c. per gallon; 36-38, straw zero, 1⅞c. to 2c.; 32-34, straw zero, 1⅞c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 1¾c. to 1⅞c.; dark, industrial gas oil, 1c. to 1¼c.

FUEL OILS—28-30, zero, 50c. to 55c. per barrel; 26-28, zero, 40c. to 45c.; 24-26, 30c. to 32½c.; 18-22, zero, 25c. to 30c.; 18-22, 20c. to 25c.

Far-reaching freight rate adjustments on all grades of petroleum products moving into the territory east of the Mississippi River were made effective by rail carriers March 15. The new rates to a large extent superseded the rates placed in effect in January as an emergency grant to the railroads.

Analysis of the changes reveals that the trend is toward increases over the territory as a whole, although many decreases also are allowed. The changes are on two classes of traffic—first, that moving from the Mid-Continent to the area east of the Illinois-Indiana line and also to the territory south of the Ohio River; and second, that moving from the Illinois-Indiana group of refineries to all territory east of the Mississippi River.

Most of the destinations in this large territory have been affected by the changes. As a general rule, the rates on gasoline are increased and the rates on fuels decreased, although this does not hold true in all cases. A three-cents-per-hundred-pounds increase has been placed in effect on shipments from the Mid-Continent to Indiana points. One computation shows that increases allowed on shipments from the Chicago group may average perhaps 2 per hundred; increases from Group 3 about 3 c.; and increases from the St. Louis group of refineries as much as 8c.

The J. S. Gill Petroleum Company has leased office space at 92 Liberty street, this city.

A series of explosions wrecked the tanker Lubwell March 24, resulting in the death of a member of the crew and damage of approximately $200,000 to the ship and $40,000 to the wharf at St. Rose, La., where the boat was tied up. The tanker was being cleaned at the time of the blasts. The ship was the property of the Sabine Towing Company, Port Arthur, Texas. The tanker had just completed a voyage from Tampa, Fla.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Imports, Exports, and Charters

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New York Imports

ACID—3 bbls, A Klipstein & Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
CRESYLIC—53 dms, 42,400 lbs, Monsanto Chem Works, Lancaster, Liverpool
SLUDGE—5 dms, Schliemann Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
STEARIC—290 bgs, 42,292 lbs, Binney & Smith Co, New Britain, Rotterdam

AGAR AGAR—45 bls, 9,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, President Grant, Kobe
25 bls, 5,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Hokuroku, Dairen
15 bls, 3,000 lbs, Consumers Import Co, Hokuroku, Kobe
5 bls, 1,000 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Hokuroku, Kobe
30 bls, 6,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Hokuroku, Kobe
10 bls, 2,000 lbs, United Chem & Drug Corp, Hokuroku, Kobe
15 bls, 3,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Kokuroku, Kobe
10 bls, 2,000 lbs, Wood & Selick, Hokuroku, Kobe

ALBUMEN, EGG—11 cs, 2,200 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, President Grant, Shanghai
7 cs, 1,400 lbs, Henningsen Bros, President Grant, Shanghai
21 cs, 4,200 lbs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, Hokuroku, Tientsin

ALOE—387 cs, R Desvernine, Tachira, Curacao

ANISE—50 bgs, 5,588 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Exiria, Malaga
STAR—335 bgs, 31,713 lbs, Core & Herbert, Exarch, Marseilles

ANNATTO SEED—25 bgs, D Steengrafe, Coamo, Aguadilla
4 bgs, W I Product Co, Coamo, Aguadilla
5 bgs, Galban & Co, Coamo, Aguadilla
24 bgs, G W Sheldon & Co, Baracoa, Kingston

ANTIMONY, CRUDE—375 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, President Grant, Shanghai
OXIDE—250 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, President Van Buren, Hankow
REGULUS—250 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, President Grant, Shanghai

ARGOLS—134 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Exiria, Oran
155 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Exiria, Oran
272 bgs, Jungmann & Co, Exochorda, Naples

ARROWROOT—20 bbls, Murbas Trading Co, Nerissa, St Vincent
100 bgs, Murbas Trading Co, Nerissa, St Vincent

ARSENIC, METALLIC—50 dms, 11,902 lbs, The Ore & Chem Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg

ARTIST'S MATERIAL—4 cs, Winsor & Newton, American Farmer, London
1 cs, Favor, Ruhl & Co, American Farmer, London

ASPHALT—133 dms, Barber Asphalt Co, Nerissa, Trinidad
CEMENT—7 dms, E L Searl, Nerissa, Trinidad

BALSAM—10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Santa Ana, La Libertad

BARIUM HYDRATE—90 kgs, D F Young, American Farmer, London
23 cks, D F Young, American Farmer, London
200 bgs, American Farmer, London

BARYTES—600 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Smith Color & Chem Co, Exarch, Genoa

BLUE, WASHING — 68 cks, Reckitts, Ltd, Francisco, Hull

BONE MEAL—800 bgs, 80,372 lbs, The Ore & Chem Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
1,494 bgs, 135,504 lbs, Consumers Import Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
500 bgs, Satartia, Buenos Aires

BRISTLES—5 bbls, S Grosof, Hamburg, Hamburg
1 cs, Hanish & Co, President Grant, Kobe
9 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Pipestone County, Havre
29 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Hokuroku, Osaka
5 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Atago, Kobe
55 cs, S Hirschenhorn & Sons, Atago, Tientsin
18 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, American Farmer, London
10 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, American Farmer, London

BRONZE POWDER—9 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Sierra Ventana, Bremen

CALCIUM, SILICON—243 bbls, Electro Metallurgical Co, Topdalsfjord, Sande
TARTRATE—904 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Sinaia, Piraeus

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—1,974 cs, Mitsui & Co, Atago, Keelung
340 cs, Mitsui & Co, Atago, Keelung
REFINED—220 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, President Grant, Kobe
70 cs, Iwai & Co, Hokuroku, Kobe
130 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Hokuroku, Kobe
100 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Atago, Kobe

CANARY SEED—396 bgs, The Albert Dickinson Co, Satartia, Buenos Aires
316 bgs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
250 bgs, A G Dunn, Exarch, Casablanca

CARAWAY SEED — 100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Catz American Co, New Britain, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM — 10 cs, President Van Buren, Colombo
40 cs, McKesson & Robbins, City of Bristol, Colombo
11 cs, London Corporation, London

CASEIN—60 bgs, 9,917 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
230 bgs, The Kalbfleisch Corp, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—200 bales, Knickerbocker Mills Co President Grant, Hongkong

CASTOR BEANS—850 bgs, 2,975 bu, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Bore, Bahia
9,208 bgs, 23,020 bu, Argenti & Co, Sawokla, Cocanada

CELERY SEED—30 bgs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
30 bgs, 6,705 lbs, McLaughlin Gormley & King, Exochorda, Marseilles
52 bgs, 11,316 lbs, Gallagher & Ascher, Exochorda, Marseilles
50 bgs, 11,220 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Exochorda, Marseilles
58 bgs, 12,760 lbs, Core & Herbert, Exarch Marseilles

CHALK BLOCK—510,000 kilos, 1,122,000 lbs, Taintor Trading Co, Pipestone County, Dunkirk
PRECIPITATED — 50 cks, 12,584 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Exarch, Genoa

CHEMICALS — 10 cs, Byk, Inc, Hamburg, 5 cs, Schering, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
21 cks, Jungmann & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 bbls, 4,967 lbs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 dms, 4,576 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
70 dms, 40,557 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
25 dms, 3,278 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 dms, 2,525 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
5 cs, 530 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
1 ck, Hamburg, Hamburg
26 cks, Hamburg, Hamburg
4 dms, Hamilton Trust Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
18 cs, Elmer & Amend, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
100 cs, Innis Speiden & Co, Carplaka Gothenburg
50 cks, 31,372 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corpn, New Britain, Rotterdam
100 cks, 24,640 lbs, Henry Sundheimer, New Britain, Rotterdam
45 cks, 5,055 lbs, Stanley Doggett, Inc, New Britain, Rotterdam
32 cs, 4,824 lbs, Calcyamide Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
2 pkgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corpn, New Britain, Rotterdam
550 cks, 258,940 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corpn, New Britain, Rotterdam
50 cks, 23,540 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corpn, New Britain, Rotterdam
7 cks, 6,518 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corpn, New Britain, Rotterdam
6 cs, The Bayer Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
45 cks, 24,947 lbs, Robinson Wagner, New Britain, Rotterdam
11 cs, President Van Buren, Genoa
6 bbls, Bergstrom Trading Co, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
6 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
18 cs, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
43 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Sierra Ventana Fremen
2 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
4 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
9 cs, Burroughs Welcome & Co, American Farmer, London
83 dms, American Fluefriesveen, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
13 cks, American Fluefriesveen, Inc, Albert Pallin, Hamburg

CHILLIES—403 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Hokuroku, Kobe
45 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Atago, Kobe

CHINA CLAY—81 bgs, G N Sanudo, Cauto, Tampico
140 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Lancastria, Liverpool

CHROME ORE—1,080,000 kilos, 2,376,000 lbs, Electro Metallurgical Co, Exarch, Salonica

CINNAMON, QUILLS—25 bls, Carr Bros, President Van Buren, Colombo

CLAY—600 bgs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg

CLOVES—250 bls, Monsanto Chem Works, President Van Buren, Port Said
250 bls, McKesson & Robbins, President Van Buren, Port Said
50 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, President Van Buren, Port Said
250 bls, Truda & Quattrone, President Van Buren, Port Said

COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—9 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Hamburg, Hamburg
7 cs, Hamburg, Hamburg
19 dms, General Aniline Works, New Britain, Rotterdam

COCOA BEANS—12,240 bgs, The Arles Co, Kampmann, Grand Bassam
13,258 bgs, Cie Francais del Afrique Occident, Kampmann, Grand Bassam
12,846 bgs, Kampmann, Grand Bassam
1,000 bgs, International Accept Bank, Satartia, Bahia
700 bgs, Aron & Co, Satartia, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Satartia, Bahia
2,000 bgs, United Africa Co, Satartia, Bahia
1,500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Satartia, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Satartia, Bahia
1,600 bgs, F A Thompson & Co, Zarembo, Lagos
1,896 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, Zarembo, Lagos
27,697 bgs, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Lagos
3,307 bgs, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Apapa
224 bgs, G B Ollivant & Co, Zarembo, Apapa
800 bgs, F A Thompson & Co, Zarembo, Accra
2,800 bgs, Busi & Stephenson, Zarembo, Accra
14,400 bgs, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Freetown
1,600 bgs, United Africa Co, West Chetac, Takoradi
595 bgs, Eastern Prince, Trinidad
250 bgs, Gordon, Grant & Co, Nerissa, Trinidad
300 bgs, Nerissa, Trinidad
563 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Nerissa, Trinidad
200 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Nerissa, Grenada
200 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Nerissa, Grenada
200 bgs, Middleton & Co, Nerissa, Grenada
100 bgs, Pablo Calvet Co, Buenaventura, Cristobal
2,500 bgs, Grace Natl Bank, Bore, Ilheus
1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bore, Ilheus
2,000 bgs, W A Grace & Co, Bore, Ilheus
29,000 bgs, National City Bank, Bore, Ilheus
6,000 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Bore, Ilheus
1,000 bgs, Bank of London and South America, Bore, Ilheus
1,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bore, Bahia
3,660 bgs, National City Bank, Bore, Bahia
350 bgs, Grace Natl Bank, Bore, Bahia
4,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bore, Bahia
500 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Bore, Bahia
5,000 bgs, Bore, Bahia
23 bgs, W & A Leaman, Luna, Cape Haitien
165 bgs, Garnett-Wood, Luna, Jeremie
67 bgs, W & A Leaman, Luna, Jeremie
75 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Luna, Jeremie
500 bgs, Luna, Porto Cabello
200 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Calamares, Pt Limon
600 bgs, United Fruit Co, Calamares, Pt Limon

CHEMICALS—2,000 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Calamares, Pt Limon
200 bgs, Roesling, Monroe & Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Carr Bros, President Van Buren, Colombo
250 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Munorleans, Georgetown
250 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Munorleans, St George
59 bgs, Lopez & Mangual, Inc, Tachira, Maracaibo
500 bgs, Milton, Snedeker Corp, Tachira, La Guayra
MEAL—2,000 bgs, 443,058 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, New Britain, Rotterdam

COCONUT—50,000 pcs, Di Giorgio Fruit Corp, Gatun, La Ceiba
226 bgs, 22,600 lbs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Eastern Prince, Trinidad
140 bgs, 14,000 lbs, Liberty Fruit Dispatch Co, Coamo, Aguidilla
25 bgs, 2,500 lbs, Mann, Duane & Co, Coamo, Aguadilla
155 bgs, 15,500 lbs, Enrique Menoyo, Coamo, Aguadilla
190 bgs, 19,900 lbs, J C Carlo, Coamo, Mayaguez
128 bgs, 12,800 lbs, E Trucco, Coamo, Mayaguez
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Coamo, Mayaguez
25 bgs, 2,500 lbs, Mann Duane & Co, Coamo, San Juan
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Di Georgio Fruit Corp, Cayo Mambi, Kingston
273 bgs, 27,300 lbs, L Schepp & Co, Munorleans, Georgetown
700 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Baracao, Cristobal
204 bgs, 20,400 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Baracao, Kingston
307 bgs, 30,700 lbs, L Schepp & Co, Caracao, Kingston
3,585 bgs, 358,500 lbs, Geo W Cole & Co, Baracao, Kingston
29 bgs, 2,900 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Baracao, Kingston

DESIC—10 cs, H W Peabody & Co, President Grant, Manila
250 cs, W R Grace & Co, President Van Buren, Colombo

COLORS—5 cks, Schenker & Co, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
DRY—8 bbls, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Lancastria, Liverpool
2 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Lancastria, Liverpool
1 cs, B F Rrakenfeld & Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
EARTH—50 bbls, 24,200 lbs, Ferd Van Geisten, Hamburg, Hamburg

COPPER OXIDE BLACK—1 bbl, 235 lbs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Hamburg, Hamburg

COPRA—2 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Baracao, Kingston

CORK—5 bls, Bisbe Cork Co, Exiria, Palamos
WASTE—568 bls, Johnson Turner Trading Co, Exiria, San Felin
562 bls, Johnson Turner Trading Co, Exiria, Palamos
WOOD—86 bls, Wicander & Co, Exiria, Algiers
42 bls, Exiria, Seville

CORNSILK—138 bls, 22,074 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exarch, Leghorn

CRESOL, SOLID—1 cs, Monsanto Chem Works, Lancastria, Liverpool

CUTTLEFISH, BONES — 150 cs, 5,720 lbs, American Cuttlefish Bone Co, Exiria, Halifax

DEXTRIN—50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Coml National Bank & Trust Co, Hamburg, Hamburg

DRAGONS BLOOD—8 cs, Thurland Castle, Singapore
8 cs, F P Ross & Co, President Van Buren, Singapore

DYES—14 cks, President Van Buren, Genoa
ANILIN—27 dms, 7,574 lbs, Sandoz Chem Works, Hamburg, Hamburg
7 cks, Hamburg, Hamburg
3 cs, Hamburg, Hamburg
353 pkgs, New Britain, Rotterdam
9 bbls, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Majestic, Southampton
3 cs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Majestic, Southampton

EPSOM SALT—175 cks, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
23 bgs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
152 bgs, Sierra Ventana, Bremen

FENUGREEK SEED—150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Exarch, Casablanca

FERRO MANGANESE—25 tons, C Tennant & Sons, Lancastria, Liverpool

FILTER, PAPER—12 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, American Farmer, London
3 bbls, H Reeve, Angel & Co, Majestic, Southampton
2 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co, Majestic, Southampton

FLAXSEED — 3,111,506 kilos, 124,460 bus, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Evanger, Rosario
16,779 bgs, 36,913 bus, Bunge North American Grain Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
8,024 bgs, 17,652 bus, L Dreyfus & Co, Western World, Buenos Aires

FLOWERS, MEDICINAL—10 bls, 1,150 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg

FORMALDEHYDE, HYDROSULPHITE — 40 dms, Ernst Ritter, President Roosevelt, Hamburg

GASOLINE—4,086 tons, Mexican Petroleum Corpn, Japan Arrow, Aruba

GELATIN—242 bgs, 13,420 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corpn, Hamburg, Hamburg
20 bbls, 6,846 lbs, C M Van Stolk, New Britain, Rotterdam
20 cs, Ernst H Dick, Sierra Ventana, Bremen

GINGER ROOT—800 bgs, Zarembo, Freetown
401 bgs, Volkart Bros, City of Norwich, Calicut
200 bgs, City of Norwich, Calicut
478 bgs, City of Norwich, Alleppey

GLASS, SHEET—19 cs, J W Werbelowsky & Sons, Hamburg, Hamburg
27 cs, Semon Bache & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
5 cs, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
WINDOW—30 cs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg

GLUE—300 bgs, N L Lederer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
216 bgs, N L Lederer, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
100 bgs, President Roosevelt, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
4 bales, 893 lbs, Arabol Mfg Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
4 cks, General Aniline Works, New Britain, Rotterdam

GLUE—100 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, President Van Buren, Marseilles
75 cks, Rex & Reynolds, President Van Buren, Marseilles
300 bgs, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
40 bgs, Sierra Ventana, Bremen

GLYCERIN—45 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Oriente, Havana

GREASE, WOOL—50 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
50 bbls, International Trust Co, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
40 dms, A Hurst & Co, Francisco, Hull
50 dms, Continental Bank & Trust Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
3 bbls, Continental Bank & Trust Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
43 bbls, Lancastria, Liverpool

GUM—78 bgs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
ARABIC—250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, City of Bristol, Port Sudan
BENZOIN—3 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, American Banker, London
CHICLE—30 bales, Carr Bros, Inc, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
COPAL—371 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, American Farmer, London
DAMMAR—100 cs, Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, Thurland Castle, Singapore
INDUSTRIAL—25 cs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
KARAYA—70 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
70 bgs, Herrick & Voigt, President Van Buren, Bombay
31 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Van Buren, Bombay
292 bgs, Jacques, Wolf & Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
MYRRH—20 cs, City of Bristol, Aden
OLIBANUM—8 cs, City of Bristol, Aden
SANDARAC—16 bbls, 4,776 lbs, G H Lincks, Exarch, Casablanca
TRAGACANTH—13 cs, 1,892 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
45 bgs, Frank Fliet Co, President Van Buren, Bombay
50 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, American Farmer, London

GYPSUM—480 bgs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
660 bgs, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
208 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Lancastria, Liverpool
CALCINED—421 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Francisco, Hull

HENNA LEAVES—77 bgs, 15,400 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exochorda, Alexandria

HERBS, MEDICINAL—5 pkgs, 1,102 lbs, Meht & Daniels, Hamburg, Hamburg
3 bls, 576 lbs, Meht & Daniels, Hamburg, Hamburg
5 bls, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
2 bls, President Van Buren, Genoa
266 bls, 33,048 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Exarch, Istanbul

IODINE—3 cs, Mitsui & Co, Hokuroku, Osaka
IPECAC ROOT—2 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Santa Ana, La Libertad
IRON, OXIDE—25 cks, 14,465 lbs, Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc, Exiria, Malaga
80 bbls, 59,400 lbs, C K Williams & Co, Exiria, Malaga
30 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Francisco, Hull
33 kegs, J H Rhodes & Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
12 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
19 cks, J A McNulty, Lancastria, Liverpool
4 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Lancastria, Liverpool
9 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
SAND—20 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg

KAMALA—32 bgs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Sawokla, Calcutta

LAUREL LEAVES—80 bls, Rene Moelhausen, Sinaia, Piraeus
450 bls, D F Young, Sinaia, Piraeus

LEAVES, MEDICINAL—3 bls, 462 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
3 bgs, 310 lbs, Meht & Daniels, Hamburg, Hamburg
24 bgs, United Chem & Drug Corp, Sinaia, Algiers

MACE — 32 cs, Van Loan & Co, Thurland Castle, Singapore

MAGNESIA, CALCINED — 70 cs, Schofield Donald Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
195 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Lancastria, Liverpool
CARBONATE—95 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Lancastria, Liverpool
10 cs, A Hurst & Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
1 cs, Schofield Donald Co, Lancastria, Liverpool

MANGANESE ORE—334 pkts, General Dry Batteries, Coamo, San Juan

MENTHOL — 50 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Atago, Osaka
20 cs, Bridges Neumer & Co, President Grant, Kobe
10 cs, Iwai & Co, President Grant, Kobe
40 cs, Bridges Neumer & Co, Hokuroku, Kobe
25 cs, Chase National Bank, Hokuroku, Kobe
25 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Hokuroku, Osaka
25 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Atago, Kobe
SYNTH—17 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, American Farmer, London

MINERAL, WHITE — 450 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Francisco, Hull

MOLASSES — 2,000 bbls, American Molasses Co, Munorleans, Bridgetown

MUSTARD SEED—250 bgs, London Corporation, London

NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, 225,500 lbs, The White Tar Co, New Britain, Rotterdam

NICOTINE, SULPHATE—2 dms, Goulard & Olena, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

NUTGALLS—402 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, President Grant, Shanghai

NUTMEGS—30 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Nerissa, Grenada

NUX VOMICA—640 bgs, City of Norwich, Cochin
400 bgs, Volkart Bros, City of Norwich, Cochin
96 bgs, Sawokla, Madras

OIL, ALMOND—4 cs, Ungerer & Co, American Farmer, London
ANISE—5 dms, W J Bush & Co, President Grant, Hongkong
BAY—17 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Nerissa, Dominica
10 cs, P J Santoni, Coamo, San Juan
BIRCH TAR—6 dms, 3,060 lbs, White Sea & Baltic Co, Hamburg, Hamburg

OIL, CAMPHOR—50 dms, Fries Bros, Hokuroku, Yokohama
100 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Hokuroku, Yokohama
20 dms, Ungerer & Co, Atago, Yokohama
CAMPHOR, BROWN—100 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Hokuroku, Kobe
CAMPHOR, RED—25 dms, Mitsui & Co, Hokuroku, Kobe
CASSIA—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, President Grant, Hongkong
CASTOR—50 dms, Francisco, Hull
CHALMOOGRA—7 cs, Sawokla, Calcutta
CINNAMON LEAF — 5 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Sawokla, Colombo
CITRONELLA—8 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Thurland Castle, Batavia
1 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
7 dms, Volkart Bros, City of Bristol, Colombo
COD—1,250 bbls, J D Irwin & Co, Francisco, Hull
CODLIVER—802 dms, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
260 bbls, McKesson & Robbins, Topdalsfjord, Bergen
150 dms, P R Dreyer, Topdalsfjord, Aalesund
50 dms, Topdalsfjord, Aalesund
100 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Topdalsfjord, Bodo
CORN—82 bbls, Lancastria, Liverpool
CORNMINT—25 cs, Bridges Neumer & Co, President Grant, Kobe
ESSENTIAL—4 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
1 cs, Meht & Daniels, Hamburg, Hamburg
26 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, New Britain, Rotterdam
2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, President Van Buren, Marseilles
9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, President Van Buren, Marseilles
15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, President Van Buren, Marseilles
100 cs, W J Bush & Co, American Farmer, London
3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Majestic, Southampton
2 cs, Geo Silver Import Co, Majestic, Southampton
1 cs, D C Andrews & Co, Majestic, Southampton
7 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Majestic, Southampton
1 cs, M J Corbett & Co, Majestic, Southampton
1 cs, Portenoy Co, Inc, Majestic, Southampton
FUEL—32,392 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Phobos, Curacao
GAS—21,120 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Phobos, Curacao
GERANIUM—5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Exaria, Algiers
5 cyls, Geo Lueders & Co, Exiria, Algiers
3 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Sinaia, Algiers
LEMONGRASS—10 dms, Volkart Bros, City of Norwich, Cochin
LIME—3 cs, Vernon Wharton, Nerissa, Trinidad
3 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Nerissa, Trinidad
14 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Nerissa, St Lucia
2 cs, Barclay Bank, Nerissa, St Lucia
2 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Nerissa, St Lucia
1 cs, R Desvernine, Nerissa, Martinique
6 cs, Barclay Bank, Nerissa, Dominica
3 cs, Park Benziger & Co, Munorleans, Castries
LUBRICATING—230 dms, Schliemann Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
20 cks, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Western World, Rio aneiro
30 dms, S Schwabacher, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OLIVE—100 dms, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co, Exiria, Algiers
200 cs, E Gerrutti, Inc, Exiria, Barcelona
20 dms, E Gerrutti, Inc, Exiria, Barcelona
100 cs, Exiria, Barcelona
15 dms, Exiria, Barcelona
300 cs, E Gerrutti, Inc, Exiria, Malaga
100 dms, W A Taylor & Co, Exiria, Malaga
100 dms, First Natl Bank of Boston, Exiria, Malaga
450 cs, Exiria, Malaga
420 dms, Exiria, Malaga
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exiria, Seville
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exiria, Seville
100 bbls, National City Bank, Exiria, Seville
125 dms, National City Bank, Exiria, Seville
50 cs, National City Bank, Exiria, Seville
125 dms, Bank of Sicily Trust Co, Exiria, Seville
30 dms, Chase Natl Bank, Exiria, Seville
195 cs, National City Bank, Exiria, Seville
105 dms, National City Bank, Exiria, Seville
150 cs, Lekas & Drivas, Exiria, Seville
100 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exiria, Seville
100 dms, Venice Import Co, Exiria, Seville
100 dms, Philadelphia Natl Bank, Exiria, Seville
100 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Exiria, Seville
300 cs, Exiria, Seville
100 dms, Exiria, Seville
72 cs, President Van Buren, Naples
445 cs, P Pastene & Co, President Van Buren, Genoa
20 dms, President Van Buren, Genoa
1,400 cs, President Van Buren, Genoa
45 dms, President Van Buren, Marseilles
87 cs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
111 cs, General Shipping Co, Exarch, Catania
30 cs, Santo Ardita. Exarch, Catania
100 cs, Molinelli, Giannusa & Rao, Exarch, Leghorn
100 cs, G Cresci, Exarch, Leghorn
100 cs, Paolo Alonze & Bros, Exarch, Leghorn
150 cs, B Filippone & Co, Exarch, Leghorn
150 cs, Ossola Bros, Exarch, Leghorn
150 cs, Kirsch Bros, Exarch, Leghorn
200 cs, Samuel Kirsch, Exarch, Leghorn
350 cs, B & O R R, Exarch, Leghorn
250 cs, Oceano Shipping Co, Exarch, Leghorn
100 cs, Gus Sclafani, Exarch, Genoa
300 cs, P Bros, Exarch, Genoa
100 cs, U Sorrentino, Exarch, Genoa
100 cs, Benny Dorman, Exarch, Genoa
125 cs, Sclafani Bros, Exarch, Genoa
100 cs, Sorrentino & Co, Exarch, Genoa
ORANGE—1 cs, A A Stillwell & Co, Baracoa, Kingston
PALM—42 cks, United Africa Co, Zarembo, Burutu
PALMAROSA—4 pots, Prest Van Buren, Bombay
PARAFFIN—33 dms, S Schwabacher & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
PERILLA — 150 dms, W R Grace & Co, Atago, Osaka
PETITGRAIN—25 cs, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
10 cs, Western World, Buenos Aires
PIMENTO LEAF—1 dm, Gillespie & Co, Baracao, Kingston
RAPESEED—15 dms, Homa Import Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
40 dms, Elbert Co, Francisco, Hull
10 bbls, Francisco, Hull
600 dms, Mitsui & Co, Atago, Moji
RESIDUE—4 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Hamburg, Hamburg
OIL, RUE—2 dms, 211 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Exiria, Malaga
ROSEWOOD—12 bbls, A Chiris Co, Munorleans, Paramaribo
2 bbls, Givaudan-Delawanna, Munorleans, Paramaribo
12 bbls, J Manheimer, Munorleans, Paramaribo
6 dms, Stephen, Itacoateara
SARDINE—338 tons, Mitsui & Co, Atago, Yokohama
SOYBEAN — Quantity, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Hokuroku, Dairen
SULPHUR—400 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Exarch, Syracuse
300 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exiria, Algiers
99,441 kilos, Leghorn Trading Co, Exiria, Sfax
100 dms, Welch, Holm & Clark, Exiria, Malaga
342 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exiria, Malaga
750 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exiria, Malaga
600,300 kilos, Leghorn Trading Co, Exiria, Seville
375 dms, Welch, Holm & Clark, Exiria, Seville
100 dms, Smith Wehman Co, Exiria, Seville
VARNISH—2 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Lancastria, Liverpool
WHITE — 54 dms, S Schwabacher & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
ORRIS ROOT—29 bgs, 4,576 lbs, Givaudan-Delawanna, Exarch, Leghorn
29 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exarch, Leghorn
PAINT—5 cs, Meadows, Wye & Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
DRY—560 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Francisco, Newcastle
PEAT, GROUND—225 bales, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
LITTER — 250 bales, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
MOSS—1,000 bales, National Peatmoss Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
150 bales, Erik J Jarndahl, Carplaka, Gothenburg
500 bales, Atkins & Durbrow, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
MULL—575 bales, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
400 bales, Atkins & Durbrow, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
50 crates, Atkins & Durbrow, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
100 half bales, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—166 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Thurland Castle, Singapore
500 bgs, Thurland Castle, Telok Betong
720 bgs, City of Norwich, Calicut
960 bgs, Volkart Bros, City of Norwich, Calicut
1,080 bgs, City of Norwich, Cochin
2,080 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, City of Norwich, Alleppey
1,333 bgs, City of Norwich, Alleppey
WHITE—121 bgs, Bingham & Co, Thurland Castle, Singapore
42 bgs, President Van Buren, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—90,000 bbls, 3,780,000 gls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfwax, Las Piedras
90,842 bbls, 3,815,364 gls, Warner Quinlan Co, Cities Service Boston, Las Piedras
65,000 bbls, 2,730,000 gls, Mexican Sinclair Petroleum Corpn, Cities Service Koolmotor, Tampico
59,000 bbls, 2,478,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Benj Brewster, Mamomal
72,558 bbls, 3,047,436 gls, Tidewater Oil Co, D J Moran, Las Piedras
67,708 bbls, 2,843,736 gls, Tidewater Oil Co, Garnet Hulings, Las Piedras
115,000 bbls, 4,830,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Wilhelm A Riedeman, Mamomal
72,246 bbls, 3,034,332 gls, Standard Oil Co, George St Jones Caripito
103,604 bbls, 4,351,368 gls, Standard Oil Co, Montrolite, Las Piedras
74,000 bbls, 3,108,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Yorbo Linda, Mamomal
85,016 bbls, 3,570,672 gls, Warner Quinlan Co, Cities Service Toledo, Tampico
90,000 bbls, 3,780,000 gls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfpenn, Las Piedras
125,000 bbls, 5,250,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Standard, Mamomal
84,095 bbls, 3,531,990 gls, Warner Quinlan Co, Cities Service Koolmotor, Tampico
68,000 bbls, 2,856,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Altair, Tampico
67,327 bbls, 2,827,734 gls, Tidewater Oil Co, Walter Miller, Las Piedras
92,278 bbls, 3,875,676 gls, Tidewater Oil Co, Axtell J Byles, Las Piedras
114,000 bbls, 4,788,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Victolite, Mamomal
85,000 bbls, 3,570,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, Reginolite, Mamomal
PIGMENT—1 dm, International General Electric Co, American Farmer, London
PITCH—106 dms, A Hurst & Co, Francisco, Hull
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Habicht Braun & Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, New Britain, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, A G Dunn, New Britain, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, President Van Buren, Istanbul
POTASH, CARBONATE—33 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—60 dms, 7,260 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
MURIATE—3,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Sierra Ventana, Bremen
PUMICE, LUMP—2,279 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exarch, Lipari
POWDERED—833 bgs, Canadian National Railway, Exarch, Lipari
550 bgs, J H Rhodes & Co, Exarch, Lipari
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, McKesson & Robbins, President Grant, Kobe
100 bls, John Powell & Co, Kokuroku, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—11,554 bgs, 1,386,480 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd, Satartia, Buenos Aires
1,395 bgs, 467,400 lbs, The Tannin Corp, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, 24,000 lbs, International Product Corp, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
21 bgs, Jacques, Wolf & Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
4,532 bgs, International Acceptance Bank, Western World, Buenos Aires
1,100 bgs, The Tannin Corp, Western World, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—29 bgs, American Farmer, London
39 bgs, 4,358 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Exarch, Istanbul
ROOT, MEDICINAL—10 bls, 1,995 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Hamburg, Hamburg
ROSE LEAVES—7 bls, 2,197 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exarch, Casablanca
SAGO FLOUR—2,995 lbs, Thurland Castle, Singapore
SARDINE MEAL—3,000 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Hokuroku, Yokohama
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—20 bls, Eggers & Hemlein, Platano, Port Cortes
SHELLAC—25 cs, A Hurst & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
100 bgs, Carleton & Moffat, Sawokla, Calcutta
SHELLAC—50 bgs, I R Brody & Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
450 bgs, Argenti & Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
GARNET LAC—200 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Sawokla, Calcutta
200 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Sawokla, Calcutta
100 bgs, Tradesman Natl Bank, Sawokla, Calcutta
100 bgs, I R Boody & Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac, Kasebier, Chatfield Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
100 bgs, Argenti & Co, City of Bristol, Calcutta
100 bgs, City of Bristol, Calcutta
SILICA—13 cs, Lunham & Reeve, Francisco, Newcastle
SOAP—17 cs, Bata Shoe Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
5 cs, S H Kress, New Britain, Rotterdam
7 cs, R F Downing & Co, American Farmer, London
150 cs, Conti Product Corp, Exarch, Leghorn
171 cs, Farboil Paint Co, Sinaia, Piraeus
MILLINGS—53 cs, Yardley & Co, American Farmer, London
TOILET—5 cs, American Express Co, American Farmer, London
SODA, NITRATE—1 tin, Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, American Banker, London
PHOSPHATE—100 kegs, 12,705 lbs, Jungmann & Co, New Britain, Rotterdam
6 cks, Moore & Munger, American Farmer, London
20 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Lancastria, Liverpool
SPONGES—47 bls, Charles E Rock, Oriente, Havana
33 bls, Oriente, Havana
29 bls, Greek American Sponge Co, Calamares, Havana
3 bls, World Sponge Market, Sinaia, Piraeus
9 cs, Leonidas Papson, Sinaia, Piraeus
REFUSE—15 bls, Greek American Sponge Co, Calamares, Havana
STARCH, POTATO—150 bgs, 33,000 lbs, New Britain, Rotterdam
SOLUBLE—200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Coml Natl Bank & Trust Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, New Britain, Rotterdam
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—11 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
TANNING MATERIAL—2 dms, 1,159 lbs, A Hollander & Son, Hamburg, Hamburg
TAPIOCA, FLOUR—270 bgs, Thurland Castle, Sourabaya
2,450 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Thurland Castle, Batavia
TEAWASTE—2,008 bgs, Sawokla, Calcutta
2,002 bgs, City of Bristol, Calcutta
TUBA ROOT—16 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Van Buren, Hankow
UMBER—65 cks, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Lancastria, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—42 pkgs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
28 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
6 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
80 cs, W T Rawleigh Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles
76 cs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
73 cs, J Manheimer, Exochorda, Marseilles
19 cs, French Line, Exochorda, Marseilles
49 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
WAX, BEES—1 bg, Guaranty Trust Co, Sawokla, Suez
96 blks, City of Bristol, Aden
16 bgs, R Desvernine, Abangarez, Santiago
148 pkgs, Bank of London South America, Stephen, Ceara
CANDELILLA—23 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Cauto, Tampico
56 bgs, Cecilio Paez Hilos, Cauto, Tampico
CARNAUBA—Correction:—In previous issue Strahl & Pitsch was credited with 226 bgs, should have read S P Drummond, West Imboden, Pernambuco
1,261 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Stephen, Ceara
313 bgs, F B Ross & Co, Stephen, Pernahyba
90 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Stephen, Ceara
42 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Sinaia, Lisbon
105 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, City of Helford, Suez
MONTAN—600 bgs, 92,400 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—130 bgs, 11,176 lbs, Jos Dick, Hamburg, Hamburg
20 cs, 2,552 lbs, Jos Dick, Hamburg, Hamburg
WOODTOUR—1,503 bgs, B L Soberski, Topdalsfjord, Fredikstad
ZINC, OXIDE—269 bbls, Mexican Zinc Co, Cauto, Tampico
44 cks, Panama Pacific Line, Francisco, Newcastle
4 cks, Francisco, Newcastle
25 bbls, A Klipstein & Co, President Van Buren, Marseilles

New York Transit Imports

AGAR AGAR—125 bales, Parke, Davis & Co, Hokuroku, Kobe, Detroit
25 bales, McKesson & Robbins, Hokuroku, Kobe, Bridgeport
CAMPHOR, REFD—100 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Hokuroku, Kobe, Bridgeport
GELATIN—42 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, New Britain, Rotterdam, Rochester
GLASS, WINDOW—50 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Hamburg, Hamburg, Rochester
MENTHOL—100 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Hokuroku, Kobe, Bridgeport
OIL, OLIVE—100 cs, President Van Buren, Genoa, Rochester
60 cs, President Van Buren, Genoa, Chicago
50 cs, President Van Buren, Genoa, Rosebank

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—44 tons, West Eldara, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—155 dms, City of Newport News, Hamburg
323 bgs, F H Shallus & Co, City of Newport News, Hamburg
251 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Tortugas, Herre
100 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
52 cks, Phil Bauer & Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
COLORS, EARTH—9 bbls, 84 bgs, 2 dms, Porcelain Enamel & Paint Co, City of Newport News, Bremen
MOLASSES—16,601,665 lbs, Cuba Distilling Co, Catahoula, Antilla
OCHER—400 bgs, Maidan, Calcutta
OIL, CODLIVER—25 bbls, Savoy Drug & Chemical Co, Topeka, Bergen
FUEL—81,057 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Cerro Ebano, Aruba
POTASH KAINIT—135 tons, N V Potash Export My, Marie Horn, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—3,484 tons, N V Potash Export My, Marie Horn, Hamburg
POTASH, SULPHATE—500 bgs, City of Newport News, Hamburg
405 tons, N V Potash Export My, Marie Horn, Hamburg
SHELLAC—30 cs, West Eldara, Rotterdam
STARCH, POTATO—250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, West Eldara, Rotterdam
TALC—100 bgs, E M & F Waldo, Inc, Collamer, Bordeaux
500 bgs, Wittaker, Clark & Daniels Co, Collamer, Bordeaux
365 bgs, Salomon & Bros, Collamer, Bordeaux
600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie Co, Collamer, Bordeaux

Beaumont Imports

OIL, CODLIVER—10 dms, Tripp, Hamburg

Boston Imports

ALUMINA SULPHATE—18 cks, 18,510 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
BARYTES—200 bgs, 22,046 lbs, Exarch, Genoa
BASIC SLAG—2,080 double bgs, 199,957 lbs, H J Baker & Bros, West Arrow, Antwerp
BLUE VITRIOL—100 cks, 59,989 lbs, West Arrow, Antwerp
CASEIN—14 sacks, from New Zealand
GROUND—417 bgs, 55,162 lbs, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Culberson, Buenos Aires
CHALK—300 bgs, 66,138 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, West Arrow, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—35 bbls, 12,732 lbs, Innis Speiden & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
COCOA BEANS—1,600 bgs, United Africa Co, New Columbia, Takoradi
3,500 bgs, 462,966 lbs, National City Bank, Culberson, Bahia
500 bgs, 66,138 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Culberson, Bahia
COCONUTS—100 bgs, Di Giorgia Fruit Corp, Favorita, Port Antonio
GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, 375 lbs, Karas & Karas Glass Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
WINDOW—210 bxs, 13,007 lbs, First National Bank, West Arrow, Antwerp
100 cs, 9,370 lbs, Semon Bache & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
100 cs, 9,370 lbs, D C Andrews Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
GLUESTOCK—470 bgs, 56,989 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, West Arrow, Antwerp
FISH SCRAP—2 bxs, Jones Seafood Market, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
FISH SKINS—15 bbls, 15 bls, Export Fish Co, Inc, Francisco, Hull
20 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
24 bxs, 23 bbls, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Fernfield, Halifax
HIDE CUTTINGS—245 bgs, J B Moors & Co, Nitonian, Liverpool
GOLDTHREAD ROOT—8 bgs, S W Gould Bros, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
GREASE, WOOL—50 bbls, 21,667 lbs, A Klipstein Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
GUM—100 bgs, 22,487 lbs, Barclays' Bank, City of Bristol, Port Sudan
GHATTI—37 bgs, 11,166 lbs, West Arrow, Antwerp
LOCUST KERNEL—5 cks, Arnold-Hoffman Co, Nitonian, Liverpool
HERBS, MEDICINAL—31 bls, 3 082 lbs, S W Gould Bros, West Arrow, Antwerp
MEDICINAL PREPS—10 cs, 3,571 lbs, M H Garvey & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
OCHER—1 ck, 1 kg, Bush Service Corp, Francisco, Newcastle-on-Tyne
80 cks, 49,704 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Exarch, Marseilles
OIL, COD—25 cks, from Newfoundland
CORN—35 bbls, from England
FUEL—64,897 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, William Green, Aruba
LUBRICATING—75 bbls, 39,641 lbs, West Arrow, Antwerp
NEATSFOOT—42 tres, 20,353 lbs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
OLIVE, SULPH—200 bbls, 91,636 lbs, Exarch, Syracuse
PALM—376 tons, United Africa Co, Kota Radja, Belawan Deli
666 tons, United Africa Co, New Columbia, Koko
316 tons, United Africa Co, New Columbia, Matadi
OSSEIN—1,000 bgs, 110,220 lbs, Merchants National Bank, West Arrow, Antwerp
600 bgs, 59,559 lbs, J O Whitten & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—1,020 bgs, Kota Radja, Telok Betong
PHOSPHATE—1,120 bgs, 111,993 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, West Arrow, Antwerp
6 bgs, 606 lbs, West Arrow, Antwerp
PRECIPITATED—956 bgs, 95,599 lbs, Olivier, West Arrow, Antwerp
POTASH CHLORATE—500 bbls, 63,148 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Pipestone County, Havre
PUMICE, LUMP—15 bgs, 2,205 lbs, John A Conkey & Co, Exarch, Lipari Canneto
POWDERED—1,212 bgs, 132,276 lbs, James H Rhodes Co, Exarch, Lipari Canneto
170 bgs, 37,478 lbs, John A Conkey & Co, Exarch, Lipari Canneto
PUTTY—20 bbls, 2,094 lbs, National Shawmut Bank, West Arrow, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—100 bgs 10,876 lbs, International Products Co, Culberson, Buenos Aires
17,600 bgs, 1,915,530 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd, Culbertson, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—50 bgs, City of Bristol, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, City of Bristol, Calcutta
SOAP—100 bxs, 4,067 lbs, Conti Products Co, Exarch, Leghorn
SODA, BISULPHITE—40 dms, 18,916 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Pipestone County, Dunkirk
HYDROSULPHATE—20 kgs, from England
TALC—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Exarch, Marseilles
TAPIOCA, FLOUR—4,956 bgs, National City Bank, Kota Radja, Sourabaya
PEARL—335 bgs, National City Bank, Kota Radja, Sourabaya
TRAGASOL—106 cks, J P Marston Co, Nitonian, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—5,376 bgs, Bush Service Corp, Francisco, Newcastle-on-Tyne
10 bbls, 2,712 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Exarch, Marseilles

Claymont Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—35,000 bbls, The Texas Co, Dungannon, Tampico
PYRITES ORE—6,950 tons, The Pyrites Co, Mincio, Huelva

Fall River Imports

NAPHTHA—98,166 bbls, 4,122,972 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc, Conch, Curacao
OIL, FUEL—70,074 bbls, 2,943,108 gls, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc, Conus, Curacao

Galveston Imports

FERTILIZER—310 bls, Tripp, Bremen
HOPS—5 bls, Tripp, Hamburg

Houston Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,820 cntrs, Atna, Paramaribo
OIL, CODLIVER—35 dms, Tripp, Hamburg
FUEL—50,00 bbls, George W Barnes, Aruba
LUBRICATING—10 dms, Tripp, Hamburg

Los Angeles Imports

ALBUMEN, EGG—11 cs, 2,200 lbs, Golden Sun, Tientsin
AMMONIA SULPHATE—4,620 bgs, 462,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
700 bgs, 71,680 lbs, Peru, Glascow
700 sx, 71,680 lbs, Peru, Antwerp
3,360 bgs, 336,000 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
3,912 bgs, 398,650 lbs, Peru, Glascow
ARSENIC, WHITE — 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
BATH SALTS—3 cs, 780 lbs, Drechtdijk, London
BLEACHING POWDER—109 pkgs, 31,330 lbs, Seattle, Frankfurt
BLOOD, DRIED — 1,790 bgs, 181,440 lbs, Hauraki, Dunedin
2,543 pkgs, 253,410 lbs, West Ivis, Buenos Aires
BONE FLOUR—360 bgs, 62,720 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—180 dms, 78,000 lbs, Seattle, Koln
CARAWAY SEED—25 bgs, 2,700 lbs, and 2,760 lbs, Drechtdijk, Amsterdam
15 sx, 1,850 lbs, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
CANARY SEED—391 pkgs, 54,830 lbs, West Ivis, Buenos Aires
COCONUT, DESIC—87 pkgs, 13,700 lbs, Golden Wall, Manila
COPPERAS—25 cks, 10,900 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
DRUGS, CRUDE — 5 cs, 240 lbs, Shikisan, Yokohama
1 cs, 50 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
EPSOM SALT—275 bgs, 54,690 lbs, Seattle, Berlin
FERROMANGANESE—112,000 lbs, Modavia, London
FERTILIZER—10 bgs, 1,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
FLEASEED—4 sx, 670 lbs, Salawati, Calcutta
FULLER'S EARTH, MFRD—250 sx, 56,000 lbs, Drechtdijk, London
GINGER ROOT—91 sx, 9,100 lbs, Modavia, Liverpool
ROOT, GRD—20 lbs, Drechtdijk, London
GLASS, WINDOW—24 cs, 7,980 lbs, Modavia, Birmingham
INK—1 cs, 40 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
PRINTING—8 cs, 920 lbs, Seattle, Bremen
LINSEED MEAL—500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Shikisan, Kobe
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—50 cks, 3,500 lbs, Modavia, Newcastle
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, 20 lbs, Seattle, Frankfurt
11 cs, 2,000 lbs, Drechtdijk, London
2 cs, 125 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
11 cs, 350 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
4 cs, 70 lbs, Shikisan, Yokohama
MUSTARD SEED — 200 pkgs, 16,150 lbs, Drechtdijk, Amsterdam
50 pkgs, 11,200 lbs, Seattle, Copenhagen
OIL, CHINAWOOD—275 dms, President Grant, Hankow
100 dms, Nansenville, Hongkong
LUBRICATING—70 dms, Peru, Copenhagen
PERILLA—50 dms, Shikisan, Japan
PAPRIKA, GRD—50 pkgs, 5,500 lbs, Transshipped, Alicante
PEAT MOSS—450 bls, 71,680 lbs, Seattle, Germany
400 bls, 60,480 lbs, Seattle, Bremen
700 bls, 107,520 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
MULL—800 bls, 114,240 lbs, Seattle, Meppen
PEPPER—300 sx, 29,700 lbs, Salawati, Sourabaya
PERFUMERY—2 cs, 30 lbs, Oregon, Paris
PHOSPHATE, CRUDE—80 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Shikisan, Osaka
POPPYSEED—2,760 lbs, and 25 bgs, 2,700 lbs, Drechtdijk, Amsterdam
25 sx, 2,730 lbs, Drechtdijk, Amsterdam
RAPESEED MEAL—500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
RICE FLOUR — 5 cs, 240 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
SARDINE MEAL—2,000 sx, 217,280 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
SESAME SEED—1,705 bgs, 279,620 lbs, Salawati, Calcutta
341 bgs, 56,010 lbs, Asama, Calcutta
5 cs, 240 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
SOAP, TOILET—2 cs, 100 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
SOYBEAN MEAL — 1,000 bgs, 100,060 lbs, Golden Sun, Dairen
STARCH—10 cs, 490 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 400 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Drechtdijk, Visardingen
TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Hauraki, Dunedin
1,180 sx, 179,200 lbs, West Ivis, Buenos Aires
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 10 lbs, Transshipped, London
6 cs, 600 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
1 cs, 100 lbs, Shikisan, Yokohama
50 lbs, Oregon, Paris

Mobile Imports

GUM, CHICLE—622 bls, Choluteca, Belize
MOLASSES, CRUDE—953,561 gls, Dora, Antilla
517,422 gls, Dora, Calbarien

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE, CRSH—3,045 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Vestvangen, Paramaribo
COCONUTS—160 sx, Barclays Bank, Suriname, Cristobal
COPRA—2,661 tons, Procter & Gamble Trading Co, Invinsible, Colon
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Trading Co, Invincible, Legaspi
GASOLINE—4,343,060 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Brilliant, Aruba
ILMENITE SAND—3,499 tons, Steel Engineer, Colachel
OIL, COCONUT—783 tons, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Invinsible, Manila
FISH—20 dms, Tampa Interocean Steamship Co, Invinsible, Kobe
FUEL—65,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, W L Steed, Tampico
65,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, George G Henry, Tampico
63,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Edward L Doheny, Tampico
PEAT, GRD—420 bls, Aquarius, Bremen
MOSS—A lot, W L Richeson, Aquarius, Bremen
POTASH, CAUSTIC—76 dms, Aquarius, Hamburg
SODA HYPOSULHITE—100 bbls, Aquarius, Hamburg
TALC—1,000 sx, Texas & Overseas Co, Liberty Bell, Genoa
VARNISH—2 cs, United Fruit Co, Suriname, Puerto Limon

Norfolk Imports

BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, Maryland, London
COLORS—11 cs, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
GLASS, PLATE—11 cs, 129 tons, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, City of Alton, Antwerp
LOCUST BEANS, POWD—1 ton, 122 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 tons, Seattle Spirit, Hamburg
PEAT, GRD—250 bls, 19 tons, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—4 dms, Chas Stone, Artigas, Manchester
POTASH SULPHATE—13 tons, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam

Philadelphia Imports

CHALK, CRUDE—500 tons, London Corporation, London
FERTILIZER—40 bgs, Henry A Dreer, Inc, London Corporation, London
FIRECLAY—1 keg, J W Hartzell & Co, London Corporation, London
FLUORSPAR—2,400 bgs, G Hommel Co, Giulia, Venice
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Cypria, Marseilles
HAIR—3 cs, London Corporation, London
HORSE—14 cs, London Corporation, London
INK, PRINTING—2 dms, American Express Co, London Corporation, London
IRON ORE, CRUDE—998 bgs, Cypria, Malaga
LACQUER AND VARNISH—30 cs, American Express Co, London Corporation, London
LICORICE ROOT—7,895 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Integritas, Poti
MOLASSES—4,500 tons, Java, Manila
7,562 tons, Java, Iloilo
700,000 gls, American Commercial Alcohol Co, Cassimir, Guanica
7,336,077 lbs, American Commercial Alcohol Co, Cassimir, La Romana
1,443,799 gls, American Trading & Importing Co, Winneton, Puerto Padre
MYROBALANS, CRSH—2,000 pockets, City of Hereford, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—346 bgs, The Barrett Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
500 bgs, John H Faunce Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
372 bgs, Moore & McCormack Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
OIL, OLIVE—7 cs, American Shipping Co, Giulia, Palermo
46 cs, Giulia, Palermo
100 cks, Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co, Cypria, Lisbon
OLIVE, FOOTS—100 bbls, Banc Commerciale Italiana Trust Co, Cypria, Valencia
PALM—40 cks, New Brunswick, Abonomea
40 cks, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Abonomea
PEAT, GRD—1,050 bls, City of Flint, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—98,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfcrest, Las Piedras
108,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
72,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Frontenac, Tampico
SHELLAC—25 bgs, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, Maidan, Calcutta
SOAP, TOILET—16 cs, John Wanamaker, London Corporation, London
SODA, BIFLUORIDE—10 cks, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
FLUORIDE—15 cks, City of Flint, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Fairfield City, Batavia

San Francisco Imports

AGAR AGAR — 10 bls, Pacific Orient Co, Wales, Kobe
BRISTLES—277 cs, Golden Sun, China
CAMPHOR, REFD—5 cs, M Hatae & Co, Shikisan, Yokohama
CHEMICALS—148 dms, Vancouver, Hamburg
25 csks, L H Butcher & Co, Vancouver, Antwerp
CHILLIES—100 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Wales, Kobe
88 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Ryoyo, Kobe
COCOA BEANS—300 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Pacific Exporter, Cristobal
250 bgs, Pacific Exporter, Manchester
100 bgs, Vandel Commercial Co, Ltd, Vancouver, Cristobal
COLORS—1 cs, General Paper Corpn, Vancouver, Hamburg
COPRA—38 bgs, Monowai, Rarotonga
DRUGS, CRUDE—14 pkgs, Nature's Herb Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
GLASS, PLATE—8 cs, Friedman Bros, Vancouver, Antwerp
HAIR—194 bls, Golden Sun, China
HEMPSEED—1,000 bgs, Taylor Milling Corpn, Ryoyo, Kobe
1,574 bgs, Golden Sun, Orient
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Shikisan, Nagoya
HERRING MEAL—3,100 sx, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
LINSEED MEAL—500 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Ryoyo, Kobe
500 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Ryoyo, Kobe
500 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Shikisan, Kobe
MENTHOL—10 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shikisan, Kobe
25 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shikisan, Kobe
MINERALS—5 cs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Catalina, La Union
OIL, COCONUT—1 cs, Monowai, Papeete
CODLIVER, MED—50 dms, McKesson, Langley, Michaels Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
CODLIVER, POULTRY—25 dms, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
EUCALYPTUS—22 cs, Monowai, Melbourne
22 cs, Golden Harvest, Sydney
LUBRICATING—30 dms, Vancouver, Hamburg
PERILLA — 153 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shikisan, Yokohama
RAPESEED — 36 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Shikisan, Kobe
PAPRIKA, HUNGARIAN—25 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
PEANUT MEAL — 2,500 bgs, Golden Sun, China
PEANUTS—8,018 bgs, Golden Sun, China
PEAT MOSS—121 bls, Z Nnouye Co, Ryoyo, Kobe
100 bls, Ernest Mayer, Vancouver, Bremen
MULL—1,000 bls, Atkins & Dubrow, Inc, Vancouver, Bremen
325 bls, Albers Bros Milling Co, Vancouver, Bremen
POULTRY LITTER—100 bls, Ernest Mayer, Vancouver, Bremen
230 bls, Otis, McAllister & Co, Vancouver, Bremen
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—75 bls, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shikisan, Kobe
125 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley King Co, Shikisan, Kobe
QUICKSILVER—10 cyls, Otis, McAllister & Co, Santa Catalina, Manzanillo
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Pacific Exporter, Manchester
SALTPETER—2,450 bgs, Watson Navigation Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
SHELLAC—5 cs, Vancouver, Antwerp
SOYBEAN MEAL—13,410 sx, Golden Sun, China

Seattle Imports

ALBUMEN, EGG—39 cs, A Klipstein & Co, Shelton, Taku Bar
39 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Shelton, Taku Bar
26 cs, The Stein Hall & Co, Shelton, Taku Bar
7 cs, Consumers Import Co, Shelton, Taku Bar
BRISTLES—66 cs, Fred H Cone & Co, Shelton, Taku Bar
55 cs, Hirshenhorn & Sons, Shelton, Taku Bar
1 cs, National Brush Co, Hikawa, Kobe
BRUSHES—6 cs, 720 lbs, Wm Brush Co, Hikawa, Kobe
17 cs, 2,040 lbs, Geo S Bush Co, Hikawa, Kobe
HEMPSEED—225 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Shelton, Dairen
PEANUTS—280 bgs, Donald H Bain, Shelton, Dairen
330 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Shelton, Dairen
SOYBEAN MEAL—1,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Shelton, Dairen
6,000 bgs, Albers Bros Milling Co, Shelton, Dairen
6,000 bgs, I F Laucks, Inc, Shelton, Dairen
1,000 bgs, Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co, Shelton, Dairen
2,000 bgs, Sperry Flour Co, Shelton, Dairen
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 400 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Hikawa, Kobe

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—41,123 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
ACID, FLAKE—1,190 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
MURIATIC—3,266 lbs, Anders, Puerto Plata
11,152 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
12,000 lbs, San Juan, Guanica
30,960 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
14,400 lbs, Ponce, Aguadilla
ALUMINA SULPHATE — 3,676 lbs, Anders, Puerto Plata
ALUMINUM, POWD—6,440 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—13,332 lbs, Algic, Buenos Aires
19,805 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
SULPHATE — 224,220 lbs, Adrastus, Hongkong
ANTIMONY, REGULUS—10,796 lbs, Aracaju, Rio de Janeiro
ASPHALT—64,096 lbs, Tela, London
60,000 lbs, Ausonia, London
275,262 lbs, Tatsuno, Yokohama
48,446 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
21,829 lbs, Nordpol, Montevideo
5,999 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
SOLID—43,670 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
BLEACHING POWDER — 38,250 lbs, Algic, Santos
25,500 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio de Janeiro
BONE ASH—2,242 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
BRISTLES—17,280 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
CLAY—36,000 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
43,480 lbs, Bergensfjord, Drammen
10,200 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio de Janeiro
22,240 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
COALTAR—2,297 tons, British Lantern, St Louis du Rhone
1,097 tons, British Lantern, Cette
COLOR—3,527 lbs, Bogota, Puerto Colombia
CORN SYRUP—22,720 lbs, Ausonia, London
4,466 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
3,799 lbs, Ponce, Ponce
45,512 lbs, Pastores, Havana
113,248 lbs, Bergensjord, Oslo
12,016 lbs, Silvia, St Johns
CORNFLOUR—5,777 lbs, West Kebar, Horta
7,075 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
1,508 lbs, Tivives, Santiago
5,640 lbs, Pastores, Havana
14,150 lbs, Laganbank, Manila
DEXTRIN, CORN—50,500 lbs, Maryland, London
3,030 lbs, Adriatic, Liverpool
28,400 lbs, Oranian, Manchester
14,200 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
DYES—38,368 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio de Janeiro
2,997 lbs, Augustus, Milan
13,792 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—10,100 lbs, San Juan, Guanica
40,000 lbs, Tatsuno, Kobe
FORMALDEHYDE—7,168 lbs, Aracaju, Rio de Janeiro
GASOLINE—32,558 gls, West Kebar, Dakar
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Takoradi
8,000 gls, West Kebar, Lome
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Accra
5,170 gls, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
GLUE, GROUND—1,612 lbs, Algic, Montevideo
GREASE, LUBRICATING—30,186 lbs, Tela, London
4,486 lbs, Algic, Montevideo
2,365 lbs, West Kebar, Teneriffe
5,693 lbs, West Kebar, Accra
27,701 lbs, American Merchant, London
13,614 lbs, Adrastus, Manila
4,578 lbs, Tatsuno, Yokohama
6,654 lbs, Palembang, Belawan Deli
6,010 lbs, Palembang, Batavia
16,894 lbs, Pastores, Havana
3,206 lbs, Coamo, Santo Domingo
2,850 lbs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
13,522 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
904 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
15,589 lbs, Oranian, Manchester
17,237 lbs, Hanseat, Hamburg
10,773 lbs, Hanseat, Rouen
GUM ARABIC—497 lbs, Bogota, Porto Colombia
983 lbs, Algic, Rio Janeiro
INSECTICIDE—2,250 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
INSULIN—615 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
IRON OXIDE—2,314 lbs, Aracaju, Santos
KEROSENE—3,000 gls, Cayo Mambi, Kingston
42,000 gls, Algic, Montevideo
500 gls, West Kebar, Takoradi
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Accra
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Lome
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
2,500 gls, West Kebar, Port Harcourt
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Calabar
500 gls, Guayaquil, Cristobal
LACQUER—1,161 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio Janeiro
PYROXYLIN—1,463 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
LARD—3,100 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
71,642 lbs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
22,615 lbs, Sagaporack, Oslo or Copenhagen
6,250 lbs, Sagaporack, Kotka
46,294 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
32,161 lbs, Argosy, Copenhagen
9,450 lbs, Argosy, Helsingfors
24,100 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
14,124 lbs, Stal, Porto Padre
337,104 lbs, Ausonia, London
207,200 lbs, American Merchant, London
330,276 lbs, Adriatic, Liverpool
632,461 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg
84,700 lbs, Conte Grande, Naples
35,224 lbs, Conte Grande, Palermo
24,086 lbs, Tivives, Santiago
10,974 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
13,020 lbs, Ponce, Mayaguez
39,000 lbs, Augustus, Trieste
179,726 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
67,092 lbs, Pastores, Havana
18,013 lbs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
2,400 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
294,150 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
6,200 lbs, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
229,500 lbs, Oranian, Manchester
LIME, CITRATE—130,210 lbs, Ausonia, London
176,207 lbs, American Merchant, London
LINSEED CAKE—1,807,345 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
1,464,449 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
1,603,715 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
1,126,848 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—61,110 lbs, American Merchant, London
METHANOL—825 gls, Stal, Nuevitas
NAPHTHA—8,000 gls, West Kebar, Dakar
4,000 gls, West Kebar, Freetown
13,200 gls, West Kebar, Grand Lahou
7,500 gls, West Kebar, Grand Bassam
9,000 gls, West Kebar, Takoradi
5,500 gls, West Kebar, Saltpond
26,250 gls, West Kebar, Accra
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Lome
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Grand Popo
2,000 gls, West Kebar, Wydah
24,300 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
40,000 gls, West Kebar, Port Harcourt
5,200 gls, West Kebar, Calabar
OIL, CASTOR—705 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
500 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
1,525 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
CORN—2,360 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
CYLINDER—1,600 tons, Winnebago, Manchester
578,970 gls, Hanseat, Hamburg
264,810 gls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
EDIBLE—11,683 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
ENGINE—114,870 gls, Hanseat, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL—985 lbs, Ausonia, London
157 lbs, American Merchant, London
FLOTATION—500 gls, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
GASOLINE—3,850 gls, West Kebar, Lome
1,375 gls, West Kebar, Duala
LARD—9,190 lbs, Ausonia, London
LUBRICATING—3,520 gls, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
3,850 gls, Tela, London
1,200 gls, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
1,100 gls, Sagaporack, Helsingfors
2,940 gls, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
3,245 gls, Jean Jadot, Berne
630 gls, Argosy, Copenhagen
504 gls, Argosy, Stockholm
2,100 gls, Argosy, Helsingfors
1,375 gls, San Juan, Guanica
825 gls, Stal, Porto Tarafa
630 gls, Algic, Santos
6,130 gls, Algic, Montevideo
2,250 tons, Winnebago, Manchester
28,623 gls, Ausonia, London
756 gls, Coldbrook, Rio Janeiro
7,980 gls, Coldbrook, Santos
2,600 gls, Coldbrook, Porto Alegre
2,165 gls, West Kebar, Teneriffe
1,100 gls, West Kebar, Freetown
5,225 gls, West Kebar, Grand Bassam
5,005 gls, West Kebar, Takoradi
1,575 gls, West Kebar, Lome
925 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
1,155 gls, West Kebar, Port Harcourt
26,950 gls, American Merchant, London
6,300 gls, Adriatic, Liverpool
7,450 gls, Adrastus, Manila
9,150 gls, Adrastus, Moji
20,095 gls, Adrastus, Kobe
21,400 gls, Adrastus, Yokohama
7,660 gls, Adrastus, Hongkong
5,150 gls, Tatsuno, Yokohama
2,814 gls, President Harding, Vienna
4,120 gls, Conte Grande, Genoa
3,300 gls, Palembang, Penang
7,260 gls, Palembang, Belawan Deli
23,240 gls, Palembang, Semarang
5,325 gls, Palembang, Singapore
4,250 gls, Palembang, Batavia
1,320 gls, Nordpol, Montevideo
15,765 gls, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
950 gls, Tivives, Porto Barrios
2,750 gls, Tivives, Guanica
1,760 gls, Musa, Porto Cortez
3,034 gls, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
605 gls, Guayaquil, Champerico
15,505 gls, Pastores, Havana
550 gls, Pastores, Port Limon
1,044 gls, Pastores, Santo Domingo
3,575 gls, Oriente, Havana
2,100 gls, Bergensfjord, Bergen
15,909 gls, Bergensfjord, Oslo
49,832 gls, Coahoma County, Antwerp
5,525 gls, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
3,234 gls, Independence Hall, St Nazaire
39,910 gls, Oranian, Manchester
1,870 gls, Santa Maria, Champerico
846 gls, Santa Maria, Callao
550 gls, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
3,475 gls, Santa Maria, Valparaiso
1,210 gls, Santa Maria, San Antonio
192,150 gls, Hanseat, Hamburg
133,520 gls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
149,730 gls, Hanseat, Rouen
2,310 gls, Carabobo, La Guaira
MOTOR—5,500 gls, West Kebar, Freetown
OLEO—15,803 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
4,490 lbs, Bergensfjord, Christianssand
17,016 lbs, Bergensfjord, Drammen
103,632 lbs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
27,066 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
154,185 lbs, Tela, Antwerp
67,495 lbs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
22,464 lbs, Sagaporack, Oslo or Copenhagen
63,485 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
45,303 lbs, Argosy, Copenhagen
81,139 lbs, Ausonia, London
66,595 lbs, American Merchant, London
13,590 lbs, Adriatic, Liverpool
35,672 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg
56,569 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
8,860 lbs, Pastores, Havana
27,001 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
PALE—1,500 tons, Winnebago, Manchester
87,150 gls, Hanseat, Hamburg
44,940 gls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
RED—5,387 lbs, Argosy, Stockholm
SPINDLE—375 tons, Winnebago, Manchester
STONE—1,840 gls, Argosy, Stockholm
TANNERS—17,246 lbs, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
TRANSFORMER—1,000 gls, Adrastus, Moji
VALVE—400 tons, Winnebago, Manchester
60,060 gls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
223,230 gls, Hanseat, Hamburg
PAINT—3,235 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
1,191 lbs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
1,754 lbs, Argosy, Stockholm
3,430 lbs, Stal, Nipe
9,270 lbs, Algic, Santos
1,859 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio Janeiro
4,516 lbs, Coldbrook, Santos
1,546 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
1,920 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama
1,701 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
DRY—2,756 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
403 lbs, Tatsumo, Osaka
ENAMEL—3,893 lbs Sagaporack Copenhagen
4347 lbs Algic Rio Janeiro
4183 lbs, Argosy, Copenhagen
810 lbs, West Kebar, Teneriffe
PREPARED—1,095 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio Janeiro
1,268 lbs, Musa, Tela
THINNER—130 gls, Coldbrook, Rio Janeiro
PARAFFIN—41,077 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
506,280 lbs, Tela, London
44,602 lbs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
25,818 lbs, Sagaporack, Aarhus
55,750 lbs, Argosy, Stockholm
105,929 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
161,675 lbs, Conte Grande, Naples
50,296 lbs, Palembang, Semarang
33,918 lbs, Guayaquil, Champerico
22,300 lbs, Augustus, Naples
4,460 lbs, Augustus, Catania
65,785 lbs, Augustus, Bari
22,300 lbs, Augustus, Ancona
13,680 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Puntarenas
11,312 lbs, Santa Cecelia, La Union
39,295 lbs, Santa Cecelia, San Jose
45,210 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Mazatlan
4,462 lbs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
49,061 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
90,407 lbs, Santa Maria, Champerico
REFINED—115,500 lbs, Carnia, Leghorn

PARAFFIN, SCALE—418,733 lbs, Tatsuno, Kobe
36,776 lbs, Augustus, Trieste
PETROLEUM, REFINED — 4,500 gls, West Kebar, Horta
2,000 gls, West Kebar, Teneriffe
2,000 gls, West Kebar, Dakar
3,000 gls, West Kebar, Freetown
1,800 gls, West Kebar, Grand Lahou
1,500 gls, West Kebar, Grand Bassam
7,500 gls, West Kebar, Takoradi
23,500 gls, West Kebar, Saltpond
15,750 gls, West Kebar, Accra
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Lome
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Grand Popo
25,000 gls, West Kebar, Wydah
20,000 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
20,000 gls, West Kebar, Port Harcourt
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Calabar
100,000 gls, Palembang, Batavia or option
10,000 gls, Granada, Kingston
50,000 gls, Enare, Kingston
1,000 gls, Carabobo, Maracaibo
PITCH, BREWERS—4,006 lbs, Argosy, Copenhagen
RHUBARB ROOT—11,111 lbs, President Harding Hamburg
ROSIN—3,577 lbs, American Merchant, London
SOAP—27,570 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
11,200 lbs, San Juan, Aguadilla
2,240 lbs, San Juan, Arecibo
2,650 lbs, Algic, Montevideo
5,600 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
48,025 lbs, Ponce, Ponce
11,550 lbs, Ponce, Arroyo
2,800 lbs, Ponce, Aguadilla
3,098 lbs, Augustus, Milan
12,000 lbs, President Harding, Gothenburg
LAUNDRY—13,800 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
8,050 lbs, Ponce, Mayaguez
POWDER—90,160 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
1,610 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
SODA ASH—18,276 lbs, Stal, Nuevitas
22,418 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Mazatlan
BICHROMATE—12,259 lbs, Algic, Buenos Aires
CAUSTIC — 10,234 lbs, Aracaju, Rio de Janeiro
7,210 lbs, Bogota, Porto Colombia
245,096 lbs, Adrastus, Manila
595,184 lbs, Adrastus, Cebu
13,080 lbs, Castor, Porto Plata
17,184 lbs, Palembang, Cheribon
17,295 lbs, Palembang, Macassar
283,564 lbs, Palembang, Batavia
104,110 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
14,420 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama
PHOSPHATE TRIBASIC — 64,750 lbs, Ausonia, London
SILICATE—2,171 lbs, American Merchant, London
STARCH, CORN—1,044 lbs, Stal Nuevitas
28,200 lbs, Ausonia, London
248,160 lbs, Maryland, London
9,233 lbs, Adriatic, Liverpool
3,538 lbs, Ponce, Ponce
27,500 lbs, Ponce, Mayaguez
61,050 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
1,270 lbs, Castor, Puerto Plata
LAUNDRY—2,424 lbs, Ausonia, London
TALC—11,200 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
4,080 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama
TANNING EXTRACT — 2,254 lbs, American Merchant, Leicester
TIN DROSS—16,750 lbs, Adriatic, Liverpool
TURPENTINE—1,190 gls, Algic, Rio de Janeiro
1,000 gls, Algic, Montevideo
1,500 gls, Algic, Buenos Aires
VARNISH—2,809 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
6,832 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
420 lbs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—505 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
LEAVES—2,165 lbs, Maryland, London

Clearance Dates

Adrastus, February 24
Adriatic, March 12
Algic, March 11
American Merchant, February 18
Anders, February 26
Aracaju, March 12
Argosy, February 27
Ausonia, March 10
Augustus, March 14
Bogota, February 23
British Lantern, March 23
Carabobo, February 24
Carnia, March 16
Castor, March 5
Cayo Mambi, March 15
Coahoma County, March 7
Coamo, March 3
Coldbrook, January 16
Conte Grande, March 10
Emile Francqui, March 1
Gatun, March 11
Granada, March 3
Guayaquil, February 24
Hanseat, March 24
Henri Jasper, February 1
Ile de France, March 3
Independence Hall, March 8
Jean Jadot, February 16
Karlander, March 25
Laganbank, March 23
Maryland, March 19
Musa, February 19
Nordpol, February 15
Oranian, March 11
Oriente, February 19
Palembang, February 26
Pastores, February 19
Ponce, March 4
President Harding, March 18
Sagaporack, March 11
San Juan, February 26
Santa Cecilia, March 18
Santa Maria, March 11
Silvia, March 3
Tatsuno, March 18
Tela, March 11
Tivives, January 21
West Kebar, March 19
Winnebago, March 18

Baltimore Exports

ASPHALT—22,425 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg
SOLID—23,037 lbs, City of Havre, Havre
COLOR, DRY, YELLOW—1,400 lbs, New Orleans, Manila
CORN SYRUP—415,083 lbs, Lehigh, Hull
GASOLINE — 314 tons, Walter D Munson, Havana
GREASE, LUBRICATING — 500 lbs, Hjelmaren, Helsingfors
INSECTICIDE—143 lbs, City of Havre, Bombay
16,623 lbs, Examelia, Leghorn
LEAD ARSENATE — 4,980 lbs, Examelia, Genoa
NICKEL SULPHATE—6,052 lbs, Tokai, Kobe
OCHER—33,827 lbs, Examelia, Genoa
OIL, LUBRICATING—85 bbls, City of Havre, Havre
OLEO—43,549 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg
RED, ENGINE—12,500 gls, Examelia, Marseilles
PAINT, TRAFFIC—100 gls, City of Havre, Havre
PARAFFIN—27,497 lbs, Tokai, Tsingatu via Kobe
11,200 lbs, Examelia, Genoa
33,600 lbs, Examelia, Naples
16,143 lbs, New Orleans, Manila
SODA BICHROMATE—22,400 lbs, Tokai, Kobe
16 tons, Walter D Munson, Havana

Clearance Dates

City of Havre, March 16
Examelia, March 21
Hjelmaren, March 18
Lehigh, March 21
New Orleans, March 19
Tokai, March 21
Walter D Munson, March 21

Baton Rouge Exports

KEROSENE—34,600 bbls, Calliope, Ellesmere Port
43,300 bbls, Cadillac, London
7,800 bbls, Tuscarora, Dublin
23,700 bbls, Tuscarora, Plymouth
NAPHTHA—66,100 bbls, Calliope, Ellesmere Port
82,300 bbls, Cadillac, London
24,248 bbls, Tuscarora, Dublin
20,952 bbls, Tuscarora, Plymouth

Clearance Dates

Cadillac, March 19
Calliope, March 20
Tuscarora, March 14

Beaumont Exports

OIL, FUEL—43,573 bbls, E R Kemp, Matanzas

Clearance Date

E R Kemp, March 23

Boston Exports

ASPHALT, LIQUID—5 bbl, 2,163 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
ROOF COATING—25 cans, 125 gls, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
BENZENE—1 dm, 120 lbs, Markhor, Birmingham, Eng
BLEACHING POWDER—3 ctns, 144 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
CEMENT, CAN—11 dms, 1 bx, 3,602 lbs, Markhor, London
PLASTIC—4 cs, 262 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
RUBBER—1 cs, 19 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
CLEANSING POWDER—2 ctns, 86 lbs, Markhor, London
DRESSING, LEATHER—2 cs, 1 dm, 96 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
DUPLICATING FLUID—1 bx, 6 gls, Markhor, London
DYE, COALTAR, VIOLET—2 dms, 200 lbs, Yarmouth, Liverpool, Nova Scotia
GASOLINE—2 dms, 100 gls, Fernfield, Halifax
GELATIN, EDIBLE—3 bbls, 966 lbs, Markhor, London
HAIR, CATTLE—29 bls, 11,172 lbs, Markhor, London
INK, PRINTING—1 dm, 522 lbs, Yarmouth, Windsor, N S
WRITING—1 cs, 194 lbs, Tokai Maru, Kobe
LARD—450 bxs, 25,200 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, 2 bxs, 114 lbs, Markhor, London
PAINT—1 kg, 8 gls, Yarmouth, St John, N B
PARAFFIN—136 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Tokai Maru, Newchwang, China
RESIN-TREATING SOLUTION—2 dms, 950 lbs, Markhor, Birmingham, Eng
SODA PHOSPHATE—3 bbls, 975 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
SULPHUR FLOUR—800 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Yarmouth, Aylesford, N S
TAR, PINE—26 dms, 1,300 lbs, Yarmouth, St John
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 5 ctns, 449 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
TURPENTINE, GUM—10 dms, 540 gls, Yarmouth, Halifax
WAX, SEALING—2 cs, 253 lbs, Markhor, Rangoon
2 cs, 173 lbs, Markhor, London
1 cs, 57 lbs, Prometheus, Singapore
SHOE—1 bb's, 125 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F

Clearance Dates

Artigas, March 21
Fernfield, March 18
Markhor, March 21
Prometheus, March 22
Tokai Maru, March 16
Yarmouth, March 19, 23

Galveston Exports

MOLYBDENITE—698 sx, Niceto de Larrinaga, Liverpool
SULPHUR—2,000 tons, Heffron, San Pedro
2,200 tons, August, Bordeaux
GROUND—3,500 sx, Heffron, San Pedro
REFINED—2,600 sx, Heffron, San Pedro

Clearance Dates

August, March 24
Heffron, March 19
Niceto de Larrinaga, March 23

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—20 tons, West Camak, Antwerp
144 cs, Troyborg, Liverpool
200 cs, Raimund, Hamburg
5 tons, Tripp, Hamburg
15 tons, Lorraine Cross, Buenos Aires
GASOLINE—10,400 tons, Thordis, Lands End
10,300 tons, Kalmia, Lands End
LARD—15 tons, Raimund, Bremen
235 tons, Raimund, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Kalmia, March 23
Lorraine Cross, March 23
Raimund, March 22
Thordis, March 23
Tripp, March 22
Troyborg, March 21
West Camak, March 18

Lake Charles Exports

COTTONSEED CAKE — 13,250 bgs, Sparreholm, Aalborg
ROSIN, WOOD—100 bbls, Bayou Chico, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

Bayou Chico, March 12
Sparreholm, March 18

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—400 bgs, 45,200 lbs, Wisconsin, Havre
31 pkgs, 6,950 lbs, Santa Ana, Valparaiso
2 kegs, 220 lbs, Hauraki, Wellington
60 pkgs, 6,720 lbs, Hauraki, New Plymouth
35 pkgs, 5,770 lbs, Texada, Vancouver
ASPHALT—266 dms, Golden Tide, Kohsichang
PETROLEUM—27 dms, 13,440 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
BLACK, CARBON—314 pkgs, 97,630 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
108 cs, 33,750 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
BLOODROOT—1 bg, 50 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
BLUING, LIQUID—25 ctns, 350 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
BORATE ORE—3,490 sx, 53,640 lbs, Este, Hamburg
8,745 bgs, 1,552,310 lbs, Este, Bremen
600 bgs, 111,020 lbs, Wisconsin, Rouen
4,405 bgs, 776,640 lbs, Wisconsin, Dunkirk
6,290 bgs, 1,109,350 lbs, Gothic Star, Rotterdam
BORAX—440 pkgs, 53,620 lbs, President Hoover, Osaka
89 pkgs, 15,650 lbs, Santa Ana, Valparaiso
500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Gothic Star, Newcastle or Tyne
1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Gothic Star, Rotterdam
58 pkgs, 6,500 lbs, Hauraki, Wellington
20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Hauraki, Lyttleton
40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Hauraki, Dunedin
13 pkgs, 2,220 lbs, Texada, Vancouver
GRANULATED—4,000 bgs, 452,000 lbs, Wisconsin, Havre
REFINED—177 sx, 40,200 lbs, Ryoyo, Yokohama
2,030 bgs, 317,020 lbs, Shikisan, Osaka
CALCIUM CARBIDE—30 dms, 3,000 lbs, Sonoma, Salamoa
CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID—3 bxs, 7,340 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CEMENT, RUBBER—1 ctn, 4 dms, 570 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—4 bxs, 250 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
CLAY, DECOLORIZING—200 sx, 22,400 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
CLEANING PREP—1 bbl, 350 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
COCONUT, DESIC—14 ctns, 240 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
COLOR, CEMENT—4 sx, 400 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
COTTON LINTERS—50 bls, 26,250 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, Vancouver
DRUGS—3 ctns, 30 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
VEGETABLE, CRUDE—21 cs, 370 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
FERTILIZER—1 sx, 100 lbs, Malolo, Kaunakakai
GAS—64 cyls, Texada, Victoria
GASOLINE—18,911 bbls, New Jersey, Shanghai or Hankow
12,280 bbls, Finnanger, Itosaki or Tsurumi
93,620 bbls, Svenor, Lands End
79,930 bbls, Seminole, Ellesmere Port or Bowling
30 dms, Hermosa, San Jose
200 dms, Golden Tide, Hongkong
500 cs, Golden Tide, Bangkok
1,500 cs, 1,000 bbls, Golden Tide, Manila
150 cs, Golden Tide, Cebu
1,262 cs, Hauraki, Wellington
1,111 cs, 200 dms, Hauraki, New Plymouth
700 bbls, Hauraki, Brisbane
28,333 bbls, Lubrico, Honolulu
9,524 bbls, Lubrico, Khaului
17,064 bbls, Lubrico, Hilo
25,398 bbls, Lio, Barnet
GERMICIDE—1 cs, 330 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GLASS, PLATE—1 bx, 1,150 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GLUE, FLAKE—1 ctn, 50 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GRAPHITE PASTE—2 bxs, 40 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GREASE, LUBRICATING—4 bxs, 180 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
HOREHOUND HERB—6 bbls, 750 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—48 bxs, 540 lbs, Hauraki, Wellington
INFUSORIAL EARTH—690 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Leikanger, Buenos Aires
155 bgs, 15,680 lbs, Santa Ana, Cartagena
150 bgs, 13,440 lbs, Santa Ana, Havana
20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Santa Ana, La Guaira
515 bgs, 51,520 lbs, Santa Ana, Palmira
690 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Gothic Star, Glasgow
120 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Hauraki, Dunedin
965 bgs, 100,800 lbs, Hauraki, Melbourne
565 bgs, 60,480 lbs, Hauraki, Fremantle
2,450 bgs, 250,880 lbs, Hauraki, Auckland
390 bgs, 35,840 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
INK, PRINTING—4 pkgs, 190 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
WRITING—40 cs, 1 bx, 1,670 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
INSECTICIDE—1 bx, 10 lbs, Malolo, Kaunakakai
KEROSENE—48,728 bbls, New Jersey, Shanghai or Hankow
12,280 bbls, Finnanger, Itosaki or Tsurumi
1,727 bbls, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
50 cs, Santa Ana, Puntarenas
200 cs, Santa Ana, Panama City
7,500 cs, Golden Tide, Hongkong
1,200 pkgs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
200 cs, Hauraki, Wellington
200 cs, Hauraki, New Plymouth
115 bbls, Hauraki, Brisbane
250 dms, 1 cs, Hauraki, Auckland
LACQUER—5 ctns, 200 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
THINNER—10 cs, 600 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
10 pkgs, 720 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
LARD SUBSTITUTE—25 crts, 385 cs, 2 trcs, 36 pkgs, 23,300 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
15 cs, 680 lbs, Malolo, Kolo
MEDICINAL PREPS—570 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
MINERAL SPIRIT—6 cs, Santa Ana, Puntarenas
MOTOR SPIRIT—100 dms, Golden Eagle, Adelaide
OIL, CEDARLEAF—1 bx, 50 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
COCONUT—12 dms, Santa Ana, Puntarenas
DIESEL—2,865 bbls, Shikisan, Osaka
4,000 bbls, Lio, Barnett
ESSENTIAL—1 bx, 10 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
FUEL—63,107 bbls, Shoyo, Tokuyama
5,002 bbls, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
26,626 bbls, La Placentia, Vancouver
59,157 bbls, Trocas, Shanghai
75,860 bbls, Santa Maria, Manila or Cavite
7,309 bbls, Shikisan, Osaka
LUBRICATING—20 cs, Santa Ana, Puntarenas
124 dms, 9 cs, Golden Eagle, Adelaide
7 bbls, Santa Ana, Costa Rica
1 bx, Teodoro Foss, San Jose
2 pkgs, President Harrison, Honolulu
OLIVE—9 cs, Malolo, Honolulu
RED—20 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
OLEORESIN, CAPSICUM — 1 bx, 5 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
PAINT—45 pls, 3,000 lbs, Finnanger, Yokohama
2 bxs, 60 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
PAINT, BOTTOM—44 pls, 2,360 lbs, Finnanger, Kobe
24 pls, 1,620 lbs, Finnanger, Nagasaki
ENAMEL — 20 bxs, 1,650 lbs, Finnanger, Yokohama
21 bxs, 1,730 lbs, Finnanger, Kobe
6 bxs, 390 lbs, Finnanger, Chemulpo
MIXED—9 dms, 7,210 los, Finnanger, Yokohama
1 dm, 530 lbs, Finnanger, Kobe
5 cans, 370 lbs, Finnanger, Caemulpo
43 pkgs, 7 ctns, 1,750 los, Malolo, Honolulu
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—64,105 bbls, Alberto-lite, Ioco
50,319 bbls, La Placentia, Ioco
10,087 bbls, Texada, Vancouver
PHENOL—50 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
PHENYLACETIC ALDEHYDE—10 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
POLISH—13 pkgs, 320 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
AUTO—2 ctns, 20 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
SHOE, LIQUID—5 ctns, 220 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PUTTY—3 bxs, 550 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PYTALIN—1 bx, 50 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
QUININE ALKALOID—1 bx, 60 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
ROSIN, GUM—25 bbls, 12,500 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
SIZE—23 bbls, 11,040 lbs, Hauraki, Dunedin
WOOD—25 bbls, 12,000 lbs, Hauraki, Wellington
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—1 dm, 150 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
SCOURING POWDER—25 cs, 1,410 lbs, President Hoover, Shanghai
SENEGA ROOT—2 bgs, 410 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
SHELLAC, RUBBER—1 ctn, 20 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
SOAP—3 bxs, 140 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
1 ctn, 1 cs, 180 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
COCONUT OIL—13 pkgs, 1,360 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
FLAKES—15 cs, 360 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GRANULATED—240 lbs, Malolo, Port Allen
LAUNDRY—351 cs, 20,520 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
10 cs, 280 lbs, Malolo, Port Allen
POWDER—30 ctns, 1,060 lbs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
470 cs, 20,830 lbs, and 1,950 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
TOILET—686 cs, 24,330 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
10 cs, 510 lbs, Malolo, Hilo
SODA ASH—200 bbls, 50,000 lbs, Santa Ana, Havana
SPIKENARD ROOT—3 bbls, 620 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
TALLOW—2 dms, 820 lbs, Wisconsin, Havre
TANNING MATERIAL, DRY—20 bbls, 4,450 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
TAR, PINE—14 dms, 7,500 lbs, Hauraki, Melbourne
40 dms, 21,500 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
TOILET PREPS—600 lbs, and 5 cs, 950 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
500 ctns, 9,000 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
100 ctns, 1,800 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Cebu
100 ctns, 1,800 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Iloilo
3 cs, 600 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
3 pkgs, 3 ctns, 290 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
TURPENTINE, GUM—25 cs, 1,760 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
VARNISH—10 cs, 1,200 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
WAX, FLOOR—1 pkg, 100 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Admiral Wiley, March 20
Albertolite, March 16
Benjamin Franklin, March 17
Este, March 11
Finnanger, March 7
Gertrude Maersk, March 11
Golden Eagle, March 16
Golden Tide, March 12
Gothic Star, March 10
Hauraki, March 18
Hermosa, March 19
La Placentia, March 16
Leikanger, March 14
Lio, March 17
Lubrico, March 5
Malolo, March 3
New Jersey, March 5
President Harrison, February 29
President Hoover, March 5
Ryoyo, March 11
Santa Ana, March 5
Santa Maria, March 20
Seminole, March 7
Shikisan, March 15
Shoyo, March 8
Sonoma, March 18
Svenor, March 15
Teodoro Foss, March 21
Texada, March 19
Trocas, March 18
Wisconsin, March 12

Mobile Exports

LARD—11,350 bxs, Yaka, Hamburg
ROSIN—50 bbls, Muria, Stettin
50 bb's, Muria, Helsingfors
70 bbls, Yaka, Bremen
500 bbls, Yaka, Hamburg
220 bbls, Yaka, Rotterdam
500 bbls, Yaka, London

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Houston Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,820 cntrs, Atna, Paramaribo
OIL, CODLIVER—35 dms, Tripp, Hamburg
FUEL—50,00 bbls, George W Barnes, Aruba
LUBRICATING—10 dms, Tripp, Hamburg

Los Angeles Imports

ALBUMEN, EGG—11 cs, 2,200 lbs, Golden Sun, Tientsin
AMMONIA SULPHATE—4,620 bgs, 462,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
700 bgs, 71,680 lbs, Peru, Glascow
700 sx, 71,680 lbs, Peru, Antwerp
3,360 bgs, 336,000 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
3,912 bgs, 398,650 lbs, Peru, Glascow
ARSENIC, WHITE — 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
BATH SALTS—3 cs, 780 lbs, Drechtdijk, London
BLEACHING POWDER—109 pkgs, 31,330 lbs, Seattle, Frankfurt
BLOOD, DRIED — 1,790 bgs, 181,440 lbs, Hauraki, Dunedin
2,543 pkgs, 253,410 lbs, West Ivis, Buenos Aires
BONE FLOUR—560 bgs, 62,720 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—180 dms, 78,000 lbs, Seattle, Koln
CARAWAY SEED—25 bgs, 2,700 lbs, and 2,700 lbs, Drechtdijk, Amsterdam
15 sx, 1,850 lbs, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
CANARY SEED—391 pkgs, 54,830 lbs, West Ivis, Buenos Aires
COCONUT, DESIC—87 pkgs, 13,700 lbs, Golden Wall, Manila
COPPERAS—25 cks, 10,900 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
DRUGS, CRUDE — 5 cs, 240 lbs, Shikisan, Yokohama
1 cs, 50 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
EPSOM SALT—275 bgs, 54,020 lbs, Seattle, Berlin
FERROMANGANESE—112,000 lbs, Modavia, London
FERTILIZER—10 bgs, 1,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
FLEASEED—4 sx, 670 lbs, Salawati, Calcutta
FULLER'S EARTH, MFRD—250 sx, 56,000 lbs, Drechtdijk, London
GINGER ROOT—91 sx, 9,100 lbs, Modavia, Liverpool
ROOT, GRD—20 lbs, Drechtdijk, London
GLASS, WINDOW—24 cs, 7,980 lbs, Modavia, Birmingham
INK—1 cs, 40 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
PRINTING—8 cs, 920 lbs, Seattle, Bremen
LINSEED MEAL—500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Shikisan, Kobe
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—50 cks, 3,500 lbs, Modavia, Newcastle
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, 20 lbs, Seattle, Frankfurt
11 cs, 2,000 lbs, Drechtdijk, London
2 cs, 125 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
11 cs, 350 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
4 cs, 70 lbs, Shikisan, Yokohama
MUSTARD SEED — 200 pkgs, 16,150 lbs, Drechtdijk, Amsterdam
50 pkgs, 11,200 lbs, Seattle, Copenhagen
OIL, CHINAWOOD—275 dms, President Grant, Hankow
100 dms, Nansenville, Hongkong
LUBRICATING—70 dms, Peru, Copenhagen
PERILLA—50 dms, Shikisan, Japan
PAPRIKA, GRD—50 pkgs, 5,500 lbs, Transshipped, Alicante
PEAT MOSS—450 bls, 71,680 lbs, Seattle, Germany
400 bls, 60,480 lbs, Seattle, Bremen
700 bls, 107,520 lbs, Seattle, Hamburg
MULL—800 bls, 114,240 lbs, Seattle, Meppen
PEPPER—300 sx, 29,700 lbs, Salawati, Sourabaya
PERFUMERY—2 cs, 30 lbs, Oregon, Paris
PHOSPHATE, CRUDE—80 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Shikisan, Osaka
POPPYSEED—2,760 lbs, and 25 bgs, 2,700 lbs, Drechtdijk, Amsterdam
25 sx, 2,730 lbs, Drechtdijk, Amsterdam
RAPESEED MEAL—500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
RICE FLOUR — 5 cs, 240 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
SARDINE MEAL—2,000 sx, 217,280 lbs, Hakonesan, Kobe
SESAME SEED—1,705 bgs, 279,620 lbs, Salawati, Calcutta
341 bgs, 56,010 lbs, Asama, Calcutta
5 cs, 240 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
SOAP, TOILET—2 cs, 100 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
SOYBEAN MEAL — 1,000 bgs, 100,060 lbs, Golden Sun, Dairen
STARCH—10 cs, 490 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 400 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Drechtdijk, Visardingen
TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Hauraki, Dunedin
1,180 sx, 179,200 lbs, West Ivis, Buenos Aires
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 10 lbs, Transshipped, London
6 cs, 600 lbs, Hakonesan, Yokohama
1 cs, 100 lbs, Shikisan, Yokohama
50 lbs, Oregon, Paris

Mobile Imports

GUM, CHICLE—622 bls, Choluteca, Belize
MOLASSES, CRUDE—953,561 gls, Dora, Antilla
517,422 gls, Dora, Caibarien

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE, CRSH—3,045 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Vestvangen, Paramaribo
COCONUTS—160 sx, Barclays Bank, Suriname, Cristobal
COPRA—2,661 tons, Procter & Gamble Trading Co, Invinsible, Colon
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Trading Co, Invincible, Legaspi
GASOLINE—4,343,069 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Brilliant, Aruba
ILMENITE SAND—3,499 tons, Steel Engineer, Colachel
OIL, COCONUT—783 tons, Colgate Palmolive Peet Co, Invinsible, Manila
FISH—20 dms, Tampa Interocean Steamship Co, Invinsible, Kobe
FUEL—65,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, W L Steed, Tampico
65,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, George G Henry, Tampico
63,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Edward L Doheny, Tampico
PEAT, GRD—420 bls, Aquarius, Bremen
MOSS—A lot, W L Richeson, Aquarius, Bremen
POTASH, CAUSTIC—76 dms, Aquarius, Hamburg
SODA HYPOSULHITE—100 bbls, Aquarius, Hamburg
TALC—1,000 sx, Texas & Overseas Co, Liberty Bell, Genoa
VARNISH—2 cs, United Fruit Co, Suriname, Puerto Limon

Norfolk Imports

BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, Maryland, London
COLORS—11 cs, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
GLASS, PLATE—11 cs, 129 tons, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, City of Alton, Antwerp
LOCUST BEANS, POWD—1 ton, 122 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 tons, Seattle Spirit, Hamburg
PEAT, GRD—250 bls, 19 tons, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—4 dms, Chas Stone, Artigas, Manchester
POTASH SULPHATE—13 tons, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam

Philadelphia Imports

CHALK, CRUDE—500 tons, London Corporation, London
FERTILIZER—40 bgs, Henry A Dreer, Inc, London Corporation, London
FIRECLAY—1 keg, J W Hartzell & Co, London Corporation, London
FLUORSPAR—2,400 bgs, G Hommel Co, Giulia, Venice
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Cypria, Marseilles
HAIR—3 cs, London Corporation, London
HORSE—14 cs, London Corporation, London
INK, PRINTING—2 dms, American Express Co, London Corporation, London
IRON ORE, CRUDE—998 bgs, Cypria, Malaga
LACQUER AND VARNISH—30 cs, American Express Co, London Corporation, London
LICORICE ROOT—7,895 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, Integritas, Poti
MOLASSES—4,500 tons, Java, Manila
7,562 tons, Java, Iloilo
700,000 gls, American Commercial Alcohol Co, Cassimir, Guanica
7,336,077 lbs, American Commercial Alcohol Co, Cassimir, La Romana
1,443,799 gls, American Trading & Importing Co, Winneton, Puerto Padre
MYROBALANS, CRSH—2,000 pockets, City of Hereford, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—346 bgs, The Barrett Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
500 bgs, John H Faunce Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
372 bgs, Moore & McCormack Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
OIL, OLIVE—7 cs, American Shipping Co, Giulia, Palermo
46 cs, Giulia, Palermo
100 cks, Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co, Cypria, Lisbon
OLIVE, FOOTS—100 bbls, Banc Commerciale Italiana Trust Co, Cypria, Valencia
PALM—40 cks, New Brunswick, Abonomea
40 cks, United Africa Co, New Brunswick, Abonomea
PEAT, GRD—1,050 bls, City of Flint, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—98,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfcrest, Las Piedras
108,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
72,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Frontenac, Tampico
SHELLAC—25 bgs, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, Maidan, Calcutta
SOAP, TOILET—16 cs, John Wanamaker, London Corporation, London
SODA, BIFLUORIDE—10 cks, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
FLUORIDE—15 cks, City of Flint, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Fairfield City, Batavia

San Francisco Imports

AGAR AGAR — 10 bls, Pacific Orient Co, Wales, Kobe
BRISTLES—277 cs, Golden Sun, China
CAMPHOR, REFD—5 cs, M Hatae & Co, Shikisan, Yokohama
CHEMICALS—148 dms, Vancouver, Hamburg
25 csks, L H Butcher & Co, Vancouver, Antwerp
CHILLIES—100 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Wales, Kobe
88 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Ryoyo, Kobe
COCOA BEANS—300 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Pacific Exporter, Cristobal
250 bgs, Pacific Exporter, Manchester
100 bgs, Vandel Commercial Co, Ltd, Vancouver, Cristobal
COLORS—1 cs, General Paper Corpn, Vancouver, Hamburg
COPRA—58 bgs, Monowai, Rarutonga
DRUGS, CRUDE—14 pkgs, Nature's Herb Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
GLASS, PLATE—8 cs, Friedman Bros, Vancouver, Antwerp
HAIR—194 bls, Golden Sun, China
HEMPSEED—1,000 bgs, Taylor Milling Corpn, Ryoyo, Kobe
1,574 bgs, Golden Sun, Orient
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Shikisan, Nagoya
HERRING MEAL—3,100 sx, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
LINSEED MEAL—500 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Ryoyo, Kobe
500 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Ryoyo, Kobe
500 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Shikisan, Kobe
MENTHOL—10 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shikisan, Kobe
25 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shikisan, Kobe
MINERALS—5 cs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Catalina, La Union
OIL, COCONUT—1 cs, Monowai, Papeete
CODLIVER, MED—50 dms, McKesson, Langley, Michaels Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
CODLIVER, POULTRY—25 dms, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
EUCALYPTUS—22 cs, Monowai, Melbourne
22 cs, Golden Harvest, Sydney
LUBRICATING—30 dms, Vancouver, Hamburg
PERILLA — 153 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shikisan, Yokohama
RAPESEED — 36 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Shikisan, Kobe
PAPRIKA, HUNGARIAN—25 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
PEANUT MEAL — 2,500 bgs, Golden Sun, China
PEANUTS—8,018 bgs, Golden Sun, China
PEAT MOSS—121 bls, Z Nnouye Co, Ryoyo, Kobe
100 bls, Ernest Mayer, Vancouver, Bremen
MULL—1,000 bls, Atkins & Dubrow, Inc, Vancouver, Bremen
325 bls, Albers Bros Milling Co, Vancouver, Bremen
POULTRY LITTER—100 bls, Ernest Mayer, Vancouver, Bremen
230 bls, Otis, McAllister & Co, Vancouver, Bremen
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—75 bls, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shikisan, Kobe
125 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley King Co, Shikisan, Kobe
QUICKSILVER—10 cyls, Otis, McAllister & Co, Santa Catalina, Manzanillo
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Pacific Exporter, Manchester
SALTPETER—2,450 bgs, Watson Navigation Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
SHELLAC—5 cs, Vancouver, Antwerp
SOYBEAN MEAL—13,410 sx, Golden Sun, China

Seattle Imports

ALBUMEN, EGG—39 cs, A Klipstein & Co, Shelton, Taku Bar
39 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Shelton, Taku Bar
26 cs, The Stein Hall & Co, Shelton, Taku Bar
7 cs, Consumers Import Co, Shelton, Taku Bar
BRISTLES—66 cs, Fred H Cone & Co, Shelton, Taku Bar
55 cs, Hirshenhorn & Sons, Shelton, Taku Bar
1 cs, National Brush Co, Hikawa, Kobe
BRUSHES—6 cs, 720 lbs, Wm Brush Co, Hikawa, Kobe
17 cs, 2,040 lbs, Geo S Bush Co, Hikawa, Kobe
HEMPSEED—225 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Shelton, Dairen
PEANUTS—280 bgs, Donald H Bain, Shelton, Dairen
350 bgs, Pacific Orient Co, Shelton, Dairen
SOYBEAN MEAL—1,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Shelton, Dairen
6,000 bgs, Albers Bros Milling Co, Shelton, Dairen
6,000 bgs, I F Laucks, Inc, Shelton, Dairen
1,000 bgs, Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co, Shelton, Dairen
2,000 bgs, Sperry Flour Co, Shelton, Dairen
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 400 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Hikawa, Kobe

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—41,123 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
ACID, FLAKE—1,190 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
MURIATIC—3,266 lbs, Anders, Puerto Plata
11,152 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
12,000 lbs, San Juan, Guanica
30,960 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
14,400 lbs, Ponce, Aguadilla
ALUMINA SULPHATE — 3,676 lbs, Anders, Puerto Plata
ALUMINUM, POWD—6,440 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—13,332 lbs, Algic, Buenos Aires
19,805 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
SULPHATE — 224,220 lbs, Adrastus, Hongkong
ANTIMONY, REGULUS—10,796 lbs, Aracaju, Rio de Janeiro
ASPHALT—64,096 lbs, Tela, London
60,000 lbs, Ausonia, London
275,262 lbs, Tatsuno, Yokohama
48,446 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
21,829 lbs, Nordpol, Montevideo
5,999 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
SOLID—43,670 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
BLEACHING POWDER — 38,250 lbs, Algic, Santos
25,500 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio de Janeiro
BONE ASH—2,242 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
BRISTLES—17,280 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
CLAY—36,000 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
43,480 lbs, Bergensfjord, Drammen
10,200 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio de Janeiro
22,240 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
COALTAR—2,297 tons, British Lantern, St Louis du Rhone
1,097 tons, British Lantern, Cette
COLOR—3,527 lbs, Bogota, Puerto Colombia
CORN SYRUP—22,720 lbs, Ausonia, London
4,466 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
3,799 lbs, Ponce, Ponce
45,512 lbs, Pastores, Havana
113,248 lbs, Bergensjord, Oslo
12,016 lbs, Silvia, St Johns
CORNFLOUR—5,777 lbs, West Kebar, Horta
7,075 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
1,508 lbs, Tivives, Santiago
5,640 lbs, Pastores, Havana
14,150 lbs, Laganbank, Manila
DEXTRIN, CORN—50,500 lbs, Maryland, London
3,030 lbs, Adriatic, Liverpool
28,400 lbs, Oranian, Manchester
14,200 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
DYES—38,368 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio de Janeiro
2,997 lbs, Augustus, Milan
13,792 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—10,100 lbs, San Juan, Guanica
40,000 lbs, Tatsuno, Kobe
FORMALDEHYDE—7,168 lbs, Aracaju, Rio de Janeiro
GASOLINE—32,558 gls, West Kebar, Dakar
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Takoradi
8,000 gls, West Kebar, Lome
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Accra
5,170 gls, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
GLUE, GROUND—1,612 lbs, Algic, Montevideo
GREASE, LUBRICATING—30,186 lbs, Tela, London
4,486 lbs, Algic, Montevideo
2,365 lbs, West Kebar, Teneriffe
5,693 lbs, West Kebar, Accra
27,701 lbs, American Merchant, London
13,614 lbs, Adrastus, Manila
4,578 lbs, Tatsuno, Yokohama
6,654 lbs, Palembang, Belawan Deli
6,010 lbs, Palembang, Batavia
16,894 lbs, Pastores, Havana
3,206 lbs, Coamo, Santo Domingo
2,850 lbs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
13,522 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
904 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
15,589 lbs, Oranian, Manchester
17,237 lbs, Hanseat, Hamburg
10,773 lbs, Hanseat, Rouen
GUM ARABIC—497 lbs, Bogota, Porto Colombia
983 lbs, Algic, Rio Janeiro
INSECTICIDE—2,250 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
INSULIN—615 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
IRON OXIDE—2,314 lbs, Aracaju, Santos
KEROSENE—3,000 gls, Cayo Mambi, Kingston
42,000 gls, Algic, Montevideo
500 gls, West Kebar, Takoradi
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Accra
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Lome
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
2,500 gls, West Kebar, Port Harcourt
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Calabar
500 gls, Guayaquil, Cristobal
LACQUER—1,161 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio Janeiro
PYROXYLIN—1,463 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
LARD—3,100 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
71,642 lbs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
22,615 lbs, Sagaporack, Oslo or Copenhagen
6,250 lbs, Sagaporack, Kotka
46,294 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
32,161 lbs, Argosy, Copenhagen
9,450 lbs, Argosy, Helsingfors
24,100 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
14,124 lbs, Stal, Porto Padre
337,104 lbs, Ausonia, London
207,200 lbs, American Merchant, London
330,276 lbs, Adriatic, Liverpool
632,461 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg
84,700 lbs, Conte Grande, Naples
35,224 lbs, Conte Grande, Palermo
24,086 lbs, Tivives, Santiago
10,974 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
13,020 lbs, Ponce, Mayaguez
39,000 lbs, Augustus, Trieste
179,726 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
67,092 lbs, Pastores, Havana
18,013 lbs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
2,400 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
294,150 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
6,200 lbs, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
229,500 lbs, Oranian, Manchester
LIME, CITRATE—130,210 lbs, Ausonia, London
176,207 lbs, American Merchant, London
LINSEED CAKE—1,807,345 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
1,464,449 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
1,603,715 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
1,126,848 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—61,110 lbs, American Merchant, London
METHANOL—825 gls, Stal, Nuevitas
NAPHTHA—8,000 gls, West Kebar, Dakar
4,000 gls, West Kebar, Freetown
13,200 gls, West Kebar, Grand Lahou
7,500 gls, West Kebar, Grand Bassam
9,000 gls, West Kebar, Takoradi
5,500 gls, West Kebar, Saltpond
26,250 gls, West Kebar, Accra
5,000 gls, West Kebar, Lome
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Grand Popo
2,000 gls, West Kebar, Wydah
24,300 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
40,000 gls, West Kebar, Port Harcourt
5,200 gls, West Kebar, Calabar
OIL, CASTOR—705 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
500 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
1,525 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
CORN—2,360 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
CYLINDER—1,600 tons, Winnebago, Manchester
578,970 gls, Hanseat, Hamburg
264,810 gls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
EDIBLE—11,683 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
ENGINE—114,870 gls, Hanseat, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL—985 lbs, Ausonia, London
157 lbs, American Merchant, London
FLOTATION—500 gls, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
GASOLINE—3,850 gls, West Kebar, Lome
1,375 gls, West Kebar, Duala
LARD—9,190 lbs, Ausonia, London
LUBRICATING—3,520 gls, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
3,850 gls, Tela, London
1,200 gls, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
1,100 gls, Sagaporack, Helsingfors
2,940 gls, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
3,245 gls, Jean Jadot, Berne
630 gls, Argosy, Copenhagen
504 gls, Argosy, Stockholm
2,100 gls, Argosy, Helsingfors
1,375 gls, San Juan, Guanica
825 gls, Stal, Porto Tarafa
630 gls, Algic, Santos
6,130 gls, Algic, Montevideo
2,250 tons, Winnebago, Manchester
28,623 gls, Ausonia, London
756 gls, Coldbrook, Rio Janeiro
7,960 gls, Coldbrook, Santos
2,600 gls, Coldbrook, Porto Alegre
2,165 gls, West Kebar, Teneriffe
1,100 gls, West Kebar, Freetown
5,225 gls, West Kebar, Grand Bassam
5,005 gls, West Kebar, Takoradi
1,575 gls, West Kebar, Lome
925 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
1,155 gls, West Kebar, Port Harcourt
26,950 gls, American Merchant, London
6,300 gls, Adriatic, Liverpool
7,450 gls, Adrastus, Manila
9,150 gls, Adrastus, Moji
20,095 gls, Adrastus, Kobe
21,400 gls, Adrastus, Yokohama
7,660 gls, Adrastus, Hongkong
5,150 gls, Tatsuno, Yokohama
2,814 gls, President Harding, Vienna
4,120 gls, Conte Grande, Genoa
3,300 gls, Palembang, Penang
7,260 gls, Palembang, Belawan Deli
23,240 gls, Palembang, Semarang
5,325 gls, Palembang, Singapore
4,250 gls, Palembang, Batavia
1,320 gls, Nordpol, Montevideo
15,765 gls, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
950 gls, Tivives, Porto Barrios
2,750 gls, Tivives, Guanica
1,760 gls, Musa, Porto Cortez
3,034 gls, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
605 gls, Guayaquil, Champerico
15,505 gls, Pastores, Havana
550 gls, Pastores, Port Limon
1,044 gls, Pastores, Santo Domingo
3,575 gls, Oriente, Havana
2,100 gls, Bergensfjord, Bergen
15,909 gls, Bergensfjord, Oslo
49,832 gls, Coahoma County, Antwerp
5,525 gls, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
3,234 gls, Independence Hall, St Nazaire
39,910 gls, Oranian, Manchester
1,870 gls, Santa Maria, Champerico
846 gls, Santa Maria, Callao
550 gls, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
3,475 gls, Santa Maria, Valparaiso
1,210 gls, Santa Maria, San Antonio
192,150 gls, Hanseat, Hamburg
133,520 gls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
149,730 gls, Hanseat, Rouen
2,310 gls, Carabobo, La Guaira
MOTOR—5,500 gls, West Kebar, Freetown
OLEO—15,803 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
4,400 lbs, Bergensfjord, Christiansand
17,016 lbs, Bergensfjord, Drammen
103,032 lbs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
27,066 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
154,185 lbs, Tela, Antwerp
67,495 lbs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
22,464 lbs, Sagaporack, Oslo or Copenhagen
63,485 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
45,303 lbs, Argosy, Copenhagen
81,139 lbs, Ausonia, London
66,595 lbs, American Merchant, London
13,590 lbs, Adriatic, Liverpool
35,672 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg
56,569 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
8,860 lbs, Pastores, Havana
27,001 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
PALE—1,500 tons, Winnebago, Manchester
87,150 gls, Hanseat, Hamburg
44,940 gls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
RED—5,387 lbs, Argosy, Stockholm
SPINDLE—375 tons, Winnebago, Manchester
STONE—1,840 gls, Argosy, Stockholm
TANNERS—17,246 lbs, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
TRANSFORMER—1,000 gls, Adrastus, Moji
VALVE—400 tons, Winnebago, Manchester
60,060 gls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
223,230 gls, Hanseat, Hamburg
PAINT—3,235 lbs, Coahoma County, Antwerp
1,191 lbs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
1,754 lbs, Argosy, Stockholm
3,430 lbs, Stal, Nipe
9,270 lbs, Algic, Santos
1,850 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio Janeiro
4,516 lbs, Coldbrook, Santos
1,546 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
1,920 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama
1,701 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
DRY—2,756 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
403 lbs, Tatsumo, Osaka
ENAMEL—3,893 lbs Sagaporack Copenhagen
4347 lbs Algic Rio Janeiro
4183 lbs, Argosy, Copenhagen
810 lbs, West Kebar, Teneriffe
PREPARED—1,095 lbs, Coldbrook, Rio Janeiro
1,268 lbs, Musa, Tela
THINNER—130 gls, Coldbrook, Rio Janeiro
PARAFFIN—41,077 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
506,280 lbs, Tela, London
44,602 lbs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
25,818 lbs, Sagaporack, Aarhus
55,750 lbs, Argosy, Stockholm
105,929 lbs, Conte Grande, Genoa
161,675 lbs, Conte Grande, Naples
50,296 lbs, Palembang, Semarang
33,918 lbs, Guayaquil, Champerico
22,300 lbs, Augustus, Naples
4,460 lbs, Augustus, Catania
65,785 lbs, Augustus, Bari
22,300 lbs, Augustus, Ancona
13,680 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Puntarenas
11,312 lbs, Santa Cecelia, La Union
39,295 lbs, Santa Cecelia, San Jose
45,210 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Mazatlan
4,462 lbs, Bergensfjord, Bergen
49,061 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
90,407 lbs, Santa Maria, Champerico
REFINED—115,500 lbs, Carnia, Leghorn

PARAFFIN, SCALE—418,733 lbs, Tatsuno, Kobe
36,776 lbs, Augustus, Trieste
PETROLEUM, REFINED — 4,500 gls, West Kebar, Horta
2,000 gls, West Kebar, Teneriffe
2,000 gls, West Kebar, Dakar
3,000 gls, West Kebar, Freetown
1,800 gls, West Kebar, Grand Lahou
1,500 gls, West Kebar, Grand Bassam
7,500 gls, West Kebar, Takoradi
23,500 gls, West Kebar, Saltpond
15,750 gls, West Kebar, Accra
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Lome
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Grand Popo
25,000 gls, West Kebar, Wydah
20,000 gls, West Kebar, Lagos
20,000 gls, West Kebar, Port Harcourt
10,000 gls, West Kebar, Calabar
100,000 gls, Palembang, Batavia or option
10,000 gls, Granada, Kingston
50,000 gls, Enare, Kingston
1,000 gls, Carabobo, Maracaibo
PITCH, BREWERS—4,003 lbs, Argosy, Copenhagen
RHUBARB ROOT—11,111 lbs, President Harding Hamburg
ROSIN—3,577 lbs, American Merchant, London
SOAP—27,570 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
11,200 lbs, San Juan, Aguadilla
2,240 lbs, San Juan, Arecibo
2,650 lbs, Algic, Montevideo
5,600 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
48,025 lbs, Ponce, Ponce
11,550 lbs, Ponce, Arroyo
2,800 lbs, Ponce, Aguadilla
3,098 lbs, Augustus, Milan
12,000 lbs, President Harding, Gothenburg
LAUNDRY—13,800 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
8,050 lbs, Ponce, Mayaguez
POWDER—90,160 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
1,610 lbs, San Juan, Ponce
SODA ASH—18,276 lbs, Stal, Nuevitas
22,418 lbs, Santa Cecelia, Mazatlan
BICHROMATE—12,259 lbs, Algic, Buenos Aires
CAUSTIC — 10,234 lbs, Aracaju, Rio de Janeiro
7,210 lbs, Bogota, Porto Colombia
245,096 lbs, Adrastus, Manila
595,184 lbs, Adrastus, Cebu
13,080 lbs, Castor, Porto Plata
17,184 lbs, Palembang, Cheribon
17,295 lbs, Palembang, Macassar
283,564 lbs, Palembang, Batavia
104,110 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
14,420 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama
PHOSPHATE TRIBASIC — 64,750 lbs, Ausonia, London
SILICATE—2,171 lbs, American Merchant, London
STARCH, CORN—1,044 lbs, Stal Nuevitas
28,200 lbs, Ausonia, London
248,160 lbs, Maryland, London
9,233 lbs, Adriatic, Liverpool
3,538 lbs, Ponce, Ponce
27,500 lbs, Ponce, Mayaguez
61,050 lbs, Bergensfjord, Oslo
1,270 lbs, Castor, Puerto Plata
LAUNDRY—2,424 lbs, Ausonia, London
TALC—11,200 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
4,080 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama
TANNING EXTRACT — 2,254 lbs, American Merchant, Leicester
TIN DROSS—16,750 lbs, Adriatic, Liverpool
TURPENTINE—1,190 gls, Algic, Rio de Janeiro
1,000 gls, Algic, Montevideo
1,500 gls, Algic, Buenos Aires
VARNISH—2,809 lbs, Nordpol, Buenos Aires
6,832 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
420 lbs, Sagaporack, Copenhagen
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—505 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
LEAVES—2,165 lbs, Maryland, London

Clearance Dates

Adrastus, February 24
Adriatic, March 12
Algic, March 11
American Merchant, February 18
Anders, February 26
Aracaju, March 12
Argosy, February 27
Ausonia, March 10
Augustus, March 14
Bogota, February 23
British Lantern, March 23
Carabobo, February 24
Carnia, March 16
Castor, March 5
Cayo Mambi, March 15
Coahoma County, March 7
Coamo, March 3
Coldbrook, January 16
Conte Grande, March 10
Emile Francqui, March 1
Gatun, March 11
Granada, March 3
Guayaquil, February 24
Hanseat, March 24
Henri Jasper, February 1
Ile de France, March 3
Independence Hall, March 8
Jean Jadot, February 16
Karlander, March 25
Laganbank, March 23
Maryland, March 19
Musa, February 19
Nordpol, February 15
Oranian, March 11
Oriente, February 19
Palembang, February 26
Pastores, February 19
Ponce, March 4
President Harding, March 18
Sagaporack, March 11
San Juan, February 26
Santa Cecilia, March 18
Santa Maria, March 11
Silvia, March 3
Tatsuno, March 18
Tela, March 11
Tivives, January 21
West Kebar, March 19
Winnebago, March 18

Baltimore Exports

ASPHALT—22,425 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg
SOLID—23,037 lbs, City of Havre, Havre
COLOR, DRY, YELLOW—1,400 lbs, New Orleans, Manila
CORN SYRUP—415,083 lbs, Lehigh, Hull
GASOLINE — 314 tons, Walter D Munson, Havana
GREASE, LUBRICATING — 500 lbs, Hjelmaren, Helsingfors
INSECTICIDE—143 lbs, City of Havre, Bombay
16,623 lbs, Examelia, Leghorn
LEAD ARSENATE — 4,980 lbs, Examelia, Genoa
NICKEL SULPHATE—6,059 lbs, Tokai, Kobe
OCHER—33,827 lbs, Examelia, Genoa
OIL, LUBRICATING—85 bbls, City of Havre, Havre
OLEO—43,549 lbs, City of Havre, Hamburg
RED, ENGINE—12,500 gls, Examelia, Marseilles
PAINT, TRAFFIC—100 gls, City of Havre, Havre
PARAFFIN—27,497 lbs, Tokai, Tsingatu via Kobe
11,200 lbs, Examelia, Genoa
33,600 lbs, Examelia, Naples
16,143 lbs, New Orleans, Manila
SODA BICHROMATE—22,400 lbs, Tokai, Kobe
16 tons, Walter D Munson, Havana

Clearance Dates

City of Havre, March 16
Examelia, March 21
Hjelmaren, March 18
Lehigh, March 21
New Orleans, March 19
Tokai, March 21
Walter D Munson, March 21

Baton Rouge Exports

KEROSENE—34,000 bbls, Calliope, Ellesmere Port
43,300 bbls, Cadillac, London
7,800 bbls, Tuscarora, Dublin
23,700 bbls, Tuscarora, Plymouth
NAPHTHA—66,100 bbls, Calliope, Ellesmere Port
82,300 bbls, Cadillac, London
24,248 bbls, Tuscarora, Dublin
20,952 bbls, Tuscarora, Plymouth

Clearance Dates

Cadillac, March 19
Calliope, March 20
Tuscarora, March 14

Beaumont Exports

OIL, FUEL—43,573 bbls, E R Kemp, Matanzas

Clearance Date

E R Kemp, March 23

Boston Exports

ASPHALT, LIQUID—5 bbl, 2,163 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
ROOF COATING—25 cans, 125 gls, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
BENZENE—1 dm, 120 lbs, Markhor, Birmingham, Eng
BLEACHING POWDER—3 ctns, 144 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
CEMENT, CAN—11 dms, 1 bx, 3,602 lbs, Markhor, London
PLASTIC—4 cs, 262 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
RUBBER—1 cs, 19 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
CLEANSING POWDER—2 ctns, 86 lbs, Markhor, London
DRESSING, LEATHER—2 cs, 1 dm, 96 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
DUPLICATING FLUID—1 bx, 6 gls, Markhor, London
DYE, COALTAR, VIOLET—2 dms, 200 lbs, Yarmouth, Liverpool, Nova Scotia
GASOLINE—2 dms, 100 gls, Fernfield, Halifax
GELATIN, EDIBLE—3 bbls, 966 lbs, Markhor, London
HAIR, CATTLE—29 bls, 11,172 lbs, Markhor, London
INK, PRINTING—1 dm, 522 lbs, Yarmouth, Windsor, N S
WRITING—1 cs, 194 lbs, Tokai Maru, Kobe
LARD—450 bxs, 25,200 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, 2 bxs, 114 lbs, Markhor, London
PAINT—1 kg, 8 gls, Yarmouth, St John, N B
PARAFFIN—136 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Tokai Maru, Newchwang, China
RESIN-TREATING SOLUTION—2 dms, 950 lbs, Markhor, Birmingham, Eng
SODA PHOSPHATE—3 bbls, 975 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
SULPHUR FLOUR—800 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Yarmouth, Aylesford, N S
TAR, PINE—26 dms, 1,300 lbs, Yarmouth, St John
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 5 ctns, 449 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F
TURPENTINE, GUM—10 dms, 540 gls, Yarmouth, Halifax
WAX, SEALING—2 cs, 253 lbs, Markhor, Rangoon
2 cs, 173 lbs, Markhor, London
1 cs, 57 lbs, Prometheus, Singapore
SHOE—1 bbls, 125 lbs, Fernfield, St Johns, N F

Clearance Dates

Artigas, March 21
Fernfield, March 18
Markhor, March 21
Prometheus, March 22
Tokai Maru, March 16
Yarmouth, March 19, 23

Galveston Exports

MOLYBDENITE—698 sx, Niceto de Larrinaga, Liverpool
SULPHUR—2,000 tons, Heffron, San Pedro
2,200 tons, August, Bordeaux
GROUND—3,500 sx, Heffron, San Pedro
REFINED—2,600 sx, Heffron, San Pedro

Clearance Dates

August, March 24
Heffron, March 19
Niceto de Larrinaga, March 23

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—20 tons, West Camak, Antwerp
144 cs, Troyborg, Liverpool
200 cs, Raimund, Hamburg
5 tons, Tripp, Hamburg
15 tons, Lorraine Cross, Buenos Aires
GASOLINE—10,400 tons, Thordis, Lands End
10,300 tons, Kalmia, Lands End
LARD—15 tons, Raimund, Bremen
235 tons, Raimund, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Kalmia, March 23
Lorraine Cross, March 23
Raimund, March 22
Thordis, March 23
Tripp, March 22
Troyborg, March 21
West Camak, March 18

Lake Charles Exports

COTTONSEED CAKE — 13,250 bgs, Sparreholm, Aalborg
ROSIN, WOOD—100 bbls, Bayou Chico, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

Bayou Chico, March 12
Sparreholm, March 18

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—400 bgs, 45,200 lbs, Wisconsin, Havre
31 pkgs, 6,950 lbs, Santa Ana, Valparaiso
2 kegs, 220 lbs, Hauraki, Wellington
60 pkgs, 6,720 lbs, Hauraki, New Plymouth
35 pkgs, 5,770 lbs, Texada, Vancouver
ASPHALT—266 dms, Golden Tide, Kohsichang
PETROLEUM—27 dms, 13,440 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
BLACK, CARBON—314 pkgs, 97,630 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
108 cs, 33,750 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
BLOODROOT—1 bg, 50 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
BLUING, LIQUID—25 ctns, 350 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
BORATE ORE—3,490 sx, 53,640 lbs, Este, Hamburg
8,745 bgs, 1,552,310 lbs, Este, Bremen
600 bgs, 111,020 lbs, Wisconsin, Rouen
4,405 bgs, 776,640 lbs, Wisconsin, Dunkirk
6,290 bgs, 1,109,350 lbs, Gothic Star, Rotterdam
BORAX—440 pkgs, 53,620 lbs, President Hoover, Osaka
89 pkgs, 15,650 lbs, Santa Ana, Valparaiso
500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Gothic Star, Newcastle or Tyne
1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Gothic Star, Rotterdam
58 pkgs, 6,500 lbs, Hauraki, Wellington
20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Hauraki, Lyttleton
40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Hauraki, Dunedin
13 pkgs, 2,220 lbs, Texada, Vancouver
GRANULATED—4,000 bgs, 452,000 lbs, Wisconsin, Havre
REFINED—177 sx, 40,200 lbs, Ryoyo, Yokohama
2,030 bgs, 317,020 lbs, Shikisan, Osaka
CALCIUM CARBIDE—30 dms, 3,000 lbs, Sonoma, Salamoa
CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID—3 bxs, 7,340 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CEMENT, RUBBER—1 ctn, 4 dms, 570 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—4 bxs, 250 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
CLAY, DECOLORIZING—200 sx, 22,400 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
CLEANING PREP—1 bbl, 350 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
COCONUT, DESIC—14 ctns, 240 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
COLOR, CEMENT—4 sx, 400 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
COTTON LINTERS—50 bls, 26,250 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, Vancouver
DRUGS—3 ctns, 30 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
VEGETABLE, CRUDE—21 cs, 370 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
FERTILIZER—1 sx, 100 lbs, Malolo, Kaunakakai
GAS—64 cyls, Texada, Victoria
GASOLINE—18,911 bbls, New Jersey, Shanghai or Hankow
12,280 bbls, Finnanger, Itosaki or Tsurumi
93,620 bbls, Svenor, Lands End
79,930 bbls, Seminole, Ellesmere Port or Bowling
30 dms, Hermosa, San Jose
200 dms, Golden Tide, Hongkong
500 cs, Golden Tide, Bangkok
1,500 cs, 1,000 bbls, Golden Tide, Manila
150 cs, Golden Tide, Cebu
1,262 cs, Hauraki, Wellington
1,111 cs, 200 dms, Hauraki, New Plymouth
700 bbls, Hauraki, Brisbane
28,333 bbls, Lubrico, Honolulu
9,524 bbls, Lubrico, Khaului
17,064 bbls, Lubrico, Hilo
25,398 bbls, Lio, Barnet
GERMICIDE—1 cs, 330 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GLASS, PLATE—1 bx, 1,150 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GLUE, FLAKE—1 ctn, 50 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GRAPHITE PASTE—2 bxs, 40 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GREASE, LUBRICATING—4 bxs, 180 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
HOREHOUND HERB—6 bbls, 750 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—48 bxs, 540 lbs, Hauraki, Wellington
INFUSORIAL EARTH—690 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Leikanger, Buenos Aires
155 bgs, 15,680 lbs, Santa Ana, Cartagena
150 bgs, 13,440 lbs, Santa Ana, Havana
20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Santa Ana, La Guaira
515 bgs, 51,520 lbs, Santa Ana, Palmira
690 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Gothic Star, Glasgow
120 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Hauraki, Dunedin
965 bgs, 100,800 lbs, Hauraki, Melbourne
565 bgs, 60,480 lbs, Hauraki, Fremantle
2,450 bgs, 250,880 lbs, Hauraki, Auckland
390 bgs, 35,840 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
INK, PRINTING—4 pkgs, 190 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
WRITING—40 cs, 1 bx, 1,670 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
INSECTICIDE—1 bx, 10 lbs, Malolo, Kaunakakai
KEROSENE—48,728 bbls, New Jersey, Shanghai or Hankow
12,280 bbls, Finnanger, Itosaki or Tsurumi
1,727 bbls, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
50 cs, Santa Ana, Puntarenas
200 cs, Santa Ana, Panama City
7,500 cs, Golden Tide, Hongkong
1,200 pkgs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
200 cs, Hauraki, Wellington
200 cs, Hauraki, New Plymouth
115 bbls, Hauraki, Brisbane
250 dms, 1 cs, Hauraki, Auckland
LACQUER—5 ctns, 200 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
THINNER—10 cs, 600 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
10 pkgs, 720 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
LARD SUBSTITUTE—25 crts, 385 cs, 2 trcs, 36 pkgs, 23,300 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
15 cs, 680 lbs, Malolo, Kolo
MEDICINAL PREPS—570 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
MINERAL SPIRIT—6 cs, Santa Ana, Puntarenas
MOTOR SPIRIT—100 dms, Golden Eagle, Adelaide
OIL, CEDARLEAF—1 bx, 50 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
COCONUT—12 dms, Santa Ana, Puntarenas
DIESEL—2,865 bbls, Shikisan, Osaka
4,000 bbls, Lio, Barnett
ESSENTIAL—1 bx, 10 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
FUEL—63,107 bbls, Shoyo, Tokuyama
5,002 bbls, Gertrude Maersk, Hongkong
26,626 bbls, La Placentia, Vancouver
59,157 bbls, Trocas, Shanghai
75,860 bbls, Santa Maria, Manila or Cavite
7,309 bbls, Shikisan, Osaka
LUBRICATING—20 cs, Santa Ana, Puntarenas
124 dms, 9 cs, Golden Eagle, Adelaide
7 bbls, Santa Ana, Costa Rica
1 bx, Teodoro Foss, San Jose
2 pkgs, President Harrison, Honolulu
OLIVE—9 cs, Malolo, Honolulu
RED—20 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
OLEORESIN, CAPSICUM — 1 bx, 5 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
PAINT—45 pls, 3,000 lbs, Finnanger, Yokohama
2 bxs, 60 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
PAINT, BOTTOM—44 pls, 2,360 lbs, Finnanger, Kobe
24 pls, 1,620 lbs, Finnanger, Nagasaki
ENAMEL — 20 bxs, 1,600 lbs, Finnanger, Yokohama
21 bxs, 1,730 lbs, Finnanger, Kobe
6 bxs, 390 lbs, Finnanger, Chemulpo
MIXED—9 dms, 7,210 lbs, Finnanger, Yokohama
1 dm, 530 lbs, Finnanger, Kobe
5 cans, 370 lbs, Finnanger, Caemulpo
43 pkgs, 7 ctns, 1,730 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—64,105 bbls, Alberto-lite, Ioco
50,319 bbls, La Placentia, Ioco
10,087 bbls, Texada, Vancouver
PHENOL—50 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
PHENYLACETIC ALDEHYDE—10 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
POLISH—13 pkgs, 320 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
AUTO—2 ctns, 20 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
SHOE, LIQUID—5 ctns, 220 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PUTTY—3 bxs, 550 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
PYTALIN—1 bx, 50 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
QUININE ALKALOID—1 bx, 60 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
ROSIN, GUM—25 bbls, 12,500 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
SIZE—23 bbls, 11,640 lbs, Hauraki, Dunedin
WOOD—25 bbls, 12,000 lbs, Hauraki, Wellington
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—1 dm, 150 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
SCOURING POWDER—25 cs, 1,410 lbs, President Hoover, Shanghai
SENEGA ROOT—2 bgs, 410 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
SHELLAC, RUBBER—1 ctn, 20 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
SOAP—3 bxs, 140 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
1 ctn, 1 cs, 180 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
COCONUT OIL—13 pkgs, 1,360 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
FLAKES—15 cs, 360 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
GRANULATED—240 lbs, Malolo, Port Allen
LAUNDRY—351 cs, 20,520 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
10 cs, 280 lbs, Malolo, Port Allen
POWDER—30 ctns, 1,080 lbs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
470 cs, 20,830 lbs, and 1,950 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
TOILET—686 cs, 24,330 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
10 cs, 510 lbs, Malolo, Hilo
SODA ASH—200 bbls, 50,000 lbs, Santa Ana, Havana
SPIKENARD ROOT—5 bbls, 620 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
TALLOW—2 dms, 820 lbs, Wisconsin, Havre
TANNING MATERIAL, DRY—20 bbls, 4,450 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
TAR, PINE—14 dms, 7,500 lbs, Hauraki, Melbourne
40 dms, 21,500 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
TOILET PREPS—600 lbs, and 5 cs, 950 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
500 ctns, 9,000 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
100 ctns, 1,800 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Cebu
100 ctns, 1,800 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Iloilo
3 cs, 600 lbs, Sonoma, Sydney
3 pkgs, 3 ctns, 290 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu
TURPENTINE, GUM—25 cs, 1,760 lbs, Golden Eagle, Melbourne
VARNISH—10 cs, 1,200 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
WAX, FLOOR—1 pkg, 100 lbs, Malolo, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Admiral Wiley, March 20
Albertolite, March 16
Benjamin Franklin, March 17
Este, March 11
Finnanger, March 7
Gertrude Maersk, March 11
Golden Eagle, March 16
Golden Tide, March 12
Gothic Star, March 10
Hauraki, March 18
Hermosa, March 19
La Placentia, March 16
Leikanger, March 14
Lio, March 17
Lubrico, March 5
Malolo, March 3
New Jersey, March 5
President Harrison, February 29
President Hoover, March 5
Ryoyo, March 11
Santa Ana, March 5
Santa Maria, March 20
Seminole, March 7
Shikisan, March 15
Shoyo, March 8
Sonoma, March 18
Svenor, March 15
Teodoro Foss, March 21
Texada, March 19
Trocas, March 18
Wisconsin, March 12

Mobile Exports

LARD—11,350 bxs, Yaka, Hamburg
ROSIN—50 bbls, Murla, Stettin
50 bb's, Murla, Helsingfors
70 bbls, Yaka, Bremen
500 bbls, Yaka, Hamburg
220 bbls, Yaka, Rotterdam
500 bbls, Yaka, London

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Clearance Dates

Muria, March 22
Patrician, March 15
Yaka, March 15

New Orleans Exports

ASPHALT—58 sx, Trolleholm, Gothenburg
BAKING POWDER—10 cs, Heredia, Puerto Cortez
5 cs, Nicaro, Bluefields
21 cs, Atlantida, Ceiba
BAUXITE ORE, CONC—74 sx, Harboe Jensen, Vera Cruz
BLACK, CARBON—50 cs, Oakman, Bremen
207 cs, Oakman, Hamburg
180 cs, Bayou Chico, Havre
128 cs, Bayou Chico, Antwerp
30 cs, Bayou Chico, Rotterdam
68 cs, Trolleholm, Gothenburg
5 cs, Trolleholm, Copenhagen
145 cs, Snestad, Yokohama
50 cs, Snestad, Kobe
44 tons, Patrician, Manchester
10 cs, Saugor, Bombay
40 cs, Montevideo, Yokohama
300 cs, Montevideo, Kobe
BORAX—448 cs, Harboe Jensen, Vera Cruz
CALCIUM CARBIDE—20 cs, Tegucigalpa, Alvaro Obregon
20 dms, Nicaro, Bluefields
COTTONSEED CAKE—880 tons, Trolleholm, Odense
716 tons, Trolleholm, Denmark
DENTIFRICE—4 cs, Saugor, Bombay
FERTILIZER — 20 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
FIRECLAY—100 sx, Heredia, Havana
GASOLINE—20 dms, Tegucigalpa, Alvaro Obregon
18 tons, Torungen, Port au Prince
70 dms, Atlantida, Ceiba
GREASE, LUBRICATING—104 bbls, Oakman, Bremen
1 dm, 14 cs, Harboe Jensen, Tampico
15 dms, 50 cs, Heredia, Havana
2 dms, Atlantida, Ceiba
INFUSORIAL EARTH—614 sx, Bayou Chico, Havre
1,150 sx, Bayou Chico, Antwerp
140 ctns, 4 sx, Harboe Jensen, Tampico
KEROSENE — 10 dms, Tegucigalpa, Alvaro Obregon
40 cs, Amapala, Puerto Cabello
50 cs, Heredia, Puerto Barrios
48 cs, Nicaro, Kingston
100 cs, Nicaro, Bluefields
12 dms, 100 cs, Atlantida, Ceiba
LARD—8,200 cs, Bayou Chico, Rotterdam
100 tins, Amapala, Panama
1,320 tins, 35 cs, 5 trcs, Amapala, Panama City
50 cs, 100 tins, Amapala, Buenaventura
25 crts, 5 trcs, Amapala, Callao
8 tons, Torungen, Puerto Plata
10 tons, Torungen, San Pedro de Macoris
13 tons, Torungen, Maracaibo
20 crts, 60 trcs, 10 cs, Heredia, Havana
140 tins, 4 crts, Heredia, Puerto Barrios
70 tins, Heredia, Puerto Cortez
62 cs, 4 tins, Nicaro, Kingston
200 tins, 7 cs, 7 bbls, Atlantida, Ceiba
SUBSTITUTE—133 crts, Montevideo, Kobe
MILK POWDER—8 cs, Heredia, Puerto Barrios
OIL, COTTONSEED—100 dms, Amapala, Cristobal
FUEL—75 dms, Heredia, Puerto Cortez
110 dms, Nicaro, Bluefields
LINSEED—36 cs, 1 dm, Atlantida, Ceiba
LUBRICATING—6 bbls, Oakman, Bremen
6 cs, Bayou Chico, Havre
60 bbls, Bayou Chico, Antwerp
30 bbls, Bayou Chico, Rotterdam
28 bbls, 124 dms, Trolleholm, Gothenburg
75 dms, Trolleholm, Osaka
250 dms, Vancouver City, Kobe
233 dms, San Giuseppe, Kobe
550 dms, San Giuseppe, Osaka
63 tons, Patrician, Liverpool
20 tons, Jelling, Tampico
35 tons, Jelling, Puerto Mexico
5 dms, 1 cs, Amapala, Puerto Cabello
375 dms, Montevideo, Yokohama
619 dms, Montevideo, Kobe
18 tons, Torungen, San Nicholas
40 tons, Torungen, Maracaibo
10 dms, 40 cs, Nicaro, Bluefields
4 cs, 15 dms, Harboe Jensen, Tampico
19 dms, Atlantida, Ceiba
REFINED—25 cs, Nicaro, Bluefields
PAINT—4 cs, Amapala, Colon
24 cs, Amapala, Santa Marta
19 tons, Torungen, San Nicholas
20 tins, Nicaro, Bluefields
40 kits, 25 kegs, 18 crts, 1 cs, 7 dms, Atlantida, Ceiba
PARAFFIN—20 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
254 sx, Oakman, Hamburg
693 sx, Bayou Chico, Antwerp
715 sx, Montello, Genoa
102 sx, Montello, Naples
PETROLEUM—118 bbls, Bayou Chico, Rotterdam
DISTILLATE—75 dms, Atlantida, Ceiba
GAS—5 cyls, Oakman, Hamburg
ROSIN—50 bbls, Trolleholm, Oslo
100 bbls, Trolleholm, Gothenburg
100 bbls, Montevideo, Kobe
SALT—150 bbls, Amapala, Cristobal
50 tons, Amapala, Colon
40 sx, Amapala, Puerto Cabello
150 blocks, Heredia, Puerto Cortez
90 sx, 3 bbls, 15 blocks, Nicaro, Bluefields
22 sx, Harboe Jensen, Vera Cruz
600 sx, Atlantida, Ceiba
SODA ASH—5 bbls, Atlantida, Ceiba

Clearance Dates

Amapala, March 3
Atlantida, March 7
Bayou Chico, March 15
Harboe Jensen, March 10
Heredia, March 8
Jelling, March 18
Lossiebank, March 16
Montello, March 18
Montevideo, March 4
Nicaro, March 10
Oakman, March 15
Patrician, March 10
San Giuseppe, March 10
Saugor, March 10
Snestad, March 24
Tegucigalpa, March 10
Torungen, March 8
Trolleholm, March 24

Newport News Exports

ACETONE—2,100 lbs, City of Evansville, Sydney
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—4,000 lbs, Javanese Prince, Kobe
1,000 lbs, Raby Castle, Manila
CORN FLOUR—56,000 lbs, Hoxie, Manchester
14,000 lbs, Hoxie, Liverpool
ETHYLENEGLYCOL—100 lbs, Kinai, Yokohama
INSECTICIDE—5,000 lbs, Kinai, Asaka
LARD, PURE—186,450 lbs, Blommersdyk, Rotterdam
OIL, LUBRICATING—3 dms, 230 gls, Javanese Prince, Asaka
OLEO—31,112 lbs, Blommersdyk, Rotterdam
SODA, CAUSTIC—224,000 lbs, Kinai, Yokohama
336,000 lbs, Kinai, Asaka
560,000 lbs, Javanese Prince, Asaka
STARCH, CORN—60,480 lbs, Javanese Prince, Asaka
245,040 lbs, Artigas, Manchester
61,325 lbs, Blommersdyk, Amsterdam
SULPHUR DIOXIDE—1,481 lbs, City of Evansville, Sydney
TONKA BEANS—13,097 lbs, City of Evansville, Melbourne
500 lbs, Raby Castle, Shanghai

Clearance Dates

Artigas, March 16
Blommersdyk, March 18
City of Evansville, March 14
Hoxie, March 5
Kinai, March 5
Javanese Prince, March 19
Raby Castle, March 19

Norfolk Exports

BARK EXTRACT—34,179 lbs, Aranian, Manchester
CORN FLOUR—30,240 lbs, New York City, Bristol
CULVER'S ROOT—1,126 lbs, Markhor, London
OIL, CEDARWOOD—1,207 lbs, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
SOAPSTOCK—33,210 lbs, Hoxie, Glasgow
SOYBEANS—3,000 lbs, City of Norfolk, Havre
STARCH, CORN—62,040 lbs, New York City, Cardiff
24,600 lbs, Markhor, London
TANNING EXTRACT—6,000 lbs, City of Alton, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

Aranian, March 9
City of Alton, March 14
City of Norfolk, March 10
Markhor, March 15
New York City, March 14

Pensacola Exports

COTTONSEED CAKE — 2,370 tons, Sparreholm, Aalborg

Clearance Dates

Sparreholm, March 22

Philadelphia Exports

DYE, SULPHUR BLACK—10 bgs, Nyhorn, Shanghai
DYESTUFFS — 18 dms, 20 bbls, Nyhorn, Shanghai
101 dms, Nyhorn, Kobe
INTERMEDIATES—115 dms, Nyhorn, Kobe
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—20 bbls, Carnia, Genoa
GREASE, GARBAGE — 900 dms, Examelia, Genoa
LUBRICATING—155 bbls, Carnia, Genoa
INK, PRINTING—10 dms, Nyhorn, Shanghai
OIL, LUBRICATING—20 half bbls, 1,317 bbls, Carnia, Genoa
85 bbls, Carnia, Leghorn
437 bbls, Carnia, Naples
100 dms, 100 cs, Nyhorn, Shanghai
15 dms, Examelia, Genoa
NEATSFOOT—11 bbls, Carnia, Genoa
PARAFFIN—1,000 bgs, Examelia, Genoa
400 bgs, Examelia, Leghorn
PETROLATUM—22 bbls, Carnia, Genoa

Clearance Dates

Carnia, March 18
Examelia, March 19
Nyhorn, March 8

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—2,983 dms, San Francisco, Havre
GASOLINE—32,000 bbls, Pennsylvania, Guayanilla
OIL, DIESEL — 4,000 bbls, Pennsylvania Guayanilla
LUBRICATING — 405 bbls, San Francisco, Havre
PARAFFIN—1 bx, San Francisco, Havre

Clearance Dates

Pennsylvania, March 21
San Francisco, March 22

San Francisco Exports

ACID, MURIATIC—10 crbys, Guerrero, Mazatlan
SULPHURIC—15 crbys, Guerrero, Mazatlan
1 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
APRICOT KERNELS—225 bgs, Donau, Hamburg
ASPHALT—60 bgs, Pacific Enterprise, Liverpool
1,616 dms, Cuba, Yokohama
475 dms, Cuba, Yokohama
5 dms, Rochelle, Vancouver
38 bgs, Donau, Copenhagen
225 bgs, Donau, Hamburg
117 bgs, Pacific Enterprise, Manchester
295 bgs, Pacific Enterprise, Glasgow
BAKING POWDER—2 cs, Guerrero, La Paz
2 cs, Talamanca, Corinto
BARIUM OXIDE—1 bx, Cuba, Osaka
CALCIMINE—975 lbs, Emma Alexander, Vancouver
CANARY SEED—20 sx, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
CARBON BISULPHIDE—10 dms, Guerrero, Ciudad Obregon
100 dms, Guerrero, Mazatlan
DIOXIDE—3 lbs, Texada, Victoria
CEMENT, LIQUID—3 dms, Texada, Victoria
30 cs, Texada, Victoria
CHEMICALS—10 crtns, Rochelle, Vancouver
CINNAMON—4 bls, Guerrero, La Paz
10 bls, 2 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
1 bl, Guerrero, Empalme
CLEANSER—2 cs, Guerrero, La Paz
5 cs, Guerrero, Empalme
2 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
1 cs, Talamanca, Corinto
GLOVES—1 bl, Guerrero, La Paz
1 sx, Guerrero, Guaymas
COCOA BEANS—664 bgs, Parrakoola, Melbourne
167 bgs, Parrakoola, Sydney
333 bgs, Parrakoola, Sydney
COALTAR—1 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
COLOR, DRY—1 keg, Rochelle, Victoria
COPPER RESIDUE—44 sx, Rochelle, Victoria
COPRA—1,503 sx, Guerrero, Mazatlan
MEAL—3,116 bgs, Donau, Antwerp
ENAMEL—4 dms, Parrakoola, Melbourne
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE—2 dms, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
EXTRACT, FLAVORING—1 cs, Guerrero, Empalme
FIRECLAY—20 bgs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
GASOLINE—175 cs, 5 dms, Carriso, Pago Pago
250 cs, 750 dms, Carriso, Noumea
4,500 cs, Carriso, Rockhampton
2,250 cs, Carriso, Mackay
950 cs, Carriso, Bowen
10,000 cs, Carriso, Townsville
6,750 cs, 300 dms, Carriso, Cairns
600 cs, Carriso, Samarai
1,200 cs, 130 dms, Carriso, Port Moody
150 dms, Carriso, Salamoa
250 cs, 919 dms, Carriso, Lae
400 dms, Nevada, Manila
55 bbls, Limon, Puerto Armuelles
50 cs, Guerrero, Puerto Angel
GREASE, PETROLEUM—10 bbls, Carriso, Lae
405 lbs, Carisso, Lae
50 dms, Carriso, Townsville
2 dms, Rochelle, Vancouver
20 cs, Talamanca, Puerto Armuelles
85 bbls, Parrakoola, Melbourne
5 bbls, Parrakoola, Brisbane
KEROSENE—20 cs, Carriso, Pago Pago
2,000 cs, Nevada, Iloilo
1,000 dms, Nevada, Manila
50 cs, Guerrero, Puerto Angel
100 cs, Guerrero, Mazatlan
430 cs, Talamanca, Puerto Armuelles
LACQUER, SURFACER—35 cs, Cuba, Tokio
THINNER—12 cs, Cuba, Tokio
LARD SUBSTITUTE—111 cans, 25 trcs, Texada, Vancouver
LEAD, WHITE—20 pls, Guerrero, Guaymas
LYE—2 cs, Guerrero, Empalme
1 cs, Talamanca, Manzanillo
MINERAL SPIRIT—130 dms, Parrakoola, Melbourne
60 dms, Parrakoola, Sydney
MOTOR SPIRIT—3,000 cs, Nevada, Iloilo
NITROUS OXIDE—1 crt, Texada, Victoria
3 cyls, Rochelle, Vancouver
OCHER—80 bbls, Cuba, Kobe
OIL, APRICOT KERNEL—10 dms, Pacific Enterprise, London
CASTOR—1 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
COCONUT, REFD—2 crtns, Guerrero, Mazatlan
9,987 lbs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
FISH—1 dm, Guerrero, Guaymas
LUBRICATING—19 dms, Texada, Vancouver
53 dms, 170 cs, Carriso, Rockhampton
122 dms, 65 cs, Carriso, Townsville
30 dms, 80 cs, Carriso, Cairns
116 dms, 35 cs, Carriso, Townsville
8 dms, 75 cs, Carriso, Rockhampton
90 bbls, 100 dms, Cuba, Kobe
70 dms, Cuba, Moji
191 dms, Rochelle, Vancouver
3 bbls, Talamanca, Puerto Armuelles
511 dms, Parrakoola, Brisbane
365 dms, Parrakoola, Melbourne
PETROLEUM, REFD—250 cs, Carriso, Noumea
500 cs, Carriso, Rockhampton
5,000 cs, Carriso, Mackay
1,260 cs, Carriso, Bowen
3,000 cs, Carriso, Townsville
55 cs, Carriso, Townsville
12,000 cs, Carriso, Cairns
1,300 cs, Carriso, Samarai
1,950 cs, Carriso, Port Moresby
250 cs, Carriso, Lae
500 bxs, Guerrero, Manzanillo
OXYGEN—3 cyls, Texada, Victoria
5 cyls, Rochelle, Vancouver
PAINT—3 cs, Cuba, Yokohama
AND VARNISH—1 dm, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
REDUCER—1 cs, Rochelle, Vancouver
PEPPER, BLACK—50 bgs, Texada, Vancouver
5 sx, Guerrero, La Paz
2 sx, 4 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—500 tons, Cuba, Moji
76,000 bbls, Yeiyo, Tokuyama
DISTILLATE—100 bbls, Cuba, Yokohama
200 bbls, Cuba, Kobe
POLISH, METAL—10 bxs, Texada, Vancouver
6 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
PUMICE—1 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
ROSIN, GUM—23 bbls, Parrakoola, Melbourne
SALT—420 sx, 20 bls, 400 blks, Texada, Vancouver
200 bgs, 350 cs, 1,400 blks, Texada, Vancouver
1,760 bgs, Cuba, Osaka
100 cs, Parrakoola, Brisbane
CRUDE—518 tons, Texada, Vancouver
SOAP—1 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
SODA BICARBONATE—3 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
BICHROMATE—1 dm, Guerrero, Guaymas
CAUSTIC—6 dms, Guerrero, Colima
SILICATE—2 dms, Guerrero, Colima
WASHING—6 bbls, Guerrero, Guaymas
SPICES—28 bgs, Parrakoola, Brisbane
SPRAY, TREE—1 crt, Annie Johnson, Copenhagen
STEARIN, PEANUT OIL—1 pkg, Guerrero, Mazatlan
SULPHUR, REFD—25 sx, Guerrero, Manzanillo
236 bgs, Parrakoola, Sydney
TANBARK EXTRACT—337 sx, Cuba, Kobe
TAPIOCA—3 sx, Guerrero, Mazatlan
TERMITE COMPOUND—3 bbls, Cuba, Yokohama
TOILET PREPS—48 lbs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
UMBER, DRY—1 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
VARNISH STAIN—2 cs, Carriso, Noumea
WAX, FLOOR—1 cs, Carriso, Noumea
POWDERED—1 cs, Guerrero, Guaymas
ZINC DUST—110 cs, Guerrero, Mazatlan

Clearance Dates

Admiral Chase, February 25
Annie Johnson, February 29
Carriso, February 20
Cuba, February 27
Donau, February 23
Emma Alexander, February 23
Limon, February 23
Guerrero, February 24
Nevada, February 23
Pacific Enterprise, February 25
Parrakoola, February 29
Rochelle, February 29
Talamanca, February 29
Texada, February 20
Yeiyo, February 29

Savannah Exports

OYSTER SHELLS, CRSHD—150 tons, Shickshinny, Liverpool
ROSIN, GUM—250 bbls, Shickshinny, Manchester
50 bbls, Silverpalm, Singapore
50 bbls, Silverpalm, Yokohama
131 bbls, Silverpalm, Manila
247 bbls, Silverpalm, Samarang
WOOD—9 bbls, Silverpalm, Manila
TANNING EXTRACT — 413,331 lbs, Shickshinny, Liverpool
TURPENTINE, GUM—1,250 gls, Shickshinny, Liverpool
1,275 gls, Silverpalm, Osaka
500 gls, Silverpalm, Manila

Tampa Exports

FULLER'S EARTH—425 bxs, Maiden Creek, Glasgow
PHOSPHATE ROCK—1,547 tons, Mar Cantabrico, Tarragone
4,607 tons, Snestad, Osaka
ROSIN, GUM—100 bbls, Maiden Creek, Manchester
350 bbls, Maiden Creek, Glasgow

Clearance Dates

Maiden Creek, March 17
Mar Cantabrico, March 21
Snestad, March 22

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Galveston Coast Trade

ASPHALT—1 lot, El Dia, New York
2 lots, El Oceano, New York
BLACK, CARBON—1 lot, El Dia, New York
1 lot, El Oceano, New York
OIL, FISH—1 lot, El Dia, New York
1 lot, El Oceano, New York
SALT—8 lots, El Estero, Baltimore
SULPHUR—3,000 tons, Heffron, Oakland
500 tons, Herman Frasch, Longview
2,375 tons, Herman Frasch, Portland
250 tons, Herman Frasch, Vancouver
500 tons, Herman Frasch, Coos Bay
500 tons, Herman Frasch, Hoquiam
100 tons, Herman Frasch, Port Angeles
300 tons, Herman Frasch, Bellingham
1,000 tons, Herman Frasch, Everett
GROUND—2,100 sx, Heffron, Oakland
REFINED—1,640 sx, Heffron, Oakland

Houston Coast Trade

SULPHUR—41 tons, Lorraine Cross, Port Arthur

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—112,318 bbls, Daylight, New York
129,468 bbls, Tamiahua, New York
79,815 bbls, S C T Dodd, Tiverton
118,000 bbls, Northern Sun, Seawaren
81,228 bbls, Agwiworld, New York
63,240 bbls, Kekoskee, Portland
3,386 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego
42,192 bbls, Warwick, Portland
81,000 bbls, Lio, Portland
7,083 bbls, Lebec, Seattle
75,368 bbls, Emidio, Portland
26,360 bbls, Brandywine, Seattle
72,507 bbls, Utacarbon, Seattle
KEROSENE—2,882 bbls, Warwick, Portland
2,350 bbls, Utacarbon, Seattle
OIL, DIESEL—4,673 bbls, Kekoskee, Portland
432 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego
25,302 bbls, Lebec, Seattle
9,203 bbls, Emidio, Portland
5,677 bbls, Utacarbon, Seattle
FUEL—71,539 bbls, Huguenot, Seattle
8,382 bbls, Standard Service, Moss Landing
55,346 bbls, Topila, San Francisco
30,753 bbls, El Segundo, San Diego
72,374 bbls, Los Angeles, Martinez
43,570 bbls, Lebec, Seattle
29,496 bbls, El Segundo, Portland
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,000 bbls, F H Hillman, Richmond
74,181 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons, Richmond
RESIDUE—1,456 bbls, Warwick, Oleum

New Orleans Coast Trade

OIL, FUEL—40,000 bbls, Edward L Doheny, Pensacola

San Francisco Coast Trade

ALUMINA SULPHATE—668 sx, Wallingford, St Helens
667 sx, Wallingford, Portland
BONE MEAL—200 bgs, Wallingford, Portland
BORAX—148 sx, Admiral Gove, Seattle
BRISTLES—50 cs, Pennsylvania, New York
REFINED—15 cs, Pennsylvania, New York
CASEIN—310 sx, Minnesotan, Boston
800 bgs, Alaskan, Boston
CASSIA—168 bls, San Lucas, Baltimore
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—500 crtns, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland
500 crtns, Hamlin F McCormick, Seattle
21 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, Providence
74 tons, Jacob Luckenbach, New Orleans
COCONUT, DESIC—77 cs, Willzipo, Baltimore
22 tons, Absaroka, Baltimore
625 cs, Pennsylvania, New York
5 tons, Jacob Luckenbach, Houston
11 tons, Jacob Luckenbach, New Orleans
COLOR, DRY—515 bgs, Willzipo, Norfolk
98 bbls, Alaskan, New York
CUTCH EXTRACT—500 bgs, Willzipo, Norfolk
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—18 pkgs, Pennsylvanian, Seattle
2 pkgs, Alaskan, Los Angeles
496 pkgs, Dakotan, Portland
GLASS—1 cs, Minnesotan, Los Angeles
237 pkgs, Wallingford, Astoria
GLUE, DRY—200 bgs, Willzipo, Norfolk
50 bgs, Pennsylvanian, Seattle
GUM, KAURI—73 cs, Pennsylvania, New York
HAIR, HUMAN, STUMPS—44 bls, Willzipo, Charleston
40 bls, Jacob Luckenbach, Houston
HARDENER, IRON, DRY—10 tons, Griffdu, Seattle
HOPS—12 tons, Absaroka, Baltimore
130 tons, Pennsylvania, New York
73 tons, Jacob Luckenbach, New Orleans
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—60 crtns, Pennsylvanian, Seattle
INK—1 crtn, Alaskan, Los Angeles
INSECTICIDE—9 cs, Dakotan, Portland
LARD—150 bbls, Hamlin F McCormick, Seattle
LEAD ARSENATE—600 crtns, Admiral Farragut, Portland
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—750 bgs, Minnesotan, New York
13 tons, Jacob Luckenbach, Houston
MANURE, SHEEP—20 tons, Pennsylvania, New York
MILK POWDER—200 bbls, Minnesotan, Boston
21 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, Philadelphia
OIL, CEDAR—1 bbl, San Lucas, New York
LUBRICATING—80 dms, Wapama, Los Angeles
80 dms, Admiral Senn, Los Angeles
RAPESEED—200 dms, Alaskan, New York
VEGETABLE—25 dms, San Lucas, Philadelphia
OILMEAL—25 tons, Griffdu, Tacoma
OLEOMARGARIN—450 crtns, Admiral Farragut, Portland
3,100 crtns, Wallingford, Portland
PAINT—50 tons, Absaroka, Philadelphia
AND OIL—50 bbls, Admiral Wood, Tacoma
OIL—43 cs, Admiral Senn, Los Angeles
PEANUTS—600 bgs, San Lucas, Boston
6 bgs, Minnesotan, Los Angeles
15 tons, Griffdu, Tacoma
155 tons, Griffdu, Seattle
SHELLED—1,500 bgs, San Lucas, Boston
UNSHELLED—825 bgs, San Lucas, Boston
POLISHING MATERIAL—1 cs, Alaskan, Los Angeles
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Willzipo, Baltimore
SALT—400 bgs, Lake Frances, Tacoma
600 pkgs, Lake Frances, Seattle
315 sx, Admiral Gove, Tacoma
97 sx, Admiral Gove, Everett
800 pkgs, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland
1 carload, Admiral Nulton, Seattle
15 tons, Griffdu, Bellingham
500 sx, Admiral Farragut, Portland
500 sx, Admiral Farragut, Astoria
430 sx, Admiral Watson, Seattle
300 sx, Admiral Wood, Seattle
175 sx, Admiral Wood, Bellingham
SALT CAKE—6,500 sx, Admiral Halstead, Portland
SAND—300 sx, Lake Frances, Tacoma
SOAP—1,000 crtns, Admiral Farragut, Portland
23 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, New York
1,750 cs, Wapama, Los Angeles
SODA ASH—190 sx, Admiral Wood, Seattle
PHOSPHATE, TRIBASIC—11 tons, Griffdu, Seattle
SILICATE—220 sx, Lake Frances, Seattle
40 dms, Hamlin F McCormick, Seattle
SOLVENT—57 dms, Alaskan, New York
SOYBEAN MEAL—100 tons, Griffdu, Seattle

SPRAY, TREE—500 dms, Hamlin F McCormick, Portland
380 dms, Wallingford, Portland
STARCH—23 tons, Griffdu, Seattle
SULPHUR—400 sx, Lake Frances, Seattle
800 sx, Admiral Farragut, Portland
101 tons, Pennsylvania, New York
SUNFLOWER SEED—200 bgs, Minnesotan, Philadelphia
250 sx, Alaskan, New York
TALLOW—46 tons, Pennsylvania, New York
TAPIOCA SEED—100 bgs, Munami, Portland
FLOUR—165 bgs, Munami, Portland
YERBA SANTA—5 tons, Jacob Luckenbach, New Orleans

Smith's Bluff Coast Trade

GASOLINE—21,339 bbls, S B Watson, Corpus Christi

Containers Returned

Boston

CARBOYS, MURIATIC ACID—104, United Fruit Co, Maravi, Banes
CYLINDERS—1, from Cuba

Los Angeles

DRUMS—275, President Grant, Hankow
50, Shikisan, Japan
100, Nansenville, Hongkong
70, Peru, Copenhagen

New Orleans

CYLINDERS—13, United Fruit Co, Suriname, Bocas del Toro
7, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas

San Francisco

BARRELS—100, Associated Oil Co, Ogura, Yokohama
CYLINDERS—1 cs, F F G Harper & Co, Ruth Alexander, Victoria
2 cs, F F G Harper & Co, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
5 crts, Certified Laborary Products, Inc, Monowai, Wellington
1, Certified Laboratory Products, Inc, Monowai, Papeete
1, Charles Ash, Monowai, Papeete
1 cs, Atlas Diesel Engine Co, Monowai, Papeete
DRUMS—150, Standard Oil Company of California, Santa Catalina, La Libertad
1, Lacquer Chemicals, Ltd, Kingsley, Vancouver
200, Shell Oil Co, Kingsley, Vancouver
200, Williams, Dimond & Co, Monowai, Papeete
236, O'Connor Trading Co, Monowai, Papeete
130, Du Val Moore & Co, Monowai, Papeete
58, J McNear & Co, Monowai, Papeete
500, Locke T Harper, Monowai, Papeete
2,573, Associated Oil Co, Michigan, Manila
TANKS, GAS—64, Imperial Gas Co, Dorothy Alexander, Vancouver

New York

BARRELS—330, West India Oil Co, Monarch of Bermuda, Hamilton
144, West India Oil Co, Monarch of Bermuda, Hamilton
55, West India Oil Co, Munorleans, Paramaribo
75, Tidewater Oil Co, Munorleans, Paramaribo
CARBOYS—24, Grasselli Chem Co, Coamo, San Juan
93, South Porto Rico Sugar Trading Co, Coamo, Port Ensenada
39, Grasselli Chem Co, Coamo, San Juan
102, John F Meyer Co, Abangarez, Santiago
5, United Fruit Co, Zacapa, Kingston
CYLINDERS—27, Air Reduction Sales Corp, Platano, Port Castilla
79, Armour & Co, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
88, Tupman Thurlow Co, Eastern Prince, Santos
4, Frigidaire Corp, Eastern Prince, Santos
7, Seven Seas Mercantile Corp, Eastern Prince, Trinidad
11, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Buenaventura, Cristobal
21, National Ammonia Co, Cauto, Tampico
4, W L Long, Calamares, Havana
18, Linde Air Product Co, Coamo, San Juan
13, South Porto Rico Trading Co, Coamo, Port Ensenada
2, National Ammonia Co, Coamo, San Juan
10, Charles H Watts Co, Inc, Mayo Mambi, Kingston
13, A W Salter, Munorleans, Trinidad
23, J H Senior, Munorleans, Trinidad
5, Gold Field Amer Development Co, Baracoa, Pt Colombia
3, United Fruit Co, Zacapa, Kingston
38, Liquid Carbonic Co, Tachira, San Juan
DRUMS—700, American Petroleum & Transport Co, Satartia, Montevideo
150, The Texas Co, Nerissa, Martinique
63, West India Oil Co, Nerissa, Antigua
91, Tidewater Oil Co, Baracoa, Kingston
TUBES—11, H A Astlett & Co, Stephen, Manaos

Recent Charters

MOLASSES—8,000 tons, S S —, North Hatteras, ¾c per gallon, April
PETROLEUM—7,500 tons, Dan S S Beaufort, dirty, Constanza-Southampton, two to four voyages, prompt
4,500 tons, Nor S S Sjmand, Constanza to Bombay, April

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended March 30, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug law, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Archil crystals, 1 case, contains copper, arsenic, lead, and excessive ash.
Benzoin, 55 cases, deficient in alcohol-soluble extractive.
Cassia oil, 10 drums, excessive resins and heavy metals.
Chamomile siftings, 99 bags, excessive and insoluble ash.
Cod oil, 352 casks, and 100 barrels, restricted use.
Codliver oil, poultry, 200 barrels and 25 drums, restricted use.
Ergot, 40 bags, deficient in active principle.
Gelatin, 40 cases, contains undeclared sulphur dioxide.
Medicinal preparations, 7 cases, 1 package, and 1 parcel, false therapeutic claims.
Olive oil, 86 cases, short volume.
Saffron, 1 case, excessive moisture.
Squill, 232 bags, red squill, not U.S.P.

Obituaries

(Continued from page 16)

was reorganized in 1931, Mr. Nelson was made its president, and he held that position until the bank became a part of the Guardian Detroit Union Group.

Mr. Nelson was a member of the Detroit, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Boat, Detroit Country, Grosse Pointe, and Ottawa Shooting clubs. His home was in the Garden Court apartments, 2908 Jefferson avenue, East.

E. S. Malone

E. S. Malone, president and one of the organizers of the Alexander Drug Company, wholesale druggist and manufacturing chemist, Oklahoma City, Okla., died March 27 at his home in that city after an illness of one month. He was sixty-eight years old and a native of Peru, Ill., where he was born October 2, 1863.

Mr. Malone, who was widely known throughout the wholesale and retail drug trade, particularly in Oklahoma, entered the drug business at the age of nineteen years when he became a registered pharmacist and started work with the Hull Drug Store, Stella, Neb., to which place the family had moved following the death of his father, John Malone. Several years after starting with this store, Mr. Malone and a partner, T. R. Mason, purchased the store.

In 1892, the partners sold the business and Mr. Malone moved with his family to Oklahoma City where he went into the paint and wallpaper business. In 1899, he sold his interest in that and, with R. H. Alexander and several others, organized the Alexander Drug Company, with Mr. Alexander as president and himself as treasurer. In 1903, following a reorganization, Mr. Malone became president of the company and it was largely through his unceasing efforts from then up to the time of his late illness that the company achieved its outstanding prominence in the wholesale drug trade of Oklahoma and the nation.

His wife and two children survive.

Winthrop Sargent

Winthrop Sargent, one of the founders of the Patterson-Sargent Paint Company, Cleveland, and of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, died of pneumonia March 29 at his home in Haverford, Pa. He was seventy-eight years old and a member of a prominent New England family, a relative being the late John Singer Sargent, noted artist.

After receiving his education in Philadelphia he spent fourteen years at the Altoona works of the Pennsylvania Railroad, later becoming prominent in industrial circles, and serving on the directorate of a number of corporations, including the Giant Portland Cement Company, Avonmore Coal and Coke Company and the De Long Hook & Eye Company. He achieved a reputation as a genealogist of New England families. Mr. Sargent was a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, Society of Genealogists of London, Archaeological and Historical Society of Ohio, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Old Plymouth Colony Descendants, and Merion Cricket Club of Merion, Pa.

Surviving him are his wife, the former Miss Emma Worcester; and four sons, Samuel Worcester, Winthrop, Jr., Gorham Parsons, and Fitzwilliam Sargent.

Dr. Albert Perry Brigham, noted geologist and geographer and consultant in geography at the Library of Congress, died March 31 at the Emergency Hospital, Washington, after eight months' illness. He was seventy-six years old and was born in Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y. He was educated at Colgate University and studied theology at Hamilton Theological Seminary, becoming a Baptist minister and serving nine years in various pastorates. Becoming interested in geology, he resigned from the ministry and devoted himself to geology and geography, becoming an authority on both and the author of numerous textbooks on those subjects as well as professor of geology at Colgate University. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Clifton D. Dush, former advertising manager of the Ohio Chemical Company, died March 29 at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, after a long illness. He was twenty-seven years old. Funeral services were held March 30. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Dush; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dush of Toledo, and two sisters survive.

Hiram Clinton Foster, petroleum producer, Franklin, Pa., died March 23 in his home in that city following a short illness. He was seventy years old. He had more than 100 wells on his own property and many others on leaseholds. He also held large interest in Pennsylvania and Ohio refineries.

Morris J. Frey, assistant treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, attorney, and former tax expert for the Guaranty Trust Company, this city, died March 30 of uremia at Convent, N. Y. His residence was in Ridgewood, N. J. Mr. Frey was forty-nine years old and a native of Washington. Graduating from University of Virginia with a law degree, he was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1904, practicing there until 1916, when he became tax expert for the Guaranty Trust Company. In 1924 he joined the Standard Oil Company to take charge of its tax department. His wife and one daughter survive.

D. H. Henry, secretary of the South Carolina Board of Fertilizer Control and for more than thirty years a member of the chemical faculty and executive body of Clemson College, died March 14.

Lynn Holbrook, purchasing agent for the National Transit Pump and Machine Company, Oil City, Pa., and widely known in petroleum and industrial circles, died of pneumonia March 27, after a brief illness. He was born in Kennedy, N. Y., and was forty-seven years old. With his parents he settled in Oil City in 1896. Twenty-six years ago he entered the purchasing department of the National Transit Pump and Machine Company, for which his father was purchasing agent, and when his father retired several years ago, he succeeded him as agent. His wife and two children survive.

W. H. Holmes, a pioneer developer of the Texas Panhandle oil and gas fields, died March 25 from a lung ailment at the Los Angeles sanitarium after several years of illness. He was a native of Texas and was fifty-three years old. Mr. Holmes was also prominent in Texas politics and was in 1926 the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. His home was at Amarillo, Texas, and he was a candidate from there for the eighteenth Texas Congressional district as an opponent of Dan Moody, who later became governor of the state.

D. H. Law, oil and gas operator, Ridgeway, Pa., died in the Elk county, Pa., Hospital, March 24, following an operation. He was sixty-five years old and had been in the oil and gas industry for 35 years, twenty-seven of which he spent in the employ of the Ridgeway Light & Heat Company. When that company was sold to the Ridgeway Natural Gas Company he entered the oil and gas industry on his own account and was developing the Watson Oil & Gas Company at the time of his death. His wife, four sons and four daughters survive.

Mrs. Robert M. Lucas, wife of the president of Robert M. Lucas & Co., paints and varnishes, Chicago, died March 26.

Alfred S. Reynolds, an official of the Standard Oil Company of New York at the company's branch in Tientsin, China, died of pneumonia in that city March 28, according to advices received in this city. He was fifty-four years old and his home was at Rochester, N. Y., for which he was about to depart on furlough when taken ill. He was born in Lakeville, Ont. Before going to China he had been associated with several Rochester firms as a traffic manager. During the World War he served as a lieutenant with the New York State Naval Militia, Second Division. His wife and an eleven-year-old son survive him.

Theodore A. Tack, president and director of the American Oil Development Company, Pittsburgh, and an attorney, died March 29 at his home in Philadelphia. He was sixty-five years old, a native of Philadelphia, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. For many years he was treasurer of both the Gonzaga Orphans Home and the Home for Female Orphans, and was one of the first chancellors of the Knights of Columbus. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia, the Penn Athletic Club and the Art Club.

Current Market Prices

(Continued from page 13)

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N. F., barrels	gal.	.55 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Wood flour, domestic, standard grade, works, car lots, bags		22.00 @	27.00
finer grades, works, bags	ton.	27.00 @	36.00
imported	ton.	22.00 @	27.00
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Levant, bags	lb.	3.10 @	3.20
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
X			
Xylene (xylol) 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.37 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.32 @	—
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.32 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.27 @	—
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.42 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.37 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.43 @	.47
Xylol (see Xylene).			
Y			
Yara yara, crystals, cans	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Yellow:—			
Cadmium, barrels, kegs	lb.	.40 @	.45
sulphide, boxes	lb.	.65 @	.75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
in oil, cans	lb.	.40 @	.43
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, domestic, golden, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.02½
works	ton.	22.00 @	45.00
French, dry, dark, casks	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
dark, medium, casks	lb.	.02½@	.03
extra light, casks	lb.	.03½@	.03½
light, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03½
light, medium, casks	lb.	.02½@	.03
medium, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03½
in oil, cans	lb.	.21 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.23
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials	oz.	1.90 @	2.25
Z			
Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
granular, works, drums	lb.	.05¾@	.06¾
solution, works, tanks	lb.	.03 @	—
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.38 @	.45
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.0450@	.0450
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.95 @	5.00
Zinc oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, barrels, lb.		.06 @	—
bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
less car lots, bags, lb.		.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
10 or 25 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
less car lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
35 p.c., car lots, bags, lb.		.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
less car lots, bags, lb.		.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
French process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, barrels, lb.		.06¼@	—
green seal, car lots, bags	lb.	.09½@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
less car lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
red seal, car lots, bags, lb.		.08½@	—
barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
less car lots, bags	lb.	.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
white seal, car lots, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
less car lots, barrels, lb.		.11¼@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	.09¾
red seal, ex dock, barrels, lb.		.08¼@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.08¾
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10½@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13¾@	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.18½@	.21
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.18
car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Sulphate, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
car lots, works, barrels, 100 lbs.		2.65 @	—
Sulphide, car lots, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13½@	—
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels, lb.		.22 @	.24
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Zirconium nitrate, works	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Oxide, crude, 53 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	42.00 @	50.00
small lots, works, kegs, lb.		.07½@	—
73-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	65.00 @	75.00
small lots, works, kegs, lb.		.04¼@	—
white, 99 p.c., works, kegs, lb.		.90 @	1.20

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FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, Imperial mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 50 West Third street. Spring 7-8955.

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FOR SALE—Largest stock of chemical machinery. Selected items: 1— No. 11 Sweetland filter; 1— American 48-in. single leaf continuous filter; 1— W. & P. jacketed mixer, 200 gal.; 5— W. & P. mixers, jacketed, 50 to 150 gals.; 16— roller mills, 6x14-in. to 16x40-in., 3, 4 and 5 roll; 2— 40 gal. Ross pony mixers; 1— Day Jumbo mixer, 1000 gal., jacketed; 9— Raymond pulverizers, No. 0000 to No. 1; 4— Shriver 42-in.x42-in. filter presses, 40 chambers; 1— 600 gal. copper, closed, Dopp jacketed kettle. Send for latest printed bulletins. Arrange to visit our shops at Newark, N. J. What idle machinery have you for sale? Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 15-17-19 Park Row, New York, N. Y. Barclay 7-0600.

FOR SALE—Large selection of good rebuilt equipment in chemical, paint, pharmaceutical, oil, cosmetic machinery. Send for latest bulletins. Warehouse shops at Jersey City covering three acres. Your inspection invited. We also purchase your surplus equipment. Stein-Brill Corporation, 25 Church street, New York, N. Y. Barclay 7-4850.

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Chemists Discuss Contributions to Industry

(Continued from page 42)

ditions have been found to exist in two or three places in the State of Connecticut. A study had been made of one State institution where an unduly large proportion of laundry waste entered an Imhoff tank and produced conditions which apparently resulted in improper operation. After a laboratory investigation, a plant for the treatment of the laundry waste with chemical coagulants had been installed, which was apparently operating satisfactorily, and had improved the quality of the effluent from the Imhoff tank. The plant consists of two combined collection and sedimentation tanks, with chemical dissolving tanks and glass-covered sludge drying beds.

Sulphite Waste Liquor in Seawater

H. K. Benson

The results of a series of chemical analyses of seawater in the vicinity of a sulphite pulp mill over a three-year period were given. The determination made included dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, total solids, chlorides, sulphates, oxygen consumed, color, and pH. Complete tidal cycles were also studied. Finally the same analyses were made in a large scale dilution experiment. Although no specific test for sulphite waste liquor is available, its pollution in sea water can be accurately measured by chemical methods of analysis.

Sludge Removal in Water-Softening Plants

Frank Bachmann

Continuous mechanical removal of residues resulting from the softening of municipal and industrial water supplies is a highly advantageous practice, as demonstrated by results at thirty-five plants. The total installation cost is reduced; visual pollution of adjoining streams is lessened; a higher yield of water is secured; the precipitation reaction is accelerated; and organic decomposition and bacterial activity within the basins are prevented. As a result, the use of old-fashioned, manually cleaned settling basis has become obsolete practice, and the advantages demonstrated to date assure the continued mechanization of operations in the waterworks field.

Activated Carbon in Water Purification

A. S. Behrman and H. Gristafson

It has been found that a relatively high potential difference is set up between a bed of activated carbon and the metallic water-purification equipment in which the carbon is used. This behavior is not exhibited by wood charcoal or other carbons previously employed in water purification. A dielectric lining is now provided for such metallic equipment, in order to avoid injury to the carbon, contamination of the water, and eventual destruction of the metallic equipment. Typical comparative data were given, showing the potential differences set up between various types of carbons and a number of metals.

Water for Soft Drinks

W. P. Heath

The author classified waters for use in the manufacture of soft drinks, according to (1) sanitary quality, (2) physical properties, and (3) chemical properties. Standards were set for these various classifications, and equipment was described for bringing water within the standards. The development of activated charcoals for use in water purification was discussed. The apparatus described was such as will remove odors, tastes and excessive mineral matter, absence of which is advantageous to the beverage industry.

Water Deodorization

M. M. Gibbons

Tastes and odors of industrial origin, not removed by preliminary storage, coagulation, and sand-filtration, may best be removed from public water supplies by activated carbon. Activated carbon has selective action in removing taste-producing constituents of wastes and is particularly effective against medicinal odors. Preliminary chlorination increases taste removal in many instances, but must be used with caution where phenolic substances are present in water of high organic content. Powdered activated carbon may be conveniently used at existing filter plants. Rahway, N. J., uses material regularly in doses from 1 to 20 parts per million. Potassium permanganate is beneficial in removing taste and odor from naphtha and fermenting wastes. It may be used in combination with powdered activated carbon in cases of severe industrial pollution.

Water Analyses in Petroleum Technology

Stanley Gill

Water analyses provide data for study and control of many problems connected with the oil industry. It is probably true that many of the possibilities along these lines have been but partially developed, and that great additional value rests in research which is now in progress. The paper discussed in detail only applications of proven practical merit. These include:—

1. Geological applications, both as related to the exploration of new territory and the detection of oil-bearing structures, and in the control of drilling operations in proven fields.
2. Location of well troubles, particularly those involving water intrusion, in producing fields.
3. Control of disposal of salt brines, which is the most important waste disposal problem of the oil industry.
4. Studies connected with corrosion of oil-well equipment.

Fluorine Determinations

Selma Gottlieb

The Fairchild-Churchill method, according to the author, is more easily applicable than those involving volatilization of SiF_4, but since it is difficult to obtain accurate results with very small amounts of fluorine, certain precautions and modifications were suggested. The necessity for the accurate control of various factors involved in the determination was pointed out. It is advantageous to make certain changes in the concentrations of some of the reagents used. It is desirable to make control titrations, as the determination is an indirect one and not entirely specific.

Calcium Salts in Boiler Water

F. G. Straub

A study was reviewed of the reaction $CaSo_4+Na_2Co_3=CaCO_3+Na_2SO_4$ at temperatures between 192° and 316°C. The equilibrium had been approached from both sides. A study had also been made of this reaction in the presence of sodium chloride and sodium hydroxide combined at these same temperatures. The results indicated what the stable phases are at these temperatures.

Decomposition of Sewage Sludge

William Rudolfs and H. Heukelekian

Analyses made during the course of digestion of fresh solids aerated for a period of ninety-two days showed that decomposition of volatile, nitrogenous, and fatty materials was materially more rapid than decomposition of those materials kept under anaerobic conditions. Stabilization of the complex materials as indicated by B. O. D. proceeded further under aerobic conditions. Ripe sludge kept for a prolonged period under anaerobic conditions did not materially decompose further while ripe sludge previously digested under anaerobic conditions showed a further volatile matter reduction (40 percent) and increased decomposition of nitrogenous and fatty substances.

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